The April 6, 1960, edition of "The New York Times" newspaper contained a full-page advertisement captioned, "What is Really Happening in Cuba," placed by the FPCC. This advertisement announced the formation of the FPCC in New York, New York, and declared the FPCC intended to promulgate "the truth about revolutionary" Cuba to neutralize the distorted American press.

"The New York Times" edition of January 11, 1961, reported that at a hearing conducted before the United States Internal Security Subcommittee on January 10, 1961, Dr. CHARLES A. SANTOS-BUCH identified himself and ROBERT TABER as organizers of the FPCC. He also testified that he and TABER obtained funds from the Cuban Government which were applied toward the cost of the afore-mentioned advertisement.

On May 16, 1963, a second source advised that during the first two years of the FPCC's existence there was a struggle between the Communist Party (CP) and the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) elements to exert their power within the FPCC and thereby influence FPCC policy. However, during the past year this source observed there has been a successful effort by FPCC leadership to minimize the role of these and other organizations in the FPCC so that today their influence is negligible.

On May 30, 1963, a third source advised that the national headquarters of the FPCC is located in Room 329 at 799 Broadway,

New York, New York. According to this source, the position of the National Office Director was created in the fall of 1962 and was filled by VINCENT "TED" LEE, who now formulates FPCC policy. This source observed that LEE has followed a course of entertaining and accepting the cooperation of many other organizations, including the CP and the SWP, when he had felt it would be to his personal benefit as well as the FPCC's. LEE has indicated to this source that he has no intention of permitting FPCC policy to be determined by any other organization. LEE feels that the FPCC should advocate resumption of diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States and support the right of Cubans to manage their revolution without interference from other nations but not support the Cuban revolution per se.

The CP and the SWP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450.

The first source furnished the following additional information:

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

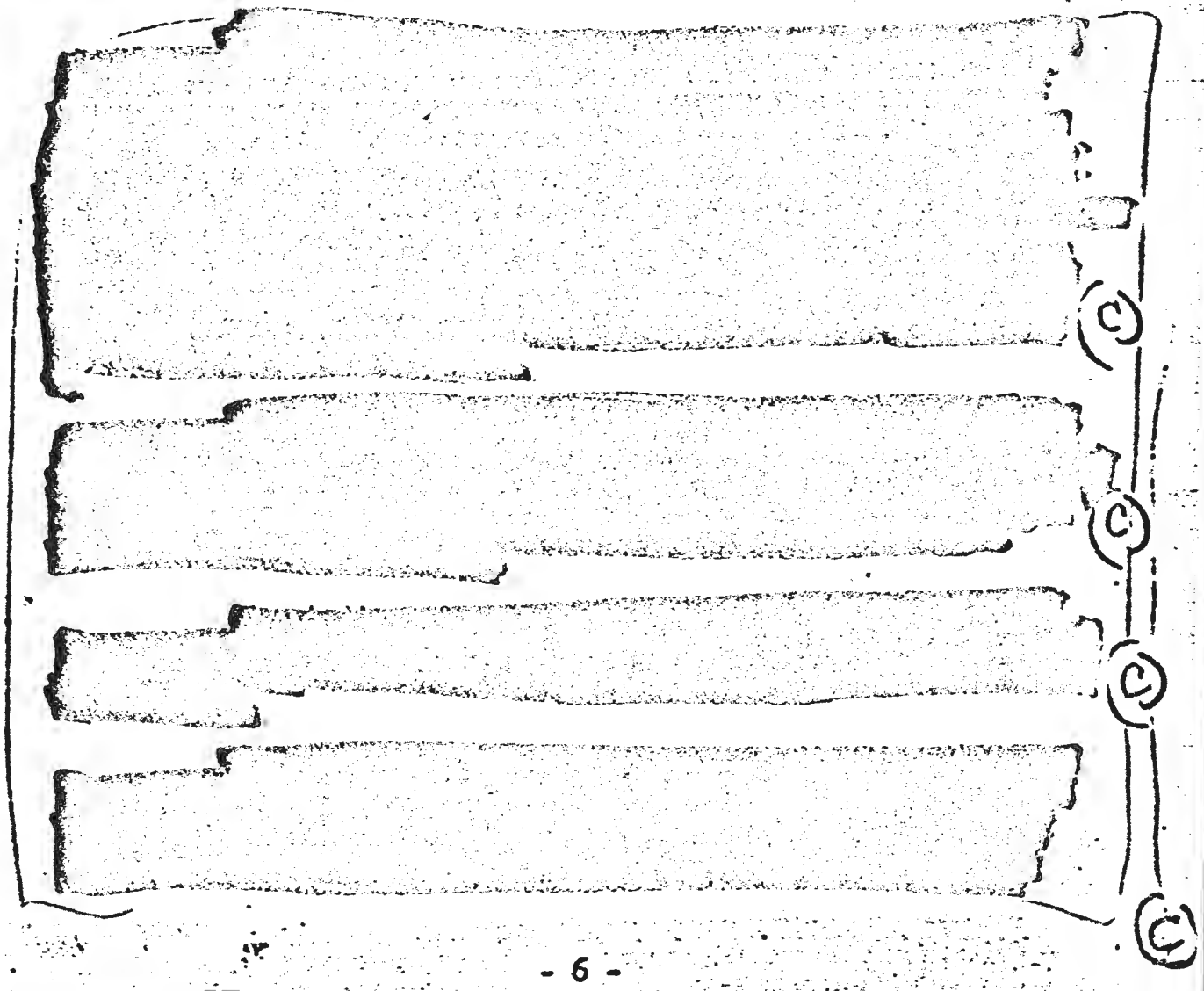
[redacted]

[redacted]

Source has advised that since 1958, GEORGE WILLIAM CROCKETT, JR., a Negro attorney U

[redacted]

from Detroit, Michigan, has been known to travel to Mexico, D. F., Mexico. While in Mexico, he has claimed to have defended members of the CPUSA on trial in the United States and claimed to have been cited for contempt of court during one trial and as a result served a prison sentence. While in Mexico, GEORGE WILLIAM CROCKETT, JR., has been known to contact various associates of the ACGM, including ELIZABETH CATLETT MORA.



[redacted]

[redacted] (C)

She mentioned that "all the people of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee" had lawyers standing by to counsel them if they were called in for interrogation by any United States agencies.

[redacted]

CHARLES SMALL, true name CHARLES NELSON

[redacted]

[redacted]

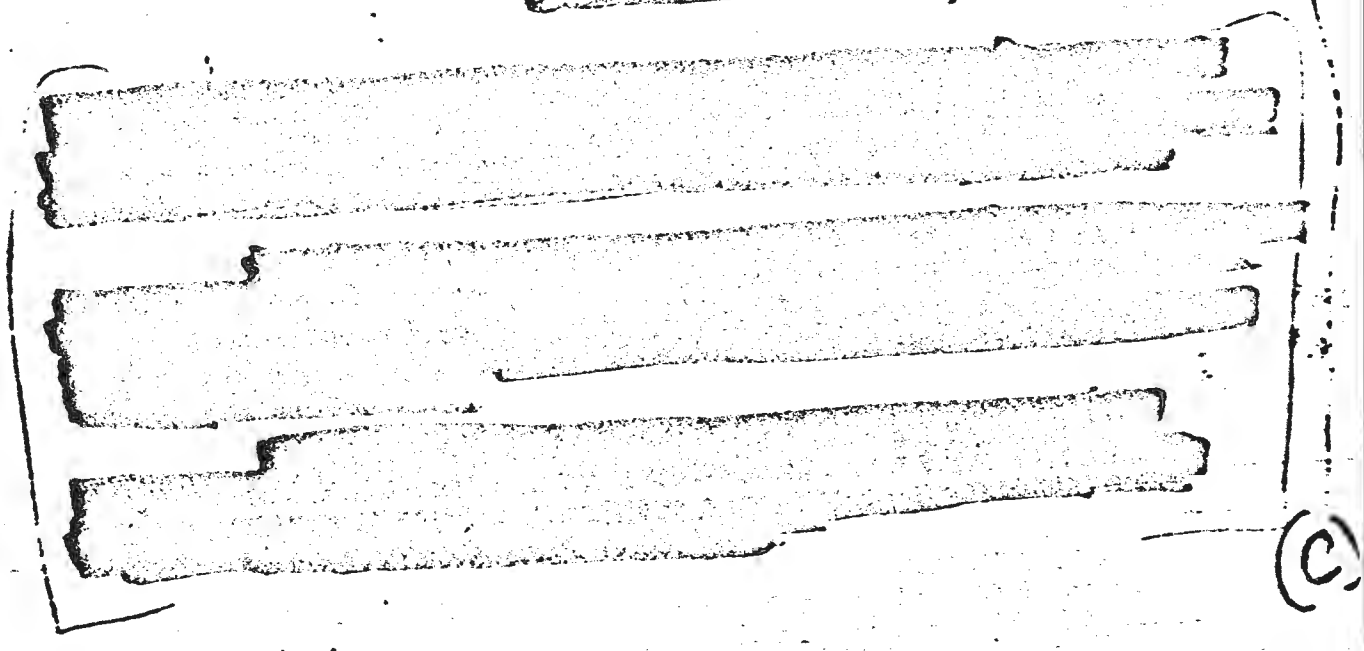
CHARLES NELSON SMOLIKOFF, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, on March 16, 1911, is a United States citizen who resides in Mexico, D. F. He resided in Miami, Florida, from 1939 to October, 1954, when he moved to Mexico. Source advised that SMALL was reported to be a prominent member of the CPUSA in the Miami, Florida, area before his arrival in Mexico in 1954. CHARLES SMALL has been identified by source as being one of the most prominent associates of the ACGM. U

[redacted] (C)

Source had no background information concerning EVE NIDERMAN, but has advised that LINI DE VRIES, a naturalized Mexican citizen of American origin who operates a boarding house in Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, is an associate of the ACGM. U

[redacted] (C)

[redacted]



CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 4/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau 0-1 form 4/20/64 requesting information as to status of investigation as concerns interview with PEARL AUTRY, ET AL.

AUTRY PEARL (not PEARL AUTRY) was interviewed at Baton Rouge, La., 3/19/64 and copies of FD-302's for inclusion in report submitted to Dallas. For information of the Bureau PEARL could only recall that the individual referred to by GEORGE COLTON while under the influence of several beers stated he was a brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. PEARL later heard the man say something to the effect that "he could have done the job himself" and assumed the man was referring to the assassination of President KENNEDY. PEARL did not recall any mention of Cuba or CASTRO and recalled no other statements which could be related to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Investigation developed that the piano player referred to by COLTON, EUGENE E. NELSNER, is now at New Iberia, La. where he was interviewed on 4/3/64. He was unable to add anything of value and copies of this FD-302 were forwarded to Dallas for inclusion in report.

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

PRA:jab
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-104 2788
3 APR 27 1964

see notation on title
6-KMR

5 9 APR 29 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

FBI

Date: 4/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 4/13/64, requesting contact be made with JOSEPH P. GRINNAN to determine the source of the funds used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963; and, Dallas airtel to Bureau, 4/22/64.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information obtained from JOSEPH P. GRINNAN identifying individuals he states contributed funds for the payment of the full-page advertisement appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman.

The interview with Mr. GRINNAN on April 20, 1964, was conducted by SA's EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL and W. HARLAN BROWN. All other interviews reflected in the letterhead memorandum were conducted by SA W. HARLAN BROWN.

No interviews with the individuals identified by Mr. GRINNAN are being conducted, JACL.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 5 1964

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

ENCLOSURE

MAY 5 1964

58 MAY 6 1964 CC-645

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 24, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated April 7, 1964, requested investigation be conducted to determine the source of the funds used to pay for an advertisement appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963. Certain information concerning this advertisement appears on pages 684 to 721 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On April 20, 1964, Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, 811 Wilson Building, who resides at 4640 Southern, Dallas, Texas, and is employed as an independent oil operator, advised he had solicited funds which had been used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News", on November 22, 1963. This full-page advertisement was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. GRINNAN said he could think of four individuals who contributed somewhere around $1,500.00, "give or take a hundred", which was used to pay for the advertisement in "The Dallas Morning News".

He said that he had become acquainted with LARRIE SCHMIDT, a friend of BERNARD WEISSMAN, at a meeting of an organization called the "Young Americans for Freedom". He said LARRIE SCHMIDT and BERNARD WEISSMAN were soldier friends, having served in the Army together, and through LARRIE SCHMIDT he became acquainted with BERNARD WEISSMAN. LARRIE SCHMIDT wanted to protest the visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas on November 22, 1963, in a dignified way; therefore, they got together and LARRIE SCHMIDT wrote the advertisement with some suggestions by GRINNAN. GRINNAN stated he did not write out anything when the advertisement was being written. He said the four contributors for the advertisement read the advertisement before publication.

GRINNAN stated that the American Fact-Finding Committee was a paper name only and that no organization

sponsored this advertisement, other than the American Fact-Finding Committee, which name they made up. He said that if anyone composed the American Fact-Finding Committee it was himself, LARRIE SCHMIDT, and a fellow named BILL from Baltimore, Maryland, who was a friend of LARRIE SCHMIDT and BERNARD WEISSMAN. He said he was pretty sure that BERNARD WEISSMAN took the advertisement to "The Dallas Morning News" and made arrangements for its publication. He said they intended no personal harm to come to the President.

Regarding the source of the funds to pay for the advertisement, he said he was reluctant to give the names of the contributors, because he did not want to hurt anyone. He said he desired to contact these contributors, who in turn may have solicited funds from other sources, prior to making these names available.

He was told that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY had specifically requested he be interviewed to determine the source of the funds used to pay for "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement. He stated he would contact the contributors to determine if they had any objection to the release of their names, and would call the interviewing Agents on April 21, 1964.

On April 22, 1964, JOSEPH P. GRINNAN advised by telephone that he had not contacted all the contributors to "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement on November 22, 1963, consisting of a full page signed by American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman, but would do so and would advise of the outcome of his contacts on April 23, 1964.

On April 23, 1964, at 3:15 P.M., Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN advised by telephone that he did not desire to be interviewed on April 23, 1964, because he wanted to consult with his lawyer, Doctor ROBERT MORRIS, who is currently in the race for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. He said Doctor MORRIS was believed to be in Amarillo, Texas, and would be in Dallas on April 24, 1964. He said that after consulting with Doctor MORRIS he would contact the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 24, 1964, at 1:11 P.M., Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN was contacted by telephone and advised that he was still waiting to hear from Doctor ROBERT MORRIS regarding information concerning the source of funds for "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement on which he had previously been contacted. Mr. GRINNAN advised he would call the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 24, 1964, after he had made contact with his attorney, Doctor MORRIS.

On April 24, 1964, at 3:35 P.M., Mr. JOSEPH P. GRINNAN telephoned the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated he wanted to give the information concerning the funds for "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement which had previously been requested of him. Mr. GRINNAN stated he preferred to give the information on the telephone at that time.

Mr. GRINNAN stated that the reason the full-page advertisement was placed in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman, was because he and the other individuals responsible for this advertisement considered it a dignified way of protesting the policies of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, with due respect to the office of the President. Mr. GRINNAN stated the contributors to the fund which was used in payment of "The Dallas Morning News" advertisement were as follows:

H. R. BRIGHT, an independent oil operator with offices in the Mercantile Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas

EDGAR CRISSEY, an insurance man with offices in the Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas

NELSON BUNKER HUNT, an independent oil man with offices in the Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, who is the son of H. L. HUNT, a well-known Dallas oil man.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

All of the aforementioned persons reside in Dallas, Texas, and Mr. GRINNAN advised that Doctor ROBERT MORRIS, his attorney, was at that time present while Mr. GRINNAN was furnishing the above information.

Mr. GRINNAN stated he did not know the amounts each of the contributors gave to the fund, but felt that they had solicited funds from others for the purpose of paying for the advertisement. He stated that at first, he thought he (GRINNAN) had been a contributor to the fund, but had determined, upon checking, that he had not contributed anything toward the fund used for the payment of the advertisement in the newspaper.

WD

FBI

Date: 4/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting a contact by Mrs. SHIRLEY MARTIN, aka. Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, of Hominy, Oklahoma, via telephone with SA BARDWELL D. ODUM of the Dallas FBI Office on April 11, 1964.

The Bureau has previously furnished the President's Commission background information concerning Mrs. MARTIN.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Oklahoma City Office in view of the fact Mrs. MARTIN resides at Hominy, Oklahoma, and the information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Bureau for possible dissemination to the President's Commission.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 37 62-109060-2787

17 APR 16 1964

1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 15, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following supplements information previously submitted relating to Mrs. SHIRLEY MARTIN, also known as Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN of Hominy, Oklahoma.

On April 11, 1964, a woman identifying herself as Mrs. MARK MARTIN of Tulsa, Oklahoma, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated she was working on a garden club program in connection with which each of the women in the club was to contribute something to the program by finding out what she could about the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. MARTIN stated that she wanted to ask a question. She was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation could furnish her no information. She then stated that the information she sought had appeared in the newspaper. She was told that in this event she should then consult the newspaper. Mrs. MARTIN then stated she did not know in which newspaper in the United States the information she sought had appeared. She was told that she could consult the newspaper morgue files.

Mrs. MARTIN then stated she wanted to know if "the gun" had a serial number on it. She was again advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation could furnish her no information. She inquired if it were against the law for her to ask

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 1973

for the serial number on the gun. She was asked by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation if she had not been to Dallas, Texas, to conduct her own investigation and she replied that she had been in Dallas and demanded to know if it were against the law for her to conduct her own investigation. Mrs. MARTIN was again advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no comment to make in this regard.

On April 13, 1964, the following copy of a memorandum was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas, Texas, in an envelope postmarked April 11, 1964, at Hominy, Oklahoma, and bearing the return address of Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma:

"Telephone Conversation with a Member of the Dallas FBI

"April 11,' 1964

"FBI.

Hello. Who is this?

Bard Odum.

B-a-r-d O-d-u-m?

Yes.

This is Mrs. Mark Martin, Tulsa, Oklahoma. I'm doing research on the assassination for a group of ladies and myself and wondered if you could help me?

We have no comment to make, Mrs. Martin.

But you haven't let me say anything.

We have no comment to make.

"At least tell me something that was released to the press. I haven't the old newspapers on hand to look back on.

We have no comment to make.

But should the FBI deliberately conceal harmless facts from a concerned citizen when that citizen is asking questions of historical interest?

Contact your newspaper and ask them.

I don't know what newspaper to contact. I wanted to know if the rifle had a serial number on it when found?

We have no comment to make. You are not from Tulsa, anyway, Mrs. Martin.

Oh, but I am from the Tulsa area.

Weren't you here in Dallas?

I am often in Dallas.

Weren't you here conducting your own investigation?

I was conducting no official investigation. Is there a law, Mr. Odum, in regard to a concerned citizen investigating historical happenings?

We have no comment to make.

Mr. Odum, is there a law in this country against a concerned citizen investigating historical happenings?

We have no comment to make.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"Thank you, Mr. Odum.

Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma

cc: 100 Congress, Warren Commission, Europe, Anzac Countries, Asia."

April 16, 1964

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, has been characterized as a "bright nut" and is well-known to the Bureau due to the fact she has written numerous offensive and insulting communications to the Bureau. She has been engaged in her own investigation of the assassination. We have furnished the Commission background on Martin including our prior unsatisfactory dealings with her. Martin contacted our Dallas Office telephonically on 4/11/64 from Oklahoma and tried by pretext to "pump" information out of SA Bardwell D. Odum who wouldn't be deceived. She apparently recorded or took notes of the conversation and furnished same to the Dallas Office in a communication which indicated copies sent to Congress The Commission, etc. This will be furnished to the President's Commission.

JFK
Assassination
62-109060
Section 64

Copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY;
REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, captioned as above from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad. This memorandum advised of a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On April 23, 1964, Miss Mary Norton, a Commission employee, called SA Robert A. Frazier and requested that a Bureau representative pick up exhibits as listed on the attached enclosure.

She further requested that the Commission be supplied with three photographs of each exhibit.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill on 4/24/64, received from Miss Norton the listed items which are now in the Bureau's custody for photographing.

The photography will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

It is noted that none of these items are original evidence items which have been previously furnished the Commission by the Bureau.

ACTION: These items will be photographed as requested and will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Griffith

62-109060

RCN:sh
(10)

REC-35

62-109060-2990

APR 29 1964

5 MAY 5 1964

April 24, 1964

679	Front and back body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw to show entry and exit wounds on Governor Connally's chest, wrist and thigh.
680	Left and right side body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show angle at which bullet passed through Governor Connally's body.
683	Picture showing front view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
684	Picture showing back view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
685	Picture showing back view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
686	Picture showing front view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
687	Picture showing front view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
688	Picture showing back view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
689	Diagram of body in sitting position, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show position of Governor Connally at time of the shooting and inclination of bullet to cause all three wounds.
697	Photograph of President and Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Connally, Special Agents Kellerman and Greer as positioned in car on day of assassination
698	Picture of President's car as it passed through downtown area of Dallas.
699	Overhead shot of Dealey Plaza marked by Governor Connally indicating his estimate of the location of the President's car at the time of the shooting.
700	Photograph of Governor Connally's tie.

APR 24 1964

62-109060-2990

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 23, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

At the request of The President's Commission, Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt testified before members of the Commission on the morning of April 23, 1964, regarding Laboratory examinations made in this case. He testified from approximately 9:15 A.M. until 10:30 A.M.

SA Shaneyfelt testified on the identification of a negative of one of the photographs of Oswald holding the rifle with a duo lens Imperial Reflex camera recovered during the investigation and reported to be the property of Oswald. He testified that the negative was exposed in Oswald's camera. It should be noted that Marina Oswald has previously testified that she took these two photographs with this camera. SA Shaneyfelt also testified that he had examined the photographs to determine whether or not they were "fake" or composite photographs and stated that he found no evidence that they were composites. It is reported that Oswald, before his death, stated that they were fake photographs and the face was his and had been put on a photograph of the body of some other individual.

Testimony was also given regarding the comparison of the rifle in the photograph of Oswald with the actual rifle and SA Shaneyfelt testified that he compared the rifle with the rifle in the photograph and found them to be the same in all visible characteristics. He found no differences, but found no specific individual characteristics on which to base a positive identification to the exclusion of all other rifles of the same general configuration as to contour of weapon and telescopic sight.

SA Shaneyfelt then testified regarding the reproduction of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that appeared on the cover of Life Magazine. He stated that in his opinion this photograph on the cover was the same as the photograph recovered from one of Oswald's residences. However, some retouching had been added to the photograph before making the half tone engraving for the printed picture. He further testified that this is a normal procedure in reproduction of photographs in publications.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information only.

APR 30 1964

62-109060
LLS:lo (4)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Lenihan)

5 Enclosures (5) (See Addendum Page 2)

MAILED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

ADDENDUM:-- Photographs of the exhibits used at the Commission are attached.

LLS:emh

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/10/64

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (62-new) (C)

SUBJECT: REYES M. BUSTAMANTE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

Declination of Prosecution by U.S. Atty

By letter dated 3/25/64 JOHN M. MC GOWAN, Administrative Assistant to the Honorable PAUL FANNIN, Governor of the State of Arizona, State House, Phoenix, Arizona, advised that he had received a letter dated 3/23/64 from REYES M. BUSTAMANTE, 224 S. Humphrey, Flagstaff, Arizona. The complete file of the letters in the file of the Governor was obtained on 4/3/64.

There are transmitted herewith two copies each of the following items:

1. Letter from REYES M. BUSTAMANTE, 224 S. Humphrey, Flagstaff, Arizona, to Governor FANNIN dated 2/8/64. The envelope was addressed to Governor PAUL FANNIN at the Arizona State Capitol, Phoenix and had the return address of BUSTAMANTE. The postmark was not identifiable. The letter had Certified Mail No. 740598. Copies of the following items written by BUSTAMANTE were enclosed with this letter.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-8448

62-104060 - UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
19 APR 21 1964

a. Letter to Senator BARRY M. GOLDWATER dated 10/19/63.

b. Letter to J. EDGAR HOOVER dated 5/12/63.

c. Letter to ROBERT S. MC NAMARA dated 10/7/63.

d. Letter to Federal Communications Commission dated 4/9/63.

63-8448-

25 APR 13 1964

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 36)
2 - Phoenix

JCWR/gle
(4)

36 ENCLOSURE

Sent to Pres Commission 4/16/64 in full

63-8448

File

59 MAY 1 1964

PX 62-new
CWE/gle

e. Letter to ROBERT KENNEDY, U. S. Attorney dated 9/1/63.

f. Letter to JOHN F. KENNEDY, President, 5/17/63.

g. Letter to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON dated 11/25/63.

2. Letter from Governor PAUL FANNIN to BUSTAMANTE dated 2/11/64.

3. Letter from BUSTAMANTE to Governor FANNIN dated 3/12/64. The envelope for this letter bore the same return address as his letter of 2/8/64 and was postmarked 3/12/64 at Flagstaff, Arizona. This envelope had Certified Mail No. 132553 with Return Receipt requested.

4. Letter from Governor FANNIN to BUSTAMANTE, 3/16/64.

5. Letter to Governor FANNIN from BUSTAMANTE dated 3/23/64. This letter was in an envelope bearing the same return address of BUSTAMANTE in Flagstaff and had Certified Mail No. 132409, Return Receipt requested. This letter enclosed the following:

a. Letter to "Mr. ROBERT OSWALD, Dallas, Texas" dated 2/22/64 from BUSTAMANTE.

6. Letter to the FBI from JOHN M. MC GOWAN dated 3/25/64.

The indicies of the Phoenix Office contain no identifiable reference to REYES H. BUSTAMANTE.

On 4/7/64 RALPH HOOKER, 538 N. Hassayampa Drive, Prescott, Arizona, furnished a letter dated 4/4/64 from BUSTAMANTE, same address in Flagstaff, to HOOKER. This letter likewise furnished copies of the enclosures to No. 1 above and also No. 5 and 5a above. This letter also was sent by Certified Mail. Two copies of HOOKER's letter are also being enclosed herewith.

PX 62-new
CWE/gle

On 4/7/64 WILLIAM BERRY, Registrar, Veterans Administration Center, Fort Whipple, Arizona, furnished SA DANIEL C. PELTON an envelope containing copies of the enclosures to No. 1 and also a copy of a letter from BUSTAMANTE to Governor JOHN CONNELLY of Texas dated 11/22/63. A note dated 2/20/64 over BUSTAMANTE's name suggested that the copies of the letters be shown to the veterans and then write to their congressmen. Two copies of this note and the letter to Governor CONNELLY are also enclosed.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for its information. No further action is being taken by the Phoenix Division.

4-29-64

Airtel

REC-40 62-109060-2992

To: SAC, Atlanta (94-545)

From: Director, FBI

MRS. MYRTLE LYONS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED 5-11-64

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication received from captioned individual who was interviewed on 1-31-64. Also enclosed is a stamped, self-addressed envelope forwarded by Mrs. Lyons.

It is noted that she was very emotional and displayed evidence of instability during this interview. Special Agent Charles S. Harding should be instructed to return the photograph she claims was borrowed from her. However, if this is a figment of her imagination, Special Agent Harding should be accompanied by another Agent and her recent communication to me should be acknowledged. Thereafter, if necessary, she should be straightened out with firmness and tact concerning the photograph of her husband. During the contact with her, her stamped, self-addressed envelope should be returned. Submit the results of this action under the above caption to reach the Bureau no later than 5-11-64.
Enclosures (3)

APR 29 1964
COMM-FBI

Follow-up made for 5-11-64 — Ford
So Atlanta Advised 5-5-64

NOTE: In January correspondent wrote to the Director and implied that her husband had some connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Bureau airtel to Atlanta 1-23-64 instructed that she be interviewed for any information of interest to the Bureau. Atlanta airtel 2-1-64 noted her emotional instability. Subsequent investigation by the New Orleans Division failed to develop any justification for her suspicions.

DTP:kcf (6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 13 1964

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TRUE COPY

April 27, 1964

Dear Mr Hoover,

First I'd like to Thank you for having Mr Chuck Harding one of your agents in Atlanta Contacting me about the recent letter I wrote you. Conserning my Husband. He assured me my Husband could in no way be involved. And it was only my Imagination I accepted this. Then later approx 2 weeks he come back to see me and drove me to work. Perhaps I could be wrong but I felt I had made him angry. As I'm a person that speaks very direct. He wanted to know why I hadn't called this office in Atlanta. I told him I had on several occaision talked with the Police and had even called and talked to a Detective on the Car & Thef Squad. I told him of other things And that on 28th Nov I was at the House where my Husband was staying And that he had a woman in the house with him I was doing as I thought a good deed as my husbands family was wanting to get in contact with him And my husband was outside hollowing Jack Call the Police. And I just made the statement you'll not Call the Police to me with as much as there is going on at this House. Then on the 5th of Dec there was a warrant signed on me there were some 5 wittnesses I believe And the Outcome they had to tell the Judge they had'nt seen Anything they had signed there name to. But I'm not Conserned About Any of this for after a person has experenced so much of this as I have it just comes Natural And it does'nt bother you. But I do want you to know I was Sincere when I wrote to you. Also Mr Harding stated that when you start talking about the President And his assassination this was a serious thing. I Agreed with him but I did'nt understand what he was talking about. For I thought of him as a Great Man.

But what I was so Conserned about was Ruby shooting Oswald. For with just a little Common sense this mans life Could have been saved. But I was'nt the least bit surprised when he was shot as I had made the remark when they took him in he'd never live to go to trial. But enough of this getting back to Mr Harding he ask me for a Picture of my husband And before I gave it to him I ask him Could I have it back. He promised me I could have it back. I wrote him a letter thanking him and appolized in the event I had made him Angry. Then I wrote him a letter asking him for my picture still no reply 3 or 4 wks ago I called him and he told me he'd been busy I'm well aware that if he is'nt he should be. I'm not an unresonable person but I've Carried that picture in my Wallet for the past 18 years. But he informed me I did'nt have to have the picture right now in a matter of speaking when he got ready its possible he'd send me my picture So I'll not waste my time talking to him Anymore. I'm enclosing a self address

[illegible] 10106 - 2992

Envolope And would appreciate your being so kind again And if it was'nt for the fact I have the Greatest Respect for a Man like you doing as much for us and our Country as you have.

In the event I do ever see something if I don't have the price of a postage stamp to write to you Then the next time I'll not Call them -

Sincerely
Mrs. Myrtle Lyons
169 Hunter St. S.E.
Apt 314
Atlanta, Ga
Phone 523-4135

April 27, 1964

Dear Mr Brown,

Just a bit like to thank you for having Mr Chuck Hartung one of your agents see me Concerning me about the recent letter I wrote you Concerning my Husband. He assured me my Husband could in no way be enrolled. And it was only my Imagination I accepted this. Then later after 2 weeks he came back to see me and drove me to work Perhaps I could be wrong

CORRESPONDENCE

but I left
Love angry he don't
a reason that speaks
why direct he wanted
to know why I didn't
called the police
Atlanta I told him
I had an unusual occasion
talk with the police
and had been called
and talked to a detective
on the case they figured
I told him of other things
And that on 28th Nov
he was at the house
where my husband
was staying and that
he had a woman
in the house with
him I was doing
so I thought a good

NOV 27 1964
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desk as my husbands
family was wanting to
get in contact with
them but my husband
was outside following
Jack Case the police
Nick Lyst made the
statement you'll not
call the police to me
with as much as there
is going on at this
there going on the
5th of Dec there was
a warrant signed on
me there were some
5 witnesses I believe
but the outcome they
had to tell the Judge

they don't see anything they like
Angelina to
Regret that name to
But I'm not concerned
about Angy this for
after a person has
experienced so much
of this as I have it
just comes Natural
And it don't hurt father
you But I do want
you to know I was
sincere when I wrote
to you Also Mr Harding
stated that when you
start talking about the
President And his
Associates this was
a serious thing I of
Agree with them but
I don't understand what

he was talking about
I'm I thought of him as
a Great Man.
But what I was so con-
cerned about was Ruby
shooting Oswald. For
with just a little common
sense this man's life
could have been saved.
But I wasn't the least
bit surprised when he
was shot so I had
made the remark when
they took him in he'd
never live to go to trial.
But enough of this getting
back to my thinking he
left me for a future

of my husband and he
love I gave it to him I
ask him could I love
it such he promised
me I could love it
such I wrote him a
letter thanking him and
applaud in the deed
I had made him angry
then I wrote him a
letter asking him for
my picture still no
reply 3 or 4 wks ago
I called him and
he told me he'd been
sick I'm well aware
that if he isn't he
should be I'm not
an unreasonable person
but I've carried that
picture in my wallet

for the past 2 years
But he informed me
I did not have to have
the picture right now
as a matter of speaking
when he got ready as
possible he'd send
me my picture so
I'll not waste my time
talking to him Anyone
I'm enclosing a self
address envelope And
would appreciate you
being so kind again
And if it wasn't for
the fact I have the
Greatest Respect for
a Man like you

Dear Ms. Smith, I'm
glad to hear
you can come
in the event
Dr. Cornelius
can't. I'd love
to have the privilege of a
postage stamp to write
to you. Please let me
know if he will not be able
to come.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Myrtle Cayton
169 Hunter St. S.E.
Apt. 214
Atlanta, Ga.
Phone 523-4135

1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sulli[illegible] (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

by Courier Service

Date: April 24, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: Assassination of President Kennedy
Request of The President's Commission

At the request of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Herbert G. Orth of Life magazine provided the original of the Zapruder motion picture film of the assassination for review by representatives of the Commission, Secret Service and FBI. As a result of this review, Mr. Orth volunteered to make thirty-five millimeter color slides of the pertinent portions of this film and make copies for the Commission, Secret Service and this Bureau.

Three sets of these slides containing 160 slides in each set have been received. One set is attached for your agency.

Enclosure

LLS:EMH:kw (9)

FBI COURIER SVC.
98 APR 27
COURIER

REC-35 62-109060-2993

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79 MAY 4 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 645 RB
1 - Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

April 24, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 20, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff delivered to a representative of the FBI Laboratory a sample of gummed paper tape and a sample of brown wrapping paper which were reportedly obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine, Marina Oswald's landlady, for comparison with the paper tape found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building (Commission Exhibit 142).

The sample of gummed paper tape and the sample of brown wrapping paper obtained from Mrs. Paine have been designated as Exhibit D-208 in this case. As a result of a comparison of the paper and tape in Exhibit D-208 with the paper and tape used to make the paper bag, Commission Exhibit 142, it was concluded that the paper and tape in Exhibit D-208 were different from the paper and tape in Commission Exhibit 142 and could not have come from the same original source.

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Eisenberg, Exhibit D-208 is being retained in the files of the FBI Laboratory.

On April 20, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg also furnished to a representative of this bureau the photograph of a Marine Corps Certificate of Service in the name Alek James Hidell which has been designated as Exhibit D-206 and the photograph of a Selective Service System Notice of Classification in the name of Alek James Hidell which has been designated as Exhibit D-207.

Dallas (89-43)

62-109060

JCC:ccc (11)

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BY COURIER SVC. 97 APR 27 COMM-FBI

REC-35 62-109060-2994

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

These two items were reportedly obtained from the United States Secret Service. The FBI Laboratory examination of D-206 and D-207 requested by Mr. Eisenberg is being held in abeyance pending the return of the negatives contained in Exhibit D-44 presently in the possession of The President's Commission, since the examination will involve comparison of the negatives in Exhibit D-44 with Exhibits D-206 and D-207.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Liaison

April 29, 1964

BY COURIER-SERVICE

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 7, 1964, requesting this Bureau to investigate the source of the fund used to pay for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" of November 22, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our inquiries in this matter. You will note on page three of our memorandum that Mr. Lehman identifies the contributors to the fund which was used in payment of the advertisement in question as: Mr. H. L. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Dunker Hunt.

In the absence of a specific request from the Commission, we do not contemplate interviews with Mr. Bright, Mr. Crissey or Mr. Hunt in this matter.

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R-CU dated 4-28-64, REL:mhw.

REL:mhw (12)

BY COURIER SVC.
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8 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Frazier;
1 - Mr. Leniban

April 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On April 28, 1964, Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of your staff requested that he be furnished the originals of the following items of evidence maintained by this Bureau in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy:

1. Letter to Mr. Lee H. Oswald from Ferrell Dobbs, National Secretary, Socialist Workers Party, New York, New York, dated November 5, 1962.

2. Letter to Mr. Lee H. Oswald from Bob Chester dated December 9, 1962.

3. Letter to Lee H. Oswald from V. T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, New York, dated May 22, 1963.

4. Letter to Lee H. Oswald from V. T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, New York, dated May 29, 1963.

BY COURIER SVC.
04 APR 30
COMM-FBI

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NOT RECORDED
199 APR 30 1964

10 APR 30 1964

PEL:PAH:HRT
(9) NOTE PAGE TWO

79 MAY 4 1964

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The data requested by Mr. Liebeler is enclosed herewith. You will note that these items of evidence have been numbered 401, 402, 403 and 407, respectively.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Mr. Liebeler, staff member of the President's Commission, has requested the enclosures which deal with letters written to Lee Oswald by officials of each of the organizations concerned. We have previously furnished Mr. Liebeler the originals of correspondenc which were turned over by each of these organizations re correspondence they received from Lee Harvey Oswald.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC- 26 62-109060-2995

April 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to various communications, the most recent being my letter dated April 24, 1964, concerning Mrs. Shirley Martin also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated April 24, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill. This communication concerns a telephone call Mrs. Hill reportedly received from an unidentified woman in Oklahoma on April 22, 1964.

From the information contained in the enclosed communication and from prior experience with Mrs. Martin, it is possible she is the unidentified caller.

For your information, Mrs. Hill was interviewed by this Bureau on November 22, 1963, the results of which were submitted to you and appear on page 35 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas, dated November 30, 1963. Mrs. Hill was reinterviewed on March 13, 1964, and the results were furnished to you with my letter dated April 2, 1964.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin and no further action is being taken.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

SAC Oklahoma City and Dallas see note page two.

Enclosures (2)
RDR:vlm (14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 04 APR 29 COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI

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NOTE TO SAC OKLAHOMA CITY AND DALLAS:

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re DL airtel 4/24/64 relating to a possible contact by Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma, with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill of Dallas, Texas.

You should continue to furnish the Bureau with pertinent data relating to Mrs. Martin and be extremely circumspect in any dealings with her, being constantly alert to the possibility any conversation with her may be recorded.

NOTE:

This is the eighth letter to the Commission concerning Mrs. Martin.

We have had unsatisfactory dealings with her in the past and she recently recorded or took verbatim notes of a telephonic conversation with an Agent of our Dallas Office. In view of the possibility of embarrassment to the Bureau and to alert the field, SAC letter 64-23 dated 4/23/64 was immediately prepared for dissemination.

Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation. The enclosed communication from Dallas relates to a telephonic complaint from Hill indicating she was contacted on 4/22/64 by an unidentified woman in Oklahoma who was very persistent in questioning Hill concerning the assassination. Hill states she was likewise persistent and refused to furnish any information. Hill stated the caller made some reference to either furnishing information to Mark Lane or that Lane was interested in information she was obtaining. As you are aware, Lane is the [redacted] and espouser of communist causes who formerly represented Lee Harvey Oswald's mother.

Hill was alongside the Presidential motorcade on 11/22/63 when President Kennedy was assassinated. When she was initially interviewed she reported hearing one shot and seeing the President fall forward. She later became somewhat controversial when Mark Lane publicly used a taped interview with her as evidence that more than three shots were fired. Hill on reinterview reported hearing four to six shots.

FBI

Date: 4/24/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, 4/15 & 20/64, each enclosing a letterhead memorandum concerning information pertaining to Mrs. SHIRLEY MARTIN, aka Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information received by SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., on 4/22/64, from Mrs. JEAN LOLLIS HILL who has previously been interviewed in this investigation.

It is believed the unknown woman contacting Mrs. HILL by telephone from Oklahoma was possibly Mrs. SHIRLEY MARTIN, aka Mrs. Mark E. Martin, referred to in the above referenced communications.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Bureau in the event it desires to disseminate same to the President's Commission, with a notation to the Commission that such unknown woman is believed to possibly be Mrs. MARTIN.

One copy of this LHM is being furnished the Oklahoma City Office for its information, in view of the fact that Mrs. MARTIN resides in that division. 62-109060-2995

REC-26 5-1

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)
1 - OKLAHOMA CITY (105-7033) (ENC.-1) (INFO)
2 - DALLAS

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CC-Wick
(6)

DL 89-43

The information contained in the enclosed LHM will not be included in any report, UNCB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

April 24, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On the evening of April 22, 1964, Mrs. JEAN LOLLIS HILL, 9402 Bluffcreek, Dallas, Texas, telephone EV 1-7419, telephonically advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that on the afternoon of April 22, 1964, she was contacted telephonically by long distance by an unidentified woman in Oklahoma, who questioned her regarding her knowledge of the assassination of President KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas.

It should be noted that Mrs. HILL has previously been interviewed in connection with this investigation, inasmuch as she was in close proximity to the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination.

Mrs. HILL stated she did not know who the woman was in Oklahoma and advised the unknown woman that she did not wish to discuss the matter. Mrs. HILL stated the unknown woman persisted in her questioning and made reference to the fact that she was either furnishing information to MARK LANE, an attorney in New York, or MARK LANE was interested in information she was obtaining.

Mrs. HILL advised she also believed the woman made some reference to the fact that the telephone conversation was being recorded. Mrs. HILL stated the woman was very persistent in asking questions about her (Mrs. HILL's) knowledge of the assassination, and Mrs. HILL stated she was very persistent in refusing to answer.

Mrs. HILL advised the unknown woman finally ended the conversation by making a statement to the effect that she was only trying to be friendly with Mrs. HILL, because Mrs. HILL might later need a friend.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 1973

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad

April 29, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on April 28, 1964, evidence items numbered D92, D93, D191 and D167 were delivered to Mrs. Julia T. Bide on that date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC. 04 APR 29 COMM-FBI

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on 4/28/64. These items are described as follows:

D92 Original invoice #A5371 showing shipment of S & W .38 Spl. 2" Commando revolver by Seaport Traders, Inc. to A. J. Hidell

D93 Shipping copy of invoice #A5371 reflecting shipment of revolver on 3/20/63

D191 Photostat of a page from a looseleaf notebook belonging to H. W. Michaelis regarding .38 caliber revolver

D167 Photostat of list prepared by Mitchell Scibor of Kleins Inc. regarding 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle

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REC-26 62-109060-2996

EX-107

19 MAY 1 1964

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4/20/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SACS EL PASO (89-52)
SAN ANTONIO (89-67)
HOUSTON (62-2115)
DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RESAIEL FIVE ON THREE PM AND NITELS SIX SEVENTEEN PM AND EIGHT TWELVE PM APRIL TWENTYNINE, LAST, RELATING TO PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, ET AL. RECEIVING OFFICES MUST INSURE THAT ALL INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED IS PROMPTLY SUBMITTED IN SUITABLE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOR IMMEDIATE DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. ALL INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED SHOULD BE APPROPRIATELY IDENTIFIED AND FACTS DEVELOPED FOR INTELLIGENT UNDERSTANDING OF SITUATION. FURNISH DALLAS COPIES OF ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

62-109060-2997

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REC-26

19 MAY 1 1964

regular

If radio contact missed, send by urgent teletype at once.

SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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VIA RADIOGRAM
APR 30 1964
4:58PM MOS

79 MAY 4 1964

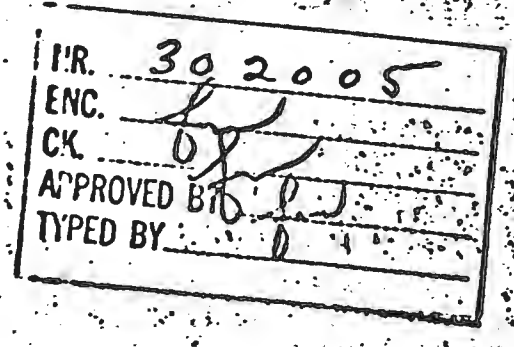
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NOTE CONTINUED

For full details see A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum 4/30/64 captioned "Assassination of President Kennedy ", JRH:mpd.

Briefly, this involves allegations that Carroll had developed information that a conspiracy of the John Birch Society was involved in the assassination. Because of Carroll's reported knowledge, he received subpoena to appear before inquiry court? From information available, it appears Carroll is a definite mental case. This situation is the subject of an inquiry from Mr. Rankin of the Commission. Rankin has been advised we are looking into this matter and when the results are submitted he will be appropriately notified.

* Local court in Texas



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan DATE: 4-15-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Reference memo Gauthier to Callahan 4-7-64.

Staff members of the President's Commission and specialists of the armed services, Drs. Humes, Heany, Fink, Light and Olivia (ph.) attended a conference on 4-14-64 for the purpose of reviewing motion pictures and slides of the assassination site. Representatives of the Secret Service and the FBI were present to assist in projecting the film and the use of the scale model.

Dr. Humes, U. S. Navy Commander, who performed the autopsy on the President, appeared to lead the discussion throughout the 4-hour session. All of his associates were generally in agreement with previous findings of the Commission as to where Shots 1, 2 and 3 approximately occurred.

The most revealing information brought out by the doctors is as follows:

1. That Shot 1 struck the President high in the right shoulder area, penetrating the torso near the base of the neck damaging the flesh of the throat but not tearing the throat wall. This bullet, according to the doctors, continued and entered Governor Connally's right shoulder, emerging below the right nipple. The velocity of the missile, according to the doctors apparently was snagged in the coat and shirt, eventually falling out on Connally's stretcher.

2. That Shot 2 struck the wrist of the Governor, continuing on into his thigh

3. That Shot 3 struck the right side of the President's head, carrying much bone and brain tissue away, leaving a large cavity. There is nothing controversial about where Shot 3 occurred inasmuch as the Zapruder movie indicates with much clarity where this happened.

REC- 26 - 2998

Heretofore it was the opinion of the Commission that Shot 1 had only hit the President, that Shot 2 had entered the Governor's right shoulder area penetrating his torso through the chest area emerging and again entering the wrist and on into his leg.

LJG:maji (6)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

APR 30 1964

10 APR 30 1964

MAY 4 1964

Memo, L. J. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Staff attorneys of the Commission extensively questioned the doctors concerning their conclusions and their views were made a matter of record by Attorney Melvin Eisenberg.

Mr. Eisenberg advised that Governor Connally would be in Washington on Tuesday, April 21, 1964, to assist the Commission in describing as to where the three shots occurred and that he, Eisenberg, would request that Shaneyfelt and Gauthier be available to assist them in handling visual aids while the Governor's views are obtained.

Mr. Eisenberg also inquired whether Special Agent Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory, Special Agent John Howlett of Secret Service and Gauthier would be able to arrange for a re-enactment of the shooting scene in Dallas using the data collected by the Commission, to make movies of the areas where each shot occurred using Zapruder's camera to have people simulate the positions of the occupants of the President's car in a car similar to the one used by the President which would be furnished by Secret Service, to take ground measurements between the Texas Schoolbook Depository from each point where shots occurred to determine the distances between gun muzzle and target, etc.

Mr. Eisenberg inquired as to whether I had any suggestions concerning his request. He was advised that of course the FBI would do whatever possible to assist in this matter; however, it was felt that inasmuch as he, Eisenberg, had a good working knowledge of what the Commission desired it would appear to me to be to the advantage of the Commission if he, Eisenberg, would be present in Dallas to insure the development of the desired technical data. He and his immediate superior, Attorney Norman Redlich, agreed to this suggestion. Without saying as much, it was felt that considerable publicity will definitely stem from this type of operation in Dallas and a representative of the Commission should be present to handle the inquiries of the press concerning the fact that this was a Commission field operation and not an operation of the FBI or Secret Service.

Mr. Eisenberg stated he would make his proposal for this field trip known to the members of the Commission recommending that the FBI and Secret Service assist the Commission's legal staff in gathering on-site data relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

RECOMMENDATION: None - for information only.

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE THREE...

Memo, L. J. Gauthier to Mr. Callahan
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ADDENDUM: AHB:hw 4-15-64

It is questionable what the Commission expects to gain by an additional re-enactment of the scene of the assassination, bearing in mind that Secret Service has already gone through this exercise at least once, and Inspector Gauthier made actual models of the assassination area. It is inevitable that there will be considerable publicity attendant to the proposed re-enactment of the scene.

It is our opinion that it would be undesirable for the FBI to become involved as the speed of the car, protection measures, etc., were the basic responsibilities of Secret Service at the time. We would prefer not to become identified with the actual scene and happenings at the assassination in the minds of the public.

It is recommended that Inspector Malley advise Mr. Rankin that this proposal appears to be without merit; that the FBI has done its utmost to be of assistance by providing models of the area, technical data and technical advice in assisting the Commission to interpret events as they occurred. Mr. Malley should advise Rankin that we suggest that if such a re-enactment of the scene is considered desirable by the Commission, it should be carried out by Secret Service which has already gone through this exercise at least once.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/20/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
EXAMINATION OF VISUAL AIDS BY
PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Memorandum from Gauthier to Callahan dated 4/15/64 discussed the possibility of the President's Commission having a re-enactment at the scene of the assassination and recommended that this matter be taken up with Mr. Rankin in order to advise him of the Bureau's views relative to any such re-enactment.

Malley discussed this matter with Mr. Rankin today, at which time Mr. Rankin was advised that the FBI had rendered every assistance possible by providing models of the area, technical data, and technical advice in assisting the Commission to interpret events which occurred in Dallas. He was told that in view of this, plus the fact that a complete re-enactment had been previously made by the Secret Service, there did not appear to be a great deal that could be done by having a re-enactment. He was also told that if a decision was made to have the re-enactment, the FBI would prefer not to be involved in any such plan.

Mr. Rankin advised he had not been fully briefed concerning this matter. He said there had been some minor discussions concerning it and he would not favor any re-enactment which would cause a tremendous amount of publicity. He stated there were some technical problems and the Commission's only desire was to try and establish the approximate places where the three shots hit the target so that the distances involved would not be out of line with the number of seconds in which it is believed the three shots were actually fired.

Mr. Rankin stated that there would be considerable study on this matter before any actual requests of any kind would be made and he doubted at this time that there would be any re-enactment in Dallas.

Submitted for information.

REC- 26 62-109060-2999

30 APR 30 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

JRM:mpd (9)

79 MAY 4 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

At 1:34 p.m. today, Mr. Walter Evans, News Director of Radio Station WFAA in Dallas, telephoned and asked to speak to the Director. He was advised of Mr. Hoover's absence and was offered the services of an assistant which he declined.

The Director agreed that Evans should be called back. At 2:55 p.m. Mr. Tom Perryman, Assistant News Director of WFAA, telephoned and asked for the Director and refused to speak with anyone else. He said he thought he should call the Attorney General.

ACTION TAKEN:

At the Director's instructions, we called WFAA in Dallas at 3:40 p.m. Tom Perryman took the call. He stated his station is owned by the same company owning "The Dallas Daily News" which this morning published a story quoting a Dallas police officer testifying before the President's Commission to the effect that Agent Hosty, shortly after the assassination had said, "We knew he was capable of assassinating the President but we didn't dream he would do it."

Mr. Perryman said that a rival newspaper, "The Dallas Times-Herald," an afternoon paper, now has come out with a story quoting Mr. Hoover as stating, with respect to the police officer's statement, "That is absolutely false. The Agent made no such statement and the FBI did not have such knowledge." Perryman said also that the Associated Press is so quoting Mr. Hoover. Mr. Perryman asked whether Mr. Hoover was quoted accurately. Wick, who talked with Mr. Perryman, told him that Mr. Hoover has been quoted accurately.

Mr. Perryman who had been recording Wick's conversation asked if he could utilize the recording of the conversation Wick had with Perryman on the [illegible]. Wick told him he saw no need for this, that Mr. Hoover's statement as quoted by the Associated Press is accurate and if he, Perryman, desired, he could quote a

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

RECORDED - 161

COPY SENT TO MR. [illegible]

11 MAY 5 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

72 MAY 8 1964

REWades (9)

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.

spokesman at FBI Headquarters as saying, "Mr. Hoover today said the statement [illegible] the police officer) is absolutely false. The Agent made no such statement and the FBI did not have such knowledge."

Mr. Perryman said this situation is most embarrassing for WFAA which is owned by the same company publishing the News, in that WFAA is now in the position of having to quote from a rival newspaper. This it could not do. Therefore, this station preferred to quote directly from FBI Headquarters.

Wick told Mr. Perryman this would be perfectly all right, that he [illegible] so quote Mr. Hoover.

ACTION:

For information.

We will not make any further statement on the Dallas investigation. My original statement is sufficient unless amplification.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/22/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Memorandum 4/17/64 Sullivan to Belmont set forth results of interview with Secret Service Chief Rowley on 4/17/64 relative to the statement made by Mr. Rowley to the effect that Secret Service had made the statement that Lee Harvey Oswald would have been under surveillance on November 22, 1963, if the Secret Service had been furnished information concerning Oswald.

Mr. J. Lee Rankin was advised today by Malley that the Bureau had received information from several sources indicating that Secret Service has made comments that Oswald would have been under surveillance if they had been advised of Oswald's background. He was told that this matter was discussed with Secret Service Chief Rowley and Rowley had stated there was no information indicating the possibility of physical violence on the part of Oswald and that he would not, therefore, have been placed under surveillance. Rowley also stated that had the Secret Service checked the building (Texas School Book Depository Building) they would have taken no action concerning Oswald inasmuch as he was employed in the building.

Mr. Rankin was told that we understood Special Agent in Charge Robert I. Bouck of the Protective Research Section, Secret Service, was scheduled to appear before the Commission on 4/23/64 for testimony. Mr. Rankin verified that Bouck would appear. It was suggested that in view of Mr. Rowley's statements it might be well for the Commission to officially inquire of Mr. Bouck the position Secret Service would have taken concerning this matter.

Mr. Rankin was most appreciative of being advised of the comments made by Secret Service Chief Rowley on this matter and stated that the Commission would handle the matter in full on an official basis.

ACTION: Liaison Supervisor Orrin H. Bartlett has been advised of this discussion with Mr. Rankin and he, in turn, is again discussing the matter with Mr. Rowley.

ADDENDUM: OHB:mpd: At 9:25 a.m. today Liaison Agent Bartlett spoke with Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley and advised him of our conversation with

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett

11 MAY 1 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

SUPV. CONTROL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

with Mr. Rankin earlier today. Mr. Rowley advised that he appreciated being brought up to date on the matter and that he will brief Mr. Bouck fully on the official position of the Secret Service prior to his testifying before the Commission tomorrow, 4/23/64.

Mr. Rowley reiterated his official position as: Secret Service would not have placed Oswald under surveillance even if they had the information that Oswald was in Dallas in view of no history of physical violence; that had Secret Service checked the Dallas School Book Depository they would have taken no action concerning Oswald in view of the fact that he was employed in the building.

FBI

Date: 4/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM-REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka,
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 4/6/64.

On 4/10/64, Mr. EDDIE BARKER, News Manager, KLRD-TV and Radio Stations, Dallas, Texas, advised he had obtained a copy of the 16 mm color film which is being offered for sale by the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation of Dallas, Texas, and he would have a black and white 16 mm copy of this film made and furnish the same to the FBI.

BARKER related this corporation had obtained film strips from numerous Dallas citizens which were taken on 11/22/63, depicting President JOHN F. KENNEDY's visit to Dallas, Texas. BARKER advised the film also has scenes taken at the Dallas City Building, but does not contain any film taken inside the building of film depicting RUBY shooting LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

A review of this film by the Dallas Office of the FBI reveals that the film does not have scenes of the assassination of President KENNEDY or film showing the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

62-109060 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
109 APR 1964

Enclosed herewith for the FBI Laboratory is a 16 mm black and white copy of the film which was furnished to the Dallas Office of the FBI by EDDIE BARKER, of KLRD-TV & Radio. This film is being furnished to the Bureau for review and possible dissemination to the President's Commission. This film need not be returned.

4 - BUREAU (ENC. 1) (AM-REGISTERED)
2 - DALLAS
IDL:eah

11 APR 22 4

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 12 1964

THREE

SOVIET SECTION

FBI

Date: 4/13/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) (ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau is one cannister of 16 mm film which was received on 4/10/64 from BOB TURNER, WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas.

The above film is that which WFAA-TV was able to identify from the film which TOM ALYEA had shot in the Texas School Book Depository on the afternoon of 11/22/63.

The film was reviewed at Dallas and nothing of significance was noted.

The film is furnished to the Bureau for their review and possible furnishing to the President's Commission.

62-109060 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 22 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc.1)(RM)
2 - Dallas

RNQ:vm
(5)

105-82555
18 APR 22 1964

THREE
SOVIET SECTION

1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Raupach)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

April 21, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109060 - UNREC.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

We have received from our Dallas Office two sixteen millimeter motion picture films relating to the events in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

One of the rolls of film was taken by Thomas P. Alyea, WFAA-TV newsman, and contains photographs taken outside the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination, as well as photographs taken inside the building during the search for the assassin, the finding of the rifle in its original position and the dusting of the rifle for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department.

The other film is a composite of film strips obtained from numerous Dallas citizens that were taken on November 22, 1963, depicting the President's visit to Dallas and related events. This film is a black and white copy of a sixteen millimeter color film which is being offered for sale by the Dallas Cinema Associates Corporation of Dallas, Texas.

These films are available for viewing if you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nelsen
Gandy

Dallas
64 105-82555-4
79 APR 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
20 APR 21
COMM-FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 11/22/63

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 9613-9615. Congressman Alger, (R) Texas, spoke concerning attacks on Dallas. He pointed out that he was not defending Dallas as Dallas needs no defense. He stated "My purpose in asking for this time is to set the record straight - a record which has been mangled by one of the most concentrated smear campaigns ever launched against an American city." Mr. Alger went on to state "Following the death of President Kennedy at the hands of a Communist assassin, editorially syndicated columnists and commentators have had a field day in what amounts to an attempted lynching of an entire community. - - - Forgotten in the attacks on Dallas, following the assassination, was the fact that prior to the fateful shot by a Marxist, a self-avowed Communist, President Kennedy was receiving one of the most sincere and enthusiastic receptions of his career by all the people of Dallas." Mr. Alger included several news stories with his remarks.

Original filed in: 62-109060-2612

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1964

UNREC.

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 11/7 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

P 56 MAY 12 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 4-24-64

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF BOOK REGARDING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My memorandum of 3-31-64 indicated that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy had invited captioned individual to do a book concerning the six days surrounding the assassination of the President. This book will be published in 1968 or 1969. Referenced memorandum reported that Ed Guthman of the Department was most anxious for the Director to meet with Mr. Manchester concerning the book. Guthman promised that no questions would be asked concerning the FBI investigation of the assassination.

The Director indicated that he would not meet with Manchester in view of the false allegations mentioned by Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach to the Warren Commission indicating that information had been "leaked" by the FBI concerning our investigation of the assassination. The Director indicated that Manchester should see me.

Guthman's office called again on 4-21-64 and asked that I see Manchester at 3:30 p.m. on 4-22-64. Upon seeing Manchester, he advised me that he was primarily interested in the activities of the Director immediately following the assassination of the President. I told Manchester that the Director of course was the first one to advise the Attorney General that his brother, the President, had been shot and that the Director later advised that his brother was dead. Manchester told me that he knew this to be a fact and that he had visited the Attorney General's home and the swimming pool where the Attorney General had been standing at the time the Director had called him. He pointed out however that he desired to obtain this information from the Director rather than from an assistant.

Manchester told me that he was having some difficulty in obtaining the information that he wanted. He mentioned that most people felt that nothing could be given to him until after the report of the Warren Commission had been issued. I told Manchester I thought that for the most part this would certainly be true for the FBI inasmuch as we were the agency appointed by the President to be chiefly responsible for the investigation of both the assassination and the murder of Oswald. Manchester told me that his questions actually would not involve the FBI investigation of this case. He stated that even if this were true he still felt that answers should be given to his questions inasmuch as his book would not be published for 4 or 5 years following the issuance of the Commission report.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Sullivan
CDD:bsp (9)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Malley

11 MAY 7 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

DeLoach to Mohr memo
RE: William Manchester
Author of Book Regarding
Assassination of President Kennedy

I told Manchester that I felt certain he could understand our position in being reluctant to give him specific facts concerning our investigation, particularly inasmuch as a Departmental official had seen fit to allege to the Warren Commission that the FBI was "leaking" information. I told Manchester that this allegation had of course been false. However, the fact still remained that the FBI did not want to be placed in the position of releasing information prior to the issuance of the Commission report.

Manchester stated that although he could understand our viewpoint he would still like to talk to the Director concerning the Director's specific activities immediately following the assassination. I asked Manchester what he had in mind. He stated it would be far better if we furnish him a great deal of information and then let him later pose specific questions in order to round out the information. I told him this seemed to be the cart pulling the horse inasmuch as we would first want to know what he had in mind and before we went to a great deal of work. I told him regardless of what he desired he would still have to realize that no information concerning our investigation could be released until after the issuance of the Commission report.

Manchester asked if the allegation were true that the FBI had known that Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, and at the Texas Book Depository at the time of the assassination of the President. I answered in the affirmative, however, explained at great length the fact that Oswald was not a violent-type person and there had been no reason to notify Secret Service of his presence. I also explained to Manchester the cooperation which had existed for many years between the FBI and Secret Service and of the fact that we constantly informed Secret Service of threats made against the President.

Manchester told me that he was having considerable difficulty in getting an information from Secret Service. He stated that this organization has been criticized so severely and its personnel are so heartbroken over the tragedy that they are reluctant to talk about the assassination.

In leaving, Manchester told me that he would be in town for approximately three months living in a rented apartment. He stated that sometime during this three months he would appreciate having a visit with the Director. I told him that the Director schedule was quite filled, however, we would be in touch with him if the Director had an opportunity to see him. I also told him that rather than wait for an appointment he might desire to write out his questions and give them to me. I reminded him, however, that it was doubtful that we could be of any assistance to him until after issuance of the Commission report.

The meeting with Manchester was on a cordial and pleasant basis, however he fully understands our position. Bufiles reflect that our relations with him in the past have been most cordial. He does appear, however, to be somewhat of a dreamy non-specific type of individual.

ACTION: None at this time.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

APR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in regard to your letter of April 15, 1964, in which you advised us that Mr. Orville O. Nix had inquired as to when he could expect the return of his camera.

The Commission intends to use Mr. Nix's camera in Dallas during the week of April 27. Your Dallas office should advise Mr. Nix that he may expect the return of his camera on or about May 1, 1964.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Advise Dallas 4-27-64 KDR/pl

162-109060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 1 1964

25 APR 30 1964

4/27/64

AIRTEL (62-109090) - UNREC.

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ARA.
IS - R. - CUBA

Re DL airtel 4/1/64 and DL airtel 4/15/64 relating to the request of Mr. Orville O. Nix and Mrs. Marie Muchmore for the return of their cameras.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a self-explanatory letter dated 4/24/64 from the President's Commission. You should insure that Mr. Nix is promptly advised as to when he may expect the return of his camera.

Enc.

John E.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of Pres. Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. L. L. Shanefelt

RDR:vlm
(11)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE: For full details concerning this matter see A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo dated 4/13/64 captioned as above, RDR:pah:jsk. Briefly, the Laboratory has been holding the Nix and Muchmore cameras at the request of the Commission. Although all required FBI examinations have been completed, Commission has not released cameras to their owners. Both individuals have made repeated requests to have cameras returned which resulted in our sending a letter to the Commission 4/15/64. The enclosed is an acknowledgment of our letter indicating Nix camera will be returned on or about 5/1/64. Muchmor has rented a similar camera and is billing the Commission.

79 MAY 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT : LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 5-10-64

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

A highly critical, full page ad costing $1463 appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on the morning of 11-22-63 entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas" which was signed by the "American Fact Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas." This article brought great public indignation and was described as a vicious and cruel article which employed the type of verbiage which tends to incite fanatics.

The article was in the form of a public questionnaire to President Kennedy listing 12 questions principally concerning foreign policy matters.

Investigation revealed this article was prepared by Larrie Henry Schmidt, a Dallas, Texas, insurance salesman, and by Joseph P. Grinnan, a Dallas independent oil man, both of whom were members of the John Birch Society. The money for the ad, according to Schmidt, was solicited by Grinnan from approximately six prominent Dallas businessmen. We have interviewed Weissman concerning the article in great detail. We have not interviewed Joseph P. Grinnan who allegedly solicited the funds for the article from prominent Dallas businessmen.

By letter 4-7-64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission requested this Bureau to investigate the source of the funds used to pay for this article. Mr. Rankin specifically requested that either Grinnan or Weissman be interviewed to learn the names of the contributors to the advertisement.

Inasmuch as Grinnan is the individual who allegedly made the solicitation for funds from prominent Dallas businessmen, it is felt we should go directly to him to obtain this information.

Bufiles show that Joseph P. Grinnan of Dallas, Texas, is an independent oil man and a member of the John Birch Society. Our files also show that at the time of the desegregation of the University of Mississippi Grinnan was reported to be a volunteer aide for former General Edwin A. Walker, a known organizer of the John Birch Society, and to keep arms in his automobile.

REL:mhw (8)

Enc. 1 - 105-82555

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

10 MAY 5

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

We have talked to Weissman in the past and he did not volunteer such details to us. It appears quite probable that Weissman would not know who contributed for the ad.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to the Dallas Office instructing that Joseph P. Grinnan be immediately interviewed in accordance with the Commission's request in an effort to determine the source of the funds used to pay for instant advertisement.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-28-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Liaison
1 - Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Re memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 4-10-64 (attached) which dealt with a highly critical, full page ad which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on the morning of November 22, 1963, entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas," which was signed by the "American Fact Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas." We learned the money for this ad was solicited by Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas independent oil man. At the request of the President's Commission, we interviewed Mr. Grinnan April 20, 1964, to determine the names of the contributors to this ad. Mr. Grinnan informed the Dallas Office he could think of approximately four individuals who contributed approximately $1500, "give or take a $100, which was used to pay for the ad in the Dallas newspaper. Mr. Grinnan stated he desired to contact each of these individuals prior to making these names available.

On April 23, 1964, Mr. Grinnan informed the Dallas Office he wanted to consult with his lawyer, Dr. Robert Morris, who is currently in the race for the Republican nomination for the U. S. Senate. He indicated Dr. Morris would probably be available April 24, 1964, after which time Grinnan would recontact the Dallas Office.

On April 24, 1964, Mr. Grinnan contacted the Dallas Office and stated the contributors to the fund which was used in payment of the "Dallas Morning News" advertisement were as follows:

H. R. Bright, an independent oil operator with offices in the Mercantile Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas.

Edgar Crissey, an insurance man with offices in the Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas

Nelson Bunker Hunt, an independent oil man with offices in the Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, who is the son of H. L. Hunt, a well-known Dallas oil man.

ENCLOSURE

Enc.
RJL:mhw (11)

4-29-64

105-82555

62-109060-57 UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 6 1964

ENCLOSURE

58 MAY 7 1964

Mr. Grinnan stated that all of the afore-mentioned persons reside in Dallas, Texas. He added he did not know the amounts each of the contributors gave to the fund but felt that they had solicited funds from others for the purpose of paying for the ad. He also stated he at first thought he (Grinnan) had been a contributor to the fund, but had determined, upon checking, that he had not contributed anything towards the fund used for the payment of the ad in question.

ACTION:

(1) Attached is a letter to the President's Commission furnishing results of our contact with Grinnan in this matter.

(2) Attached are letters to the Attorney General and Honorable Walter W. Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, also furnishing results of our inquiries in this matter in view of the nation-wide interest in the article in question.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

APR 28 1964

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On November 25, 1963, Mr. Dial D. Ryder made available for inspection by an agent of your Bureau a repair tag which indicated that certain work, associated by Ryder with the mounting on a rifle and the sighting of a telescopic sight, was performed by the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, for a man by the name of Oswald. That fact and others concerning this matter are reported at pages 395-6 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

We note that other reports of your investigation concerning the above repair tag are set forth at pages 65-6 and 654-6 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, and at page 96 of Agent Gemberling's report of March 10, 1964. We also note my letter to you dated February 21, 1964, your reply dated March 27, 1964, and the memorandum of your Dallas office dated April 2, 1964, in response to the oral inquiry of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff.

It also appears that personnel of the Irving Sports Shop have been contacted by the United States Secret Service (Secret Service Control No. 424) and the Dallas Police Department. (See pages 252-4 of that Department's report of its investigation of the assassination of the President.) Mr. Liebeler has examined both Mr. Ryder and Mr. Greener, the owner of the Irving Sports Shop.

A review of the above documents indicates a need for further investigation as suggested below:

1. Agent Gemberling's report of November 30, 1964, (pages 395-6) does not indicate where the interview there reported was conducted or the circumstances under which the work tag was located. In his deposition, Ryder stated that your Agent first came to his

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199 MAY 1 1964

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SECRET SECTION

APR 28 1964

home on Monday, November 25, 1963, and that they subsequently went to the shop to get the tag. (Tr., 8-10.)

Please advise us how and why your Agent contacted Ryder in the first instance. In that connection we note that Ryder testified that the Sports Shop was closed on Monday. (Tr., 9.)

We would like to know whether or not your Agent was actually present when the tag was found. If so, we would like to know the circumstances under which the tag was found. If not, we would like to know if your Agent asked Ryder when and under what circumstances he first became aware of the tag's existence.

In this connection, we note that Officer F. M. Turner of the Dallas Police Department reported that on Sunday evening, November 24, 1963, that Department had received a telephone call from one Ray John of Channel 8 news, presumably in Dallas, advising that the news office had received an anonymous phone call in which the caller had stated that he (she) thought Oswald had had the rifle sighted-in on November 21 1963, at a gun shop at 211 or 212 Irving Boulevard. Officer Turner reports that he checked and found the Irving Sports Shop at 221 East Irving Boulevard. The Officer spoke to Mr. Greener (time not indicated) who said that he and Ryder had discussed the matter but that neither could remember having done any work for Lee Oswald or on the assassination weapon. Mr. Greener said he would check his files for names and re-contact the Dallas Police Department.

Mr. John should be interviewed in connection with the anonymous telephone call he received. Consideration should be given to the possibility that Ryder himself may have called Mr. John. Officer Turner might be able to supply additional information. The anonymous call may have come from Mrs. Whitworth (see below).

In that connection, Mr. Greener said that a reporter for the (Dallas) Times Herald had told him that he had spoken to Ryder before the FBI first came to the Sports Shop, i.e., before the story appeared in the newspapers on November 28-29, 1963. Ryder has denied to Greener that he talked to this reporter.

We think that a complete investigation into the question of how, when and where the story concerning the Irving Sports Shop first came to the attention of the press would be very helpful in making a determination of the veracity of Messrs. Ryder and Greener.

2. We would appreciate further investigation into the question of when the work tag was made out. This phase of the investigation should be conducted on the assumption that the tag was prepared prior to the assassination, although consideration should be given to the other possibility in connection with the investigation we have requested in paragraph 1 above.

We note that your reports indicate that Ryder said the work was done sometime during the period November 1-14, 1963. Mr. Ryder indicated the same to Mr. Liebeler.

We also note, however, that Mr. Greener told Officer Turner that it appeared that the rifle in question had probably been brought in between November 4-8, 1963. Greener also told Turner that he would check his cash register receipts to see if he could determine when the rifle was picked up and paid for. Ryder also noted that he had written the repair tag in pencil, but he usually used a pen. He said he remembered picking up some orders in Dallas one day in the past when he did use a pencil in his work. It might also be possible to fix within certain limits the date the tag was prepared by reference to its number, even though Ryder has indicated that they do not use the tags in any exact chronological order.

We would appreciate additional investigation into the above points and along whatever other lines you deem appropriate in order to help fix the date on which the tag was prepared.

3. The significance of Officer Turner's report that Greener had told him that the rifle had been brought in between November 4-8, 1963, is clear when considered in connection with your report on Mrs. Edith Whitworth who said she had, on November 6, 7, or 8, 1963, directed Lee Harvey Oswald to a gun shop one and one-half blocks from her used furniture store. (Page 65 of Gemberling's report of December 23, 1963.)

In connection with Mrs. Whitworth's statements, would you please advise (a) whether she does in fact have a grandchild which was born on or about October 20, 1963, and (b) whether or not in November, 1963, there were any gun shops, other than the Irving Sports Shop, within one and one-half blocks of 145 East Irving Boulevard, the former location of Mrs. Whitworth's Furniture Mart.

4. Please advise whether or not your Bureau has ever received any indication that Lee Harvey Oswald ever owned any rifle other than the weapon identified by your Bureau as "K-1". We would also appreciate your advice as to the nature and extent of any investigation that you may have made concerning that possibility.

5. In your letter to me dated March 27, 1964, you indicated that Mr. Jerry A. Oswald, as well as other persons having the last name of Oswald residing in Dallas and vicinity, were interviewed and all advised they had not taken a rifle to the Irving Sports Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted. You noted that your investigation on this particular matter was reported on pages 654-6 of Agent Gemberling's report dated December 23, 1963.

That report indicates that Jerry A. Oswald was the only Oswald located in Irving, Texas, as a result of examining the City Directory, telephone directory, files of the Retail Merchants Association and files of the Police Department of that city. Other Oswalds were identified by reference to the Dallas City Directory. It thus appears that the only Oswalds located in the above investigation are those who had sufficient contact with Dallas or Irving to have been uncovered by the procedures described above.

Would you please advise who prepares the City Directories of Dallas and Irving, Texas, and how the names of persons listed therein are obtained. We would also appreciate further investigation to locate all other persons by the name of Oswald who may have resided in the Dallas-Ft. Worth area in October or November, 1963.

We also note that while the above report indicates the existence of one Jessie J. Oswald, 2625 Stoval Street, Dallas, Texas, it does not indicate that Jessie J. Oswald was ever interviewed to determine whether or not he had had any work performed at the Irving Sports Shop on any weapon which he may have owned. Would you please interview Mr. Jessie J. Oswald and forward the results of that interview to us.

I enclose a transcript of Mr. Ryder's examination, as well as a copy of the report of the Dallas Police Department, to which I have referred.

Your continued cooperation in the work of this Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

4-29-64

Airtel 62-109060 - UNREC.

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ARA
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated April 28, 1964 enclosing transcripts of the testimony furnished by Dial Duwayne Ryder before Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the President's Commission. Also included is the report of Officer F. H. Turner - #809, Dallas Police Department.

Dallas is instructed to institute immediate investigation complying with requests in the Commission letter which is self-explanatory.

It is noted the transcript of Dial Duwayne Ryder has been classified by the Commission "TOP SECRET" and should be handled accordingly.

Endeavor to complete this request at an early date and furnish the results of your investigation to the Bureau in letterhead memoranda for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosures (8)
1 - 62-109060
KLR:las
(5)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE:

By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four page request which concerned the tag marked "Oswald" which was obtained from the Irving Sports Shop and had been prepared by Dial Duwayne Ryder. In connection with related investigation the Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was found and if our Agent asked Ryder when and under what circumstances Ryder became aware of the tags existence.

58 MAY 6 1964

SEE REST OF NOTE PAGE TWO

105-82555-3485

Commission also desired to know how and when and where the story concerning the Irving Sports Shop first came to the attention of the press as they are making a determination concerning the veracity of Messrs. Ryder and Greener, latter who is the owner of the Irving Sports Shop. Commission also desires to know who prepares the city directories of Dallas and Irving, Texas, and how the names listed are obtained for purposes of locating other individuals by the name of Oswald who may have resided in the Dallas and Fort Worth area in October, 1963. A request for the interview of Jessie J. Oswald to determine whether or not he had any work performed on any weapon which he may have owned. The Commission wishes to be advised whether or not the Bureau has received any indication that Lee Harvey Oswald owned any other rifle other than the weapon identified as "K-1".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/29/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 4/27/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission Staff Member, called SA Roy H. Jevons, Section Chief of the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached sheets, and maintain them along with the other items presently in the Bureau's custody.

Further, Mr. Eisenberg requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill, on 4/27/64, received from Mr. Eisenberg, the listed exhibits which are now in the Bureau's custody.

The photography will be handled by an Agent examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

The exhibits will be photographed and three copies of each will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Since all of these were originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau, they will be maintained in the Laboratory in accordance with Mr. Eisenberg's request.

Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

REN:fch
(10)

REC 17

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

4/28/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C12	140	Blanket from Oswald's garage
C8	141	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from Texas School Book Depository Building
C11	150	Oswald's shirt
C1	399	Bullet from stretcher
	540	Barrel cast of C14 rifle
	541-1	Photograph of C14 rifle
	541-2	Photograph of serial number of C14 rifle
	541-3	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and telescopic sight of C14 rifle
	541-4	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-5	Photograph of inscription on receiver of C14 rifle
	541-6	Photograph of inscription on side of rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-7	Photograph of inscription on cocking piece of C14 rifle
	541-8	Photograph of inscription on bolt handle of C14 rifle
	541-9	Photograph of inscriptions on bottom of receiver of C14 rifle
C250	542	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number UC5209, with telescopic sight
C6	543	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C7	544	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C38	545	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
	546	Photograph of chart showing dispersion pattern of cartridge cases ejected from C14 rifle
	547	Photograph of chart showing angles of ejection of cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	548	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing six bullet holes
	549	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing three bullet holes
	550	25-yard target showing six bullet holes
	551	300-foot (5.9 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	552	300-foot (6.2 seconds) target showing three bullet holes

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	553	300-foot (5.6 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	554	300-foot (6.5 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	555	Photograph of diagram of internal mechanism of telescopic sight
	556	Chart showing "lead" and firing angles
	557	Test cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	558	Photograph of bolt face of C14 rifle
	559	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	560	Notes concerning firing angle, bullet velocity and car speed
	561	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	562	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	563	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	564	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C38 cartridge case
C40	641	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	648	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	653	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	654	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building

1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Liaison

April 29, 1964

BY LIAISON

1 - Lenihan

Honorable Walter W. Jenkins
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jenkins:

A highly critical full-page ad costing $1,463 appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on the morning of November 22, 1963, entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas." This ad was signed by the "American Fact Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, P. O. Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas." This article brought great public indignation and prompted several newspaper articles as well as inquiry to this Bureau from Congressman Bernard F. Grabowski who described this ad as "vicious, cruel and one which employed the type of verbiage which tends to incite fanatics." This ad was in the form of a questionnaire to President Kennedy listing twelve questions concerning principally foreign policy matters. 62-109060-308

REC-17

An interview on December 3, 1963, with Larry Harvey Schmidt, who was born July 6, 1935, has revealed that this ad was prepared by Schmidt, a Dallas, Texas, insurance salesman, and by Joseph P. Grinnan, a Dallas independent oil man, who are both members of the John Birch Society. The money for this ad, according to Schmidt, was solicited by Grinnan from half a dozen prominent Dallas businessmen. Schmidt further advised that Bernard Weissman, the signer of the ad, is a friend of his whom he met while in the United States Army. It was decided to use Weissman's name on the ad for the purpose of counteracting charges of anti-Semitism which had been directed against the "conservatives." The American Fact Finding Committee was simply a name selected by Schmidt for use in the ad and he advised there is no such organization. Schmidt, who described himself as a "conservative," felt no demonstration should be given to a President, but felt some type of activity should

NOTE: SEE PAGE TWO

REL:mhw (12)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Gale
Rosen
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 29 2 38 PM '64 RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable Walter F. Jenkins

indicate disapproval of President Kennedy's policies. Schmidt denied any organization backed this ad. Schmidt has been identified as a close friend of Earron Carroll, a writer for "Lifeline," an enterprise controlled by H. L. Hunt, a wealthy Dallas oilman.

At the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, we have contacted Mr. Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas, Texas, who has stated he solicited the funds for the advertisement in question from certain Dallas businessmen. Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our contacts with Mr. Grinnan in this matter. The above information and enclosure are being furnished for your information.

This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General and to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R-CUBA" dated 4-28-64, RBL:mhw.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Today I received a call from Mr. Milton Eisenberg, staff member of The Commission, inquiring concerning availability of SA James C. Cadigan for pretestimony conference followed by testimony before the Commission. He stated he would like to discuss SA Cadigan's testimony at 1:30 p.m., today and have him testify at 11:00 a.m., Thursday, 4/30/64. I told him SA Cadigan is available and will appear at The Commission at both of the times indicated.

SA Cadigan's testimony will relate to the handwriting identifications made in this case by the FBI Laboratory. Included are handwritings appearing on order to purchase the murder weapon, postal money order to make payment for the rifle and the application for the Post Office box to which the rifle was shipped. The writing on these documents has been identified as that of Oswald.

Mr. Eisenberg also made reference to the numerous translations the Laboratory has performed for The Commission and stated that he is now in the process of preparing the foreign language exhibits for filing and retention and he wants to be absolutely certain that the translations are accurately matched up to the foreign language exhibits to which they relate. He asked that we match up the exhibits and the translations (approximately 75 of them) currently in the possession of The Commission. I told him I would have someone familiar with this translation material get in touch with him to work out the arrangements. I have referred this request to the Section Chief of the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section, Mr. C. F. Downing, and he has designated SA Bertil W. Rolander to handle this matter. SA Rolander went to The Commission today to commence fulfillment of this current request from Mr. Eisenberg.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

WDG:mb
(10)

NEW VICE ROLANDER

EX 107

REC 10 (1) 105-3602

12 MAY 1964

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 4/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau letter dated 4/23/64.

Report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN dated 3/31/64 at Chicago entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA" contains an FD-302 interview with OLLA WELLS.

3 - Bureau
1 - Chicago

DWS:cem
(4)

REC 19 62-109060-3003

12 APR 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 5 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 24, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office called me at approximately 3:00 a.m. today relative to an article that was scheduled to come out in the "Dallas Morning News" this morning by Hugh Aynesworth. The article quoted Special Agent Hosty of the Dallas Office as stating to a Dallas police officer in discussion regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, "We knew he was capable of assassinating the President but we didn't dream he'd do it." The story is attributed to a source close to the Warren Commission. It mentions a memorandum given the Commission by Dallas Police Officer Jesse Curry which contains the alleged remarks by Agent Hosty. I told Shanklin to get in touch with Editor Krueger of the "Dallas Morning News" and remind him that Shanklin had seen him two weeks ago and had put the lie to the same story. I further told Shanklin not to make any comment about the story if it was printed but to let us know at FBI Headquarters of the results of his contact.

SAC Shanklin advised me telephonically at approximately 11:00 a.m. today that he had contacted Krueger after a number of attempts and that Krueger had claimed that the story had already been printed prior to his having a chance to knock it out. He apologized to Shanklin for not stopping the story, particularly since Shanklin had advised him two weeks ago that the story was false.

Shanklin told me that Felix McKnight, head of McKnight Newspapers had called and was irritated over the fact that the "Dallas Morning News" had engaged in irresponsible journalism. McKnight stated he would like to put the lie to this story. Shanklin referred him to FBI Headquarters.

I discussed this matter with Messrs. Belmont, Tolson and the Director. After receiving the Director's approval, and in talking with McKnight who called FBI Headquarters, I told McKnight that the above-mentioned statement which had been attributed to SA Hosty was absolutely false and had no basis in fact whatsoever. McKnight stated he certainly appreciated the opportunity to set the record straight and he would see to it that an article was prepared immediately for the afternoon edition of h newspaper. He wanted to know if he could quote the Director as making this statement a I told him the Director was the spokesman for the FBI at all times.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

CDD:sa

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

ENCLOSURE
29 MAY 7 1964
CRIME RECORDS
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11 MAY 4 1964

DeLoach to Mohr 4-21-64
Re: Assassination of the President

In talking with SAC Shanklin I asked him specifically if Agent Hosty had been quoted correctly by the United Press International (UPI). (The UPI ticker of 10:23 a.m. today quotes SA Hosty as stating, "I said nothing like that. I completely deny it.") SAC Shanklin stated he had questioned Hosty and that Hosty had denied making this statement to UPI. Hosty admits that a UPI reporter called him at home last evening but that he had referred the reporter to SAC Shanklin rather than making any comment himself. I told SAC Shanklin to make certain that Hosty made no statement whatsoever.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

Belmont
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Holmes
Gandy

UPI-36A

(OSWALD)

DALLAS--A DALLAS FBI AGENT TODAY FLATLY DENIED HE EVER SAID THE FBI KNEW BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS CAPABLE OF KILLING THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

"I SAID NOTHING LIKE THAT," SAID AGENT JAMES HOSTY. "I COMPLETELY DENY IT."

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS IN A COPYRIGHT STORY BY HUGH AYNESWORTH, SAID TODAY A SOURCE CLOSE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION TOLD OF A MEMO GIVEN THE COMMISSION BY DALLAS POLICE CHIEF JESSE CURRY CONTAINING THE ALLEGED REMARK BY HOSTY.

ACCORDING TO THIS MEMO, THE NEWS SAID, HOSTY, ONLY MOMENTS AFTER OSWALD WAS ARRESTED, SAID:

"WE KNEW HE WAS CAPABLE OF ASSASSINATING THE PRESIDENT BUT WE DIDN'T DREAM HE'D DO IT."

HOSTY SAID HE COULD ONLY DENY THAT HE EVER MADE SUCH A STATEMENT, AND WOULD NOT COMMENT FURTHER. THE HEAD OF THE DALLAS FBI OFFICE, GORDON SHANKLIN, SAID ANY OFFICIAL COMMENT WOULD HAVE TO COME FROM WASHINGTON. THE FBI IN WASHINGTON SAID IT HAD NO COMMENT.

5/24--SE1233A

XEROX MAY 4 1964

ENCLOSURE

REC 19

3004

31 MAY 4 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

PERS. REC. UNIT

5-7-64

Airtel

To: SACs, New York (89-75)
Dallas (89-43)

REC-25

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) 3005

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel 5-1-64 relating to Stephen Harris Landesberg, aka.

In order to enable the President's Commission to intelligently evaluate the information developed on Landesberg, New York is instructed to duplicate and furnish to Dallas 25 copies of pertinent inserts and FD-302s incorporated in the report of SA Eugene K. O'Neill dated 12-11-63, relating to Landesberg for incorporation in forthcoming Dallas report under the above caption.

For your information copies of SA O'Neill's report have not been disseminated to the President's Commission.

1 - 46-49345 (Stephen Harris Landesberg)
1 - Accounting and Fraud
RDR:las
(8)

MAILED 20
MAY 7 - 1964
FBI

NOTE: Dallas by re communication requested Bureau advise as to the advisability of having pertinent parts of New York report incorporated in the forthcoming report as the information now available to Dallas is fragmentary and would not be easy to evaluate by any outside agency.

In connection with the desires of the Bureau to furnish the Commission with all pertinent data resulting from our investigation of the assassination it appears essential that copies of New York investigation concerning Landesberg be furnished for Dallas for incorporation in a forthcoming report.

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NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

79 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Landesberg posing as one James F. Rizzuto furnished false information to Bureau Agents on 11-23-63 concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, and the late President. This information resulted in an extensive Bureau investigation before it was determined this report was a farce. Landesberg admitted the ruse and was subsequently charged with a violation of Title 18, Section 1001, U. S. Code, in that he furnished false information to the FBI. He has subsequently been sent for psychiatric examination inasmuch as he has been diagnosed as a "schizophrenic, paranoid, chronic." Landesberg is being held in lieu of $10,000 bond.

FBI

Date: 5/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: STEPHEN HARRIS LANDESBERG, AKA.

NY

ReTelep SA EUGENE H. O'NEILL, 12/11/63, at New York, captioned STEPHEN HARRIS LANDES, aka. Stephen H. Landes, Stephen Yves L'Eandes, James F. Rizzuto; FAG (New York File 46-6511).

Bureau is requested to advise New York and Dallas whether contents of referenced report should be resubmitted to Dallas in insert form by New York for inclusion in the ASSASSINATION report with character MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

With respect to page 8 of referenced report, Dallas has received inserts from Newark and Miami showing negative checks as to STEPHEN YVES L'EANDES. The significance of these inserts would be lost in the ASSASSINATION report without the contents of referenced report, along with any further investigation conducted by New York.

3 - Bureau
1 - New York (89-75) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RJD/ds
(6)

REC-33 62-109060-3005

17 MAY 4 1964

CC-NEW

MAY 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

May 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC 30 62-109060-3006

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated May 1, 1964, relating to a letter received by this Bureau from Mrs. Lucille Labonte of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

In view of Mrs. Labonte's allegation, investigation has been initiated by this Bureau and when the results are received, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
08 MAY - 1
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (2)

2 - Legat, Ottawa (Enclosures 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43, Enclosure)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Foreign Liaison Section (Orally cleared with Mr. L. P. Keenan, 4-30-64)
1 - Mr. L. P. Keenan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

RDR:jgs
(13)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR LEGAT, OTTAWA AND SAC, DALLAS NOTE)

MAY 1 10 23 AM '64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR LEGAT, OTTAWA AND SAC, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Ottawa and Dallas are copies of the aforementioned letterhead memorandum relating to an allegation made by Mrs. Labonte.

Legat, Ottawa, through its sources, should have Mrs. Labonte interviewed for full details concerning the allegation that on the morning of 11/22/63 she was told President Kennedy was to be shot. Her letter to the Director should be acknowledged. Insure all necessary investigation to resolve this matter is appropriately initiated, and the results promptly furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination by the Bureau to the President's Commission and Dallas.

No information identifiable with Mrs. Labonte and variations of her last name could be located in Bureau files.

NOTE:

The letter and envelope bearing the date of 4/23/64, postmarked, Sudbury, Ontario, was received in the Bureau on 1-29-64. When investigation has been completed, the Commission will be promptly advised of the results.

Washington, D. C.
May 1, 1964

MRS. LUCILLE LABONTE
SUDBURY, ONTARIO, CANADA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On April 29, 1964, a handwritten envelope postmarked April 23, 1964, at Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, was received at FBI Headquarters. This envelope was addressed "Mr. Hoover; c/o Mr. Earl Warren, Warren Commission Div. White House, Washington, U. S. A." and bore the return address "53 Bloar St., Sudbury, Ont."

The handwritten letter transmitted in the above envelope reads as follows:

"April 23 1964
Sudbury Ontario.

"Mr. Hoover and Mr E. Warren;

"These few lines will shock you I've been debating with my concience since Nov. 22 1963. I've prayed to God to help me forget but to-day I find myself not afraid and writing to you.

"Fantastic but true. On the morning in question a freind and I where in the dining room when I was told in English that the President Kennedy was going to be shot. I transulated in French to my freind. I did not believe my ears; there was an argument I got a slap on the mouth as I explained that he was well guarded. Then I though should I phone but how, where then how'd belaive such an insane truth. Of all the people in Sudbury why me why was I the one to be told. Its very hard to put on paper. I am willing to be put under the truth serum so that you'd know I am telling you the truth.

Yours,

RDR:car;lcm
(9)

NOTE: See letter to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, dated 5/1/64, RDR:map.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
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Holmes
Gandy

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62-109060-3006

ENCLOSURE

under the truth serum or you may have other things. So you'd know. I am not looking for publicity or reporters If I am to talk to you nobody's to know.

"These few lines are the hardest I have ever writen and the spelling is bad. it also shows that I am hard in beleiving what I car. If only I would have beleived. After it was over. I look at the time the clock said 15 minut before 11 A. M.

"Thank's for your time in reading it.

"Mrs. Lucille Labonte
53 Bloar Street,
Sudbury,
Ontario."

Canada

April 25 1964
Sudbury Ontario

Mr. Hoover and Mr E. Rayen

These few lines will shock you if we
have debating on the concerne since
Nov 22 1963. I've prayed to God to help
me forgit but to day I find myself
not afraid and entering to you.
Fantastic but true. On the morning in
question a friend and I where in the
dining room when I was told in
english that the President Kennedy was
going to be shot. I translated in
French to my friend. I did not believe
my ears. there was an argument &
got a slip on the mouth as I explained
that he was will guarded. Then I thought
should I phone but how, where there how
beleive such an issue truth. Of all
the people in Sudbury who are
the one to be told. Its my duty
in paper I am willing to put in
the truth serum so that you'd know

REC 30 62-109068-300
6 MAY 11 1964

am telling you the truth and you may
believe these things. So you'd know I am
not looking for publicity or parties
& I am to tell to you and nobody
to know.

These few lines are the hardest I
have ever written and the spelling is bad
it also shows that I am hard in believe
what I see. If only I would have believe
After it was over I look at the time
the clock said 15 minut before 11 A.M.
reading it 7 hrs.

Thank for your time in

Lucille Laborte
53 Bloor Strat,
Sudbury
Ontario

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Conrad
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
May 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Rose

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed a list and two copies each of seven reports and three memoranda containing further results of our investigation concerning "Lee Harvey Oswald." There are also enclosed two copies each of two memoranda captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated April 9, 1964, at Detroit, Michigan, and April 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C., respectively.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
08 MAY - 1
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (25)

105-82555

BFRipah
(12)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

SECRET

MAY 6 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAY 1 3 50 PM '64
FBI - MAIL ROOM
READING ROOM
UNREC

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

This letter is being classified "Secret" because one of the enclosures is so classified. These reports and memoranda consisting of 179 pages have been reviewed by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

May 4, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on April 23, 1964, from Miss Mary Norton, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed.

In accordance with this request, Commission Exhibits numbered 679, 680, 683 through 689, and 697 through 700 were obtained from the Commission by a representative of this Bureau.

Enclosed herewith are three photographs each of the above-mentioned exhibits, together with the exhibits themselves.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

62-109060

NOTE: Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (3)

Addendum for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, together with a listing of same.

NOTE: The exhibits were picked up by SA Robert E. Neill of the Laboratory. SA [illegible] Frazier received the call from Miss Norton and there was no request made by the Commission for the Bureau to retain the original exhibits.

FCH:cet (10)

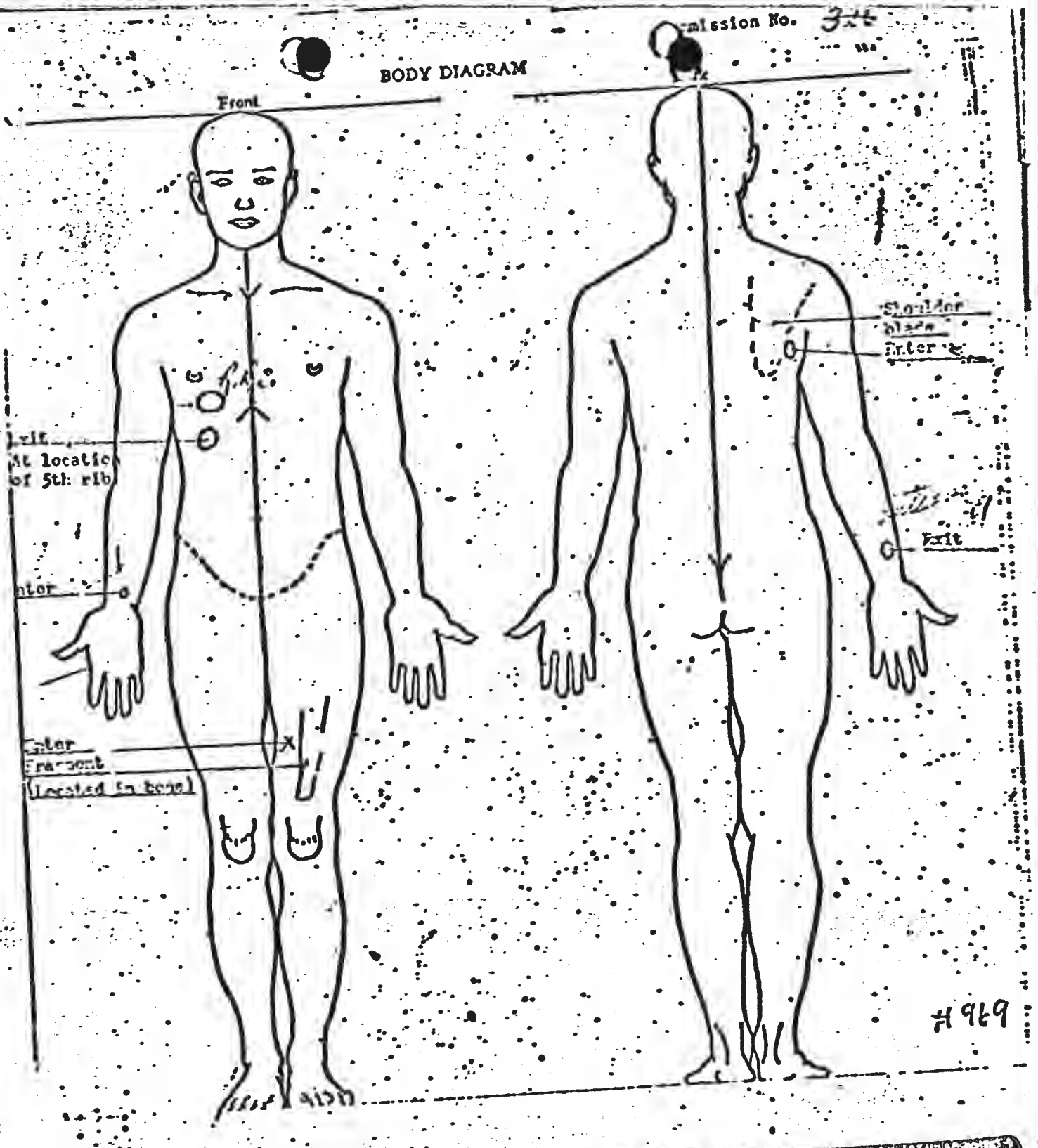
58 MAY 6 1964

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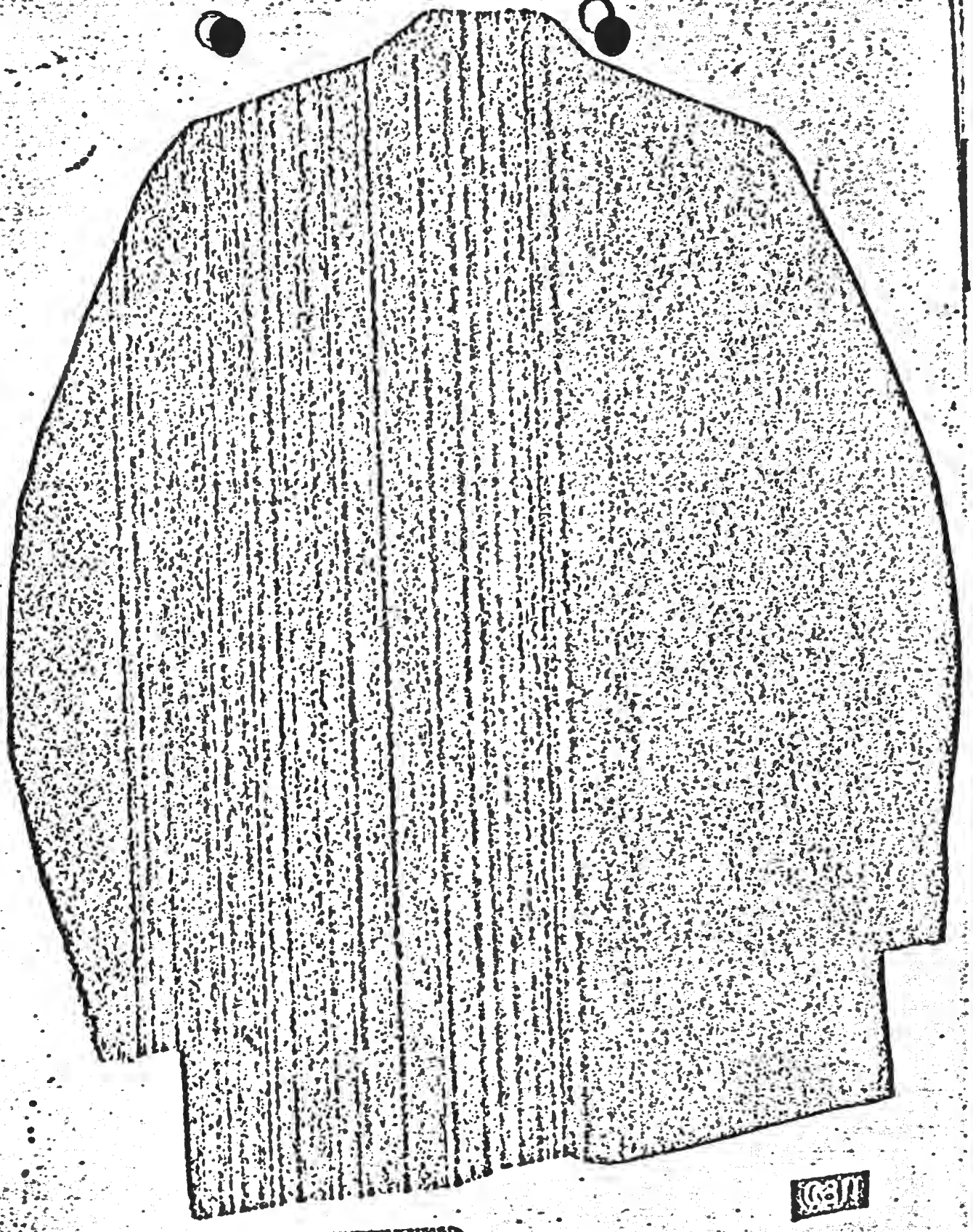
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629	Front and back body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw to show entry and exit wounds on Governor Connally's chest, wrist and thigh.
630	Left and right side body diagram, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show angle at which bullet passed through Governor Connally's body.
633	Picture showing front view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
634	Picture showing back view of coat worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
635	Picture showing back view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
636	Picture showing front view of shirt worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
637	Picture showing front view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
638	Picture showing back view of pants worn by Governor Connally at time of shooting.
639	Diagram of body in sitting position, marked by Dr. Shaw, to show position of Governor Connally at time of the shooting and inclination of bullet to cause all three wounds.
697	Photograph of President and Mrs. Kennedy, Governor and Mrs. Connally, Special Agents Kellerman and Greer as positioned in car on day of assassination
698	Picture of President's car as it passed through Dealey Plaza in Dallas.
699	Overhead shot of Dealey Plaza marked by Governor Connally indicating his estimate of the location of the President's car at the time of the shooting.
700	Photograph of Governor Connally's tie.

ENCLOSURE



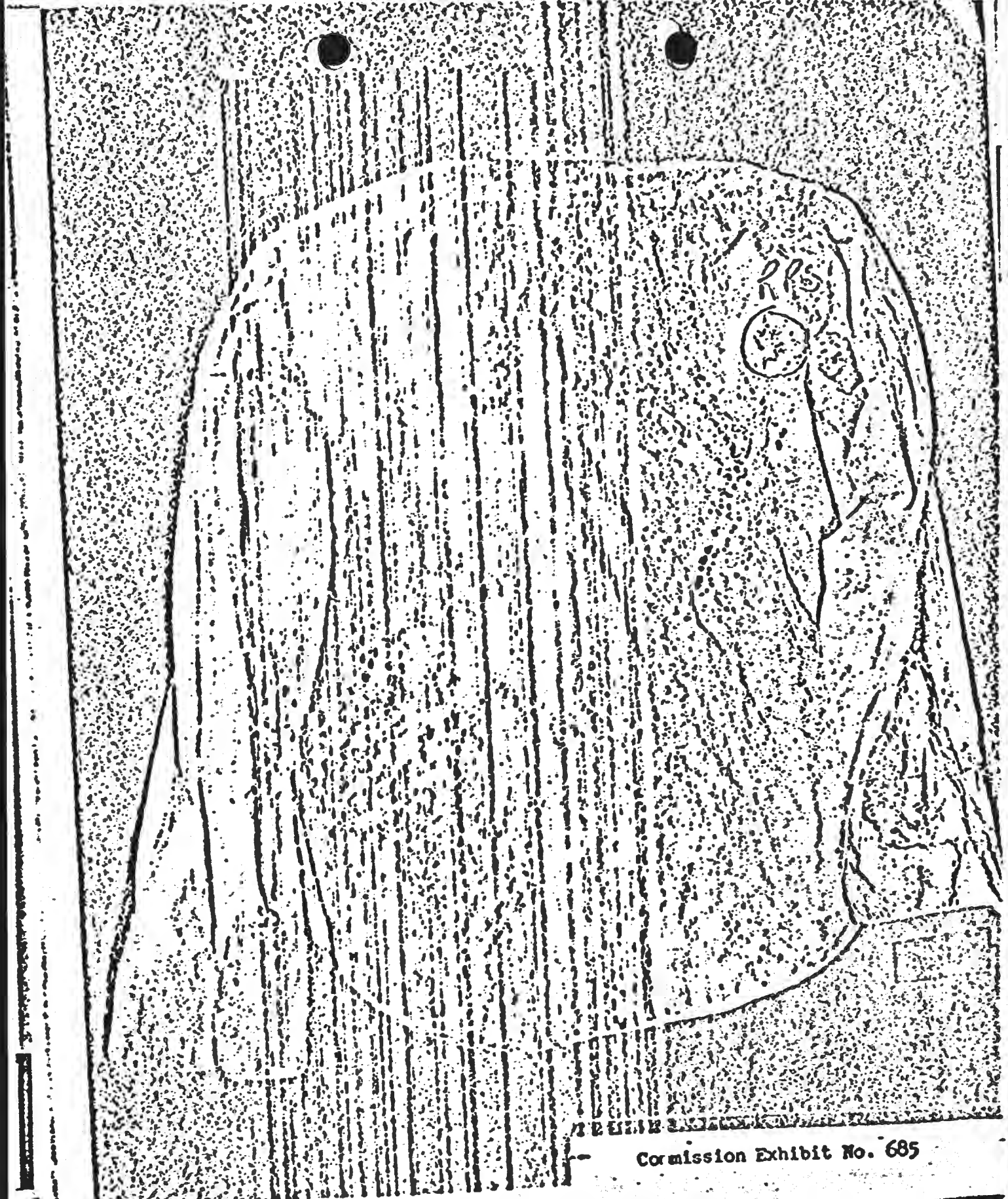
Commission Exhibit No. 679



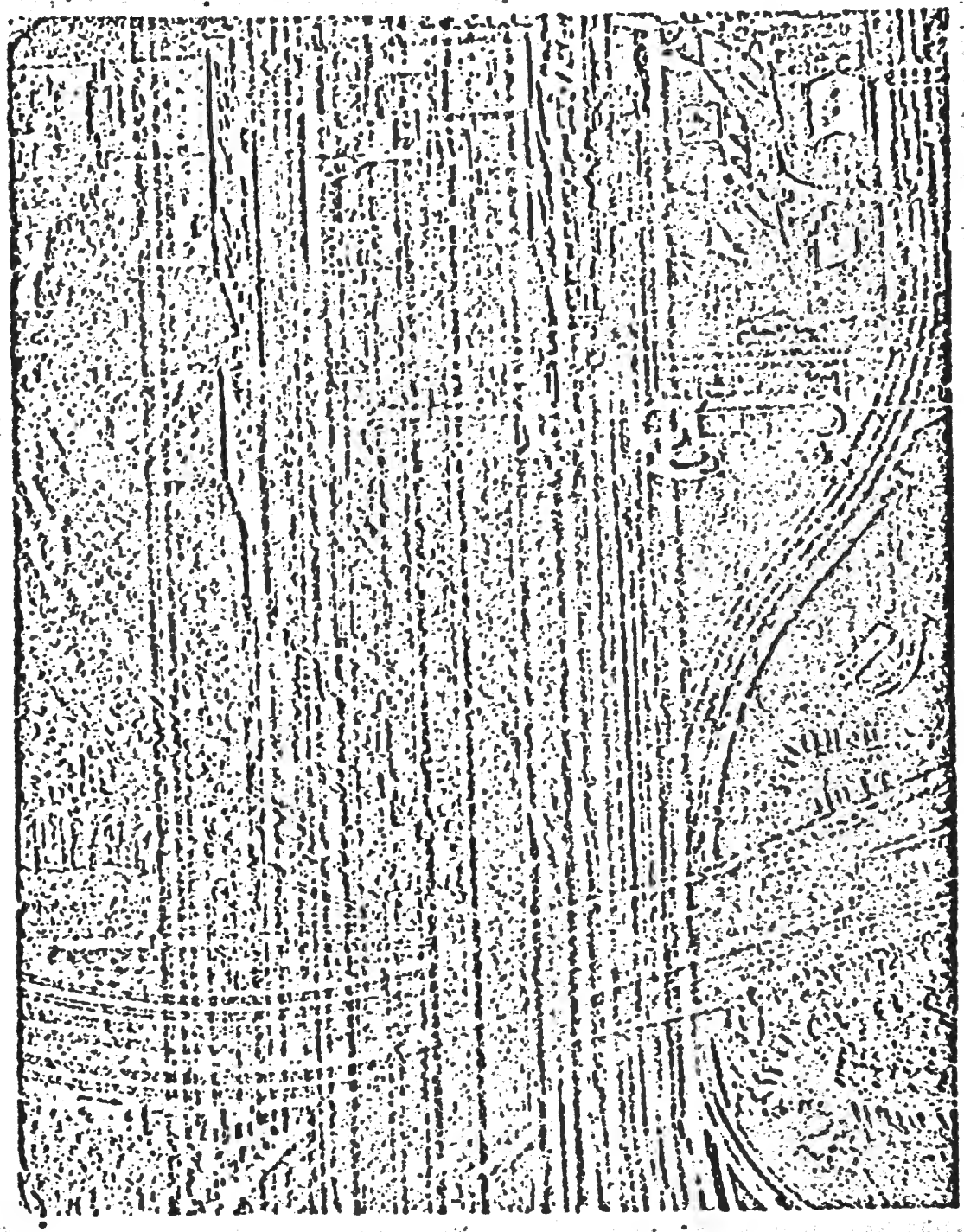
Commission Exhibit No. 683



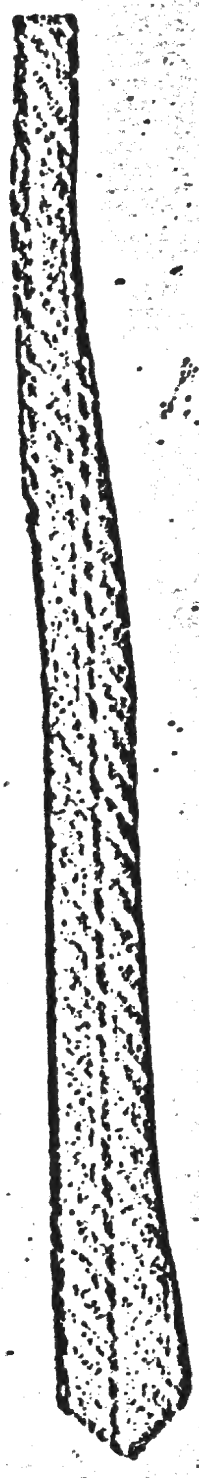
Commission Exhibit No. 605



Commission Exhibit No. 685



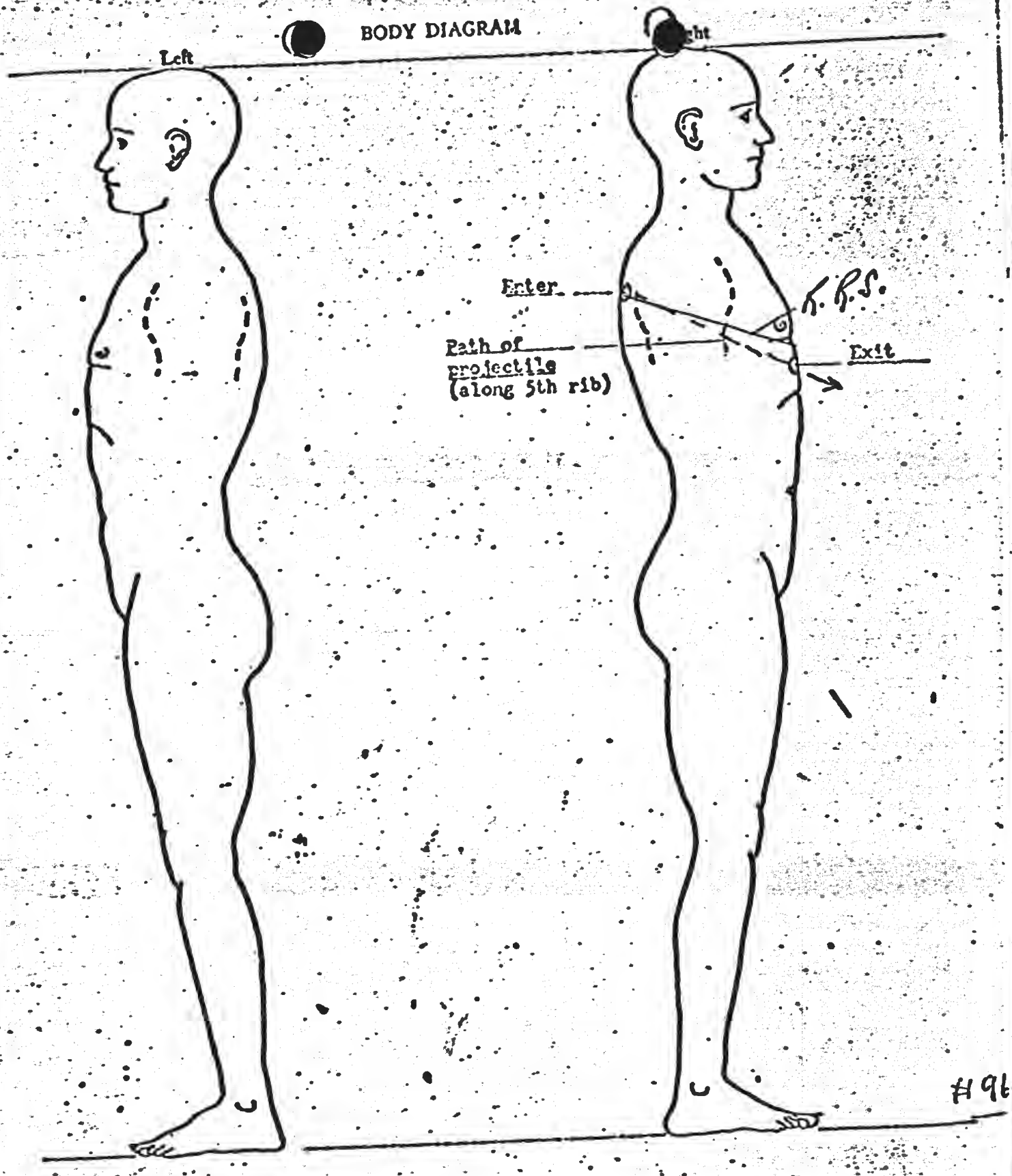
Commission Exhibit No. 699



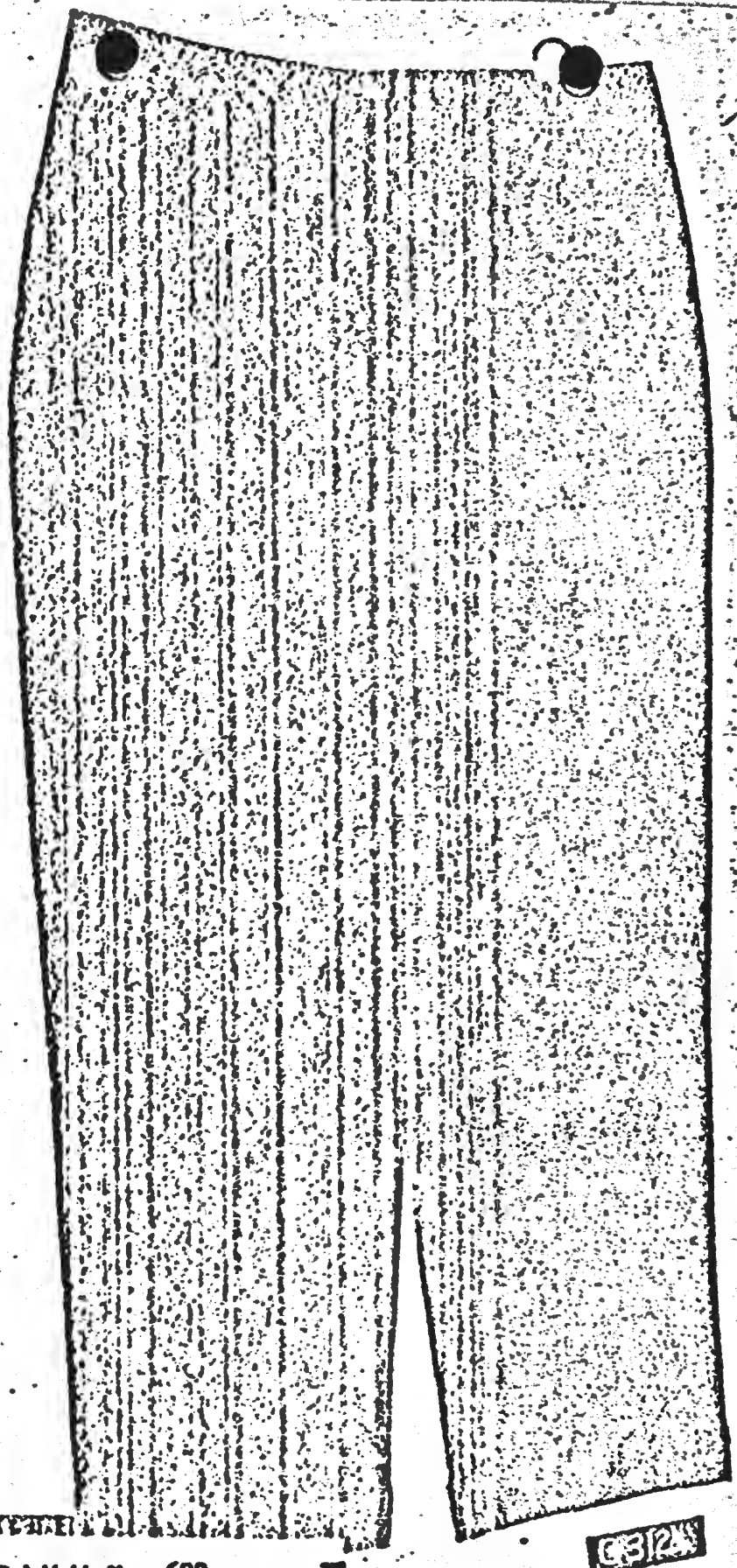
Commission Exhibit No. 700

Commission Exhibit No. 680

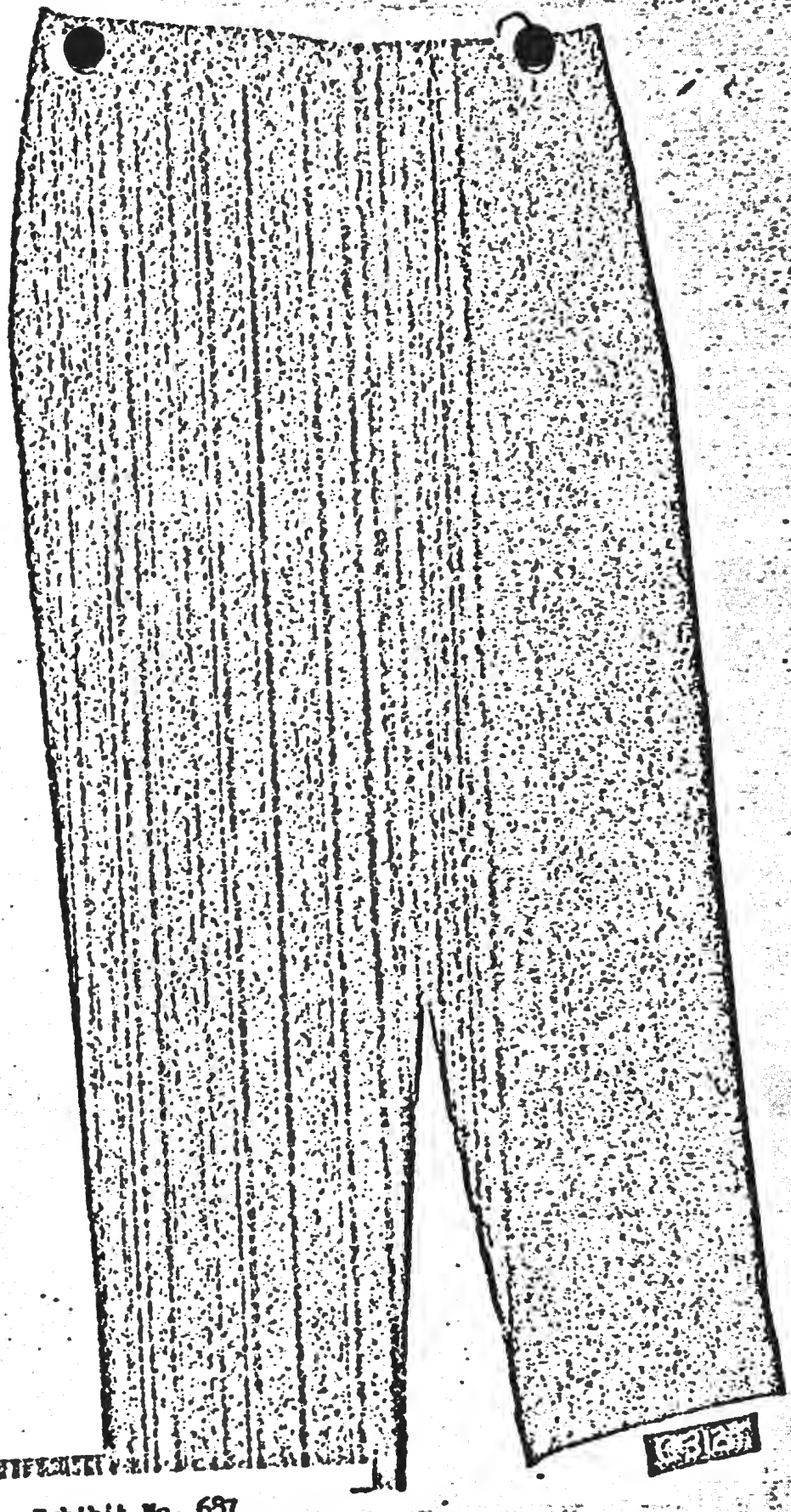
BODY DIAGRAM



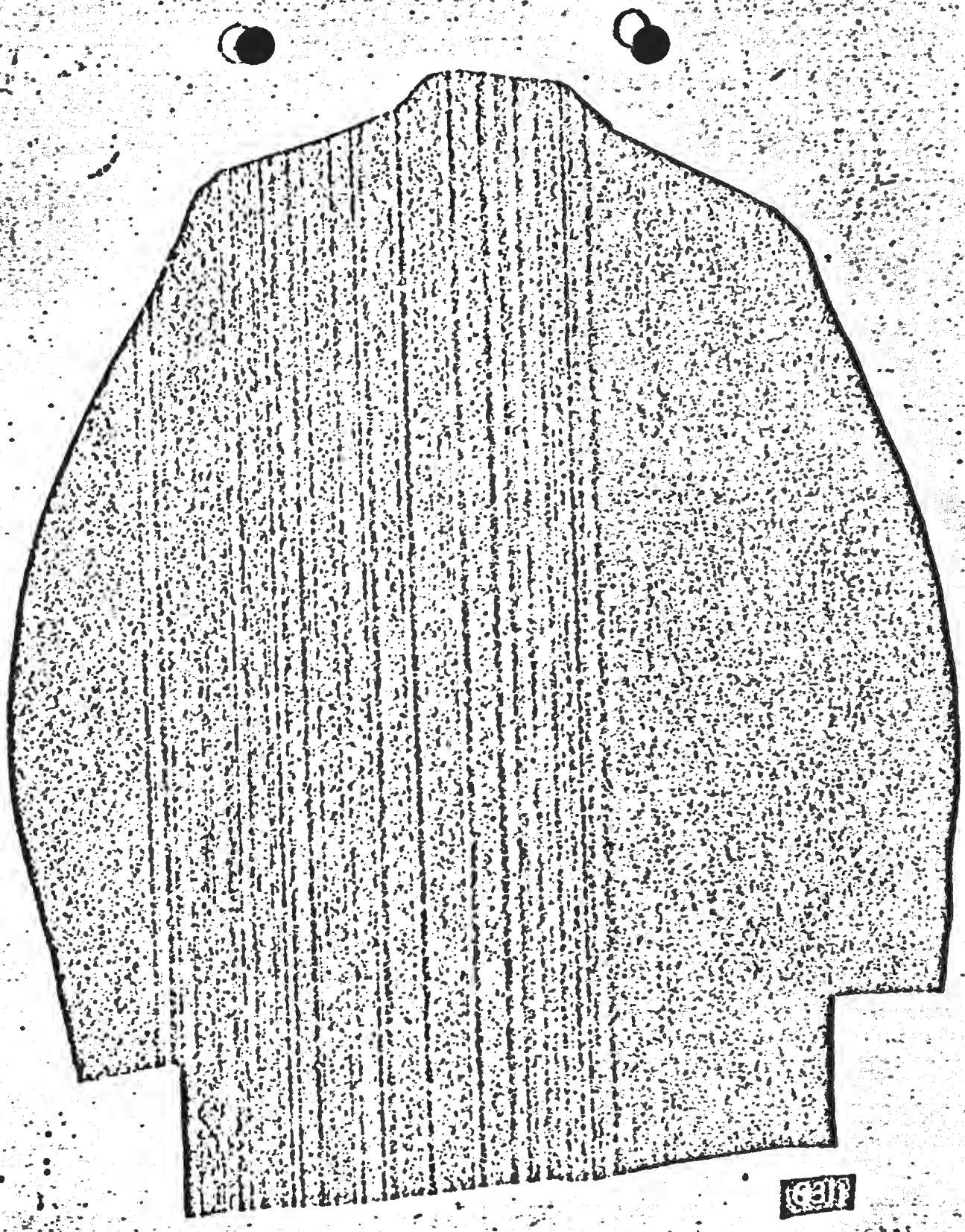
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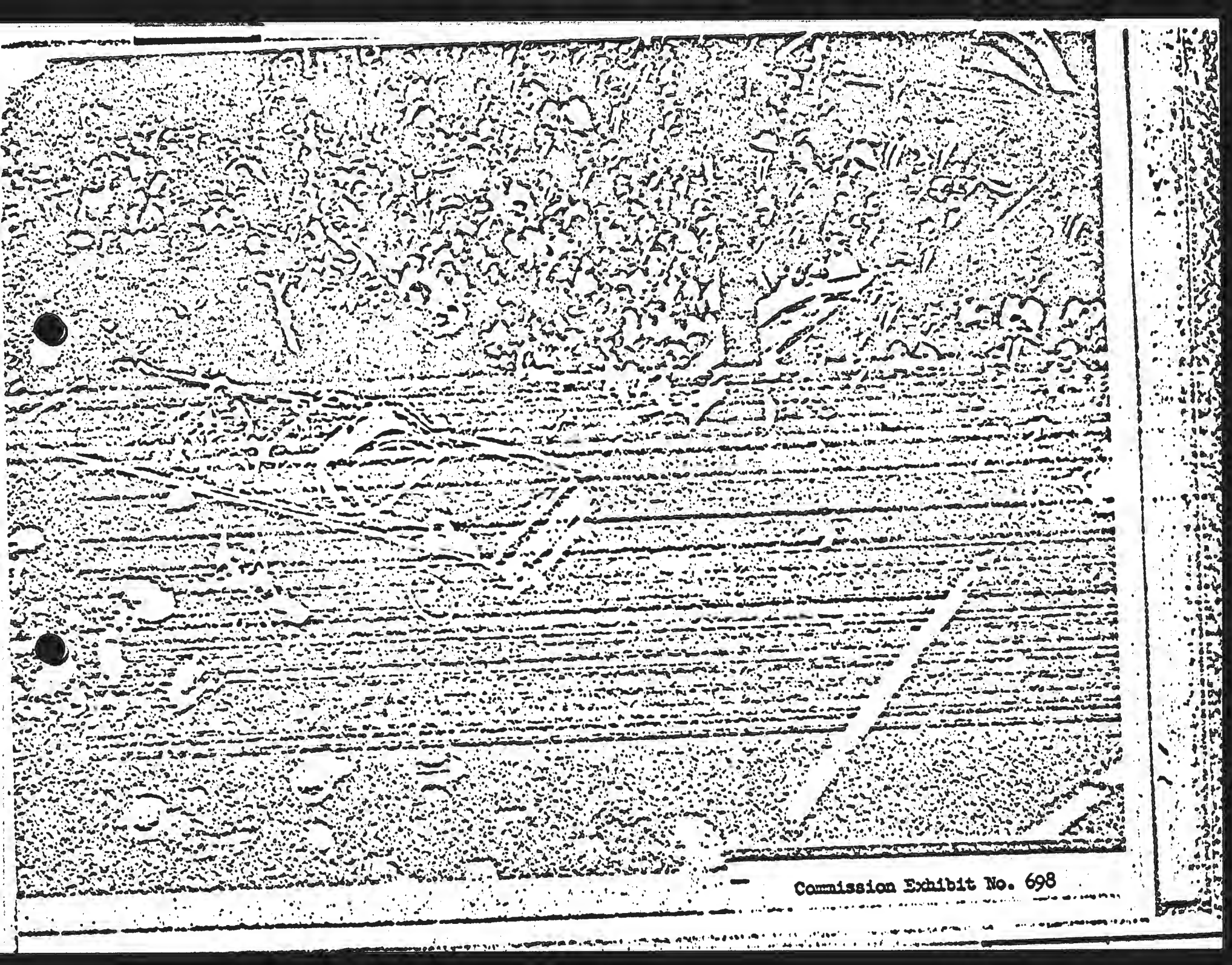
Commission Exhibit No. 683



Commission Exhibit No. 687

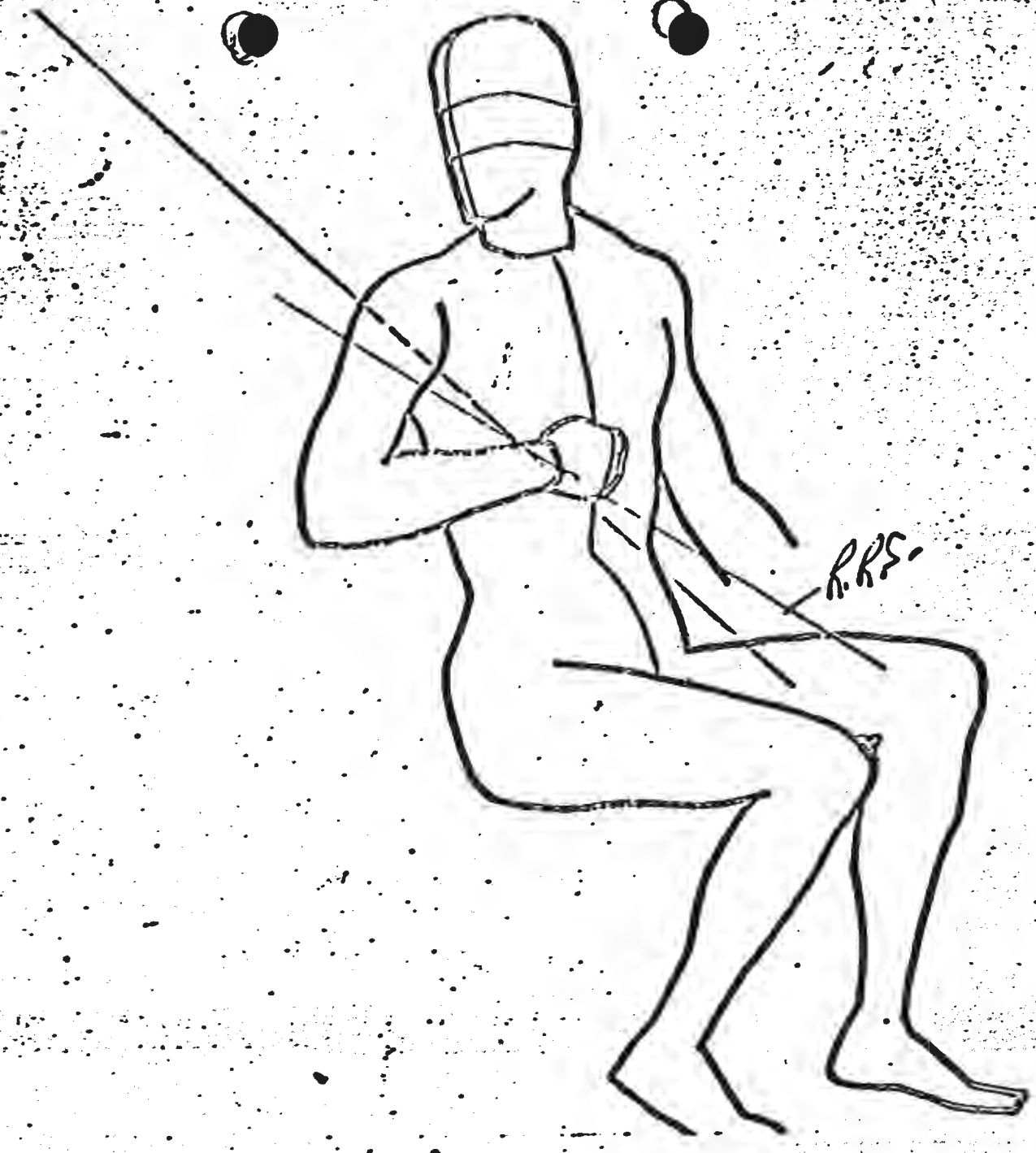


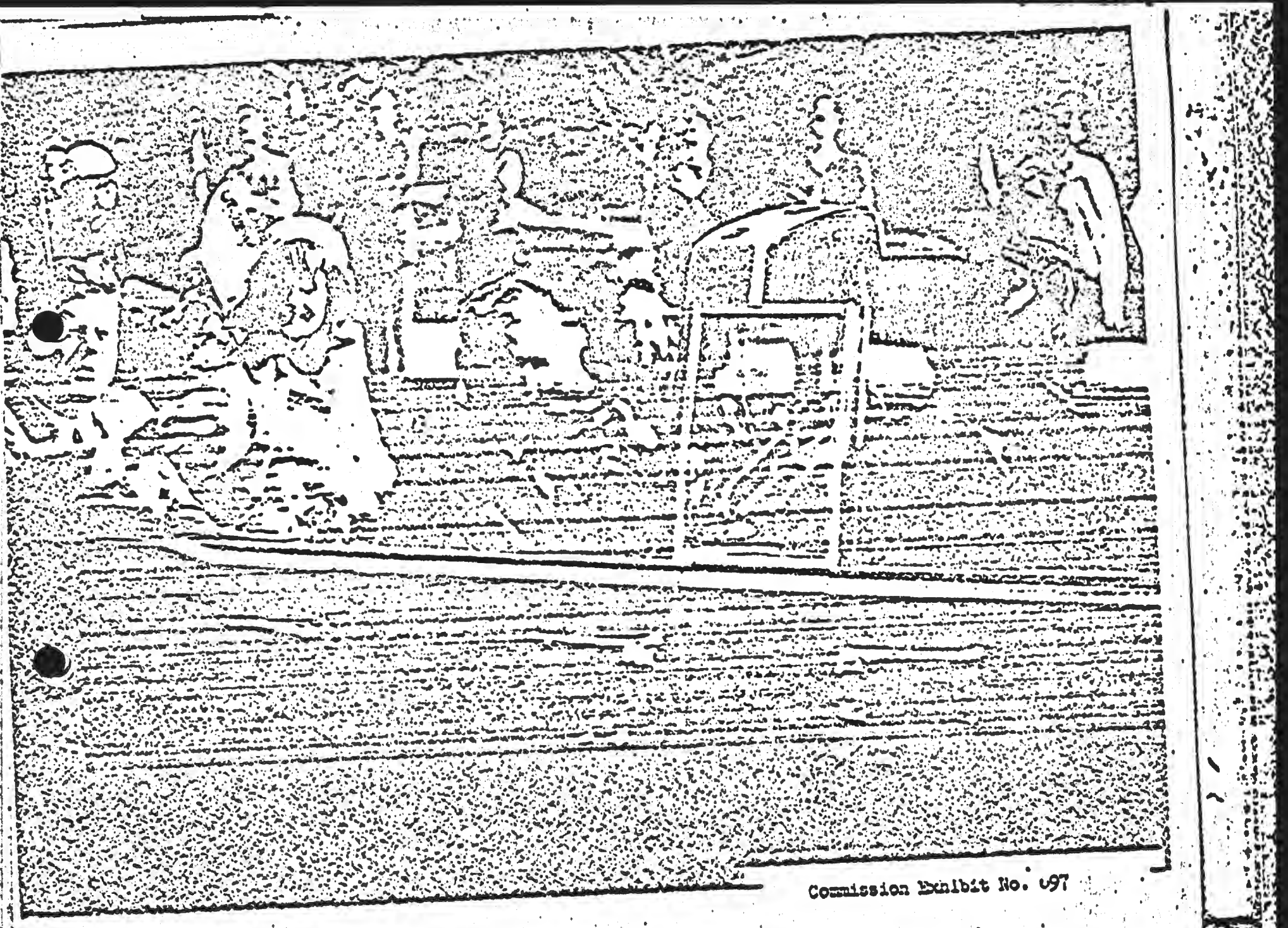
Commission Exhibit No. 684



Commission Exhibit No. 698

Commission Exhibit No. 399





Commission Exhibit No. 697

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: April 28, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Reference is made to Rosen to Belmont memorandum dated 4-20-64, wherein information was set forth advising that Mr. Rankin had been told that the Bureau did not desire to participate in any re-enactment of the assassination that might take place in Dallas.

Today, Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission called Malley and requested that he accompany Messrs. Gauthier of the Exhibits Section and Shaneyfelt of the FBI Laboratory for a meeting to be held at 2:30 p. m., today, for the purpose of discussing any further action that might be taken in Dallas to resolve any remaining problems with regard to the motorcade and the assassination site.

Mr. Redlich was advised that Mr. Shaneyfelt was not available in view of a court commitment, at which time, Redlich requested Gauthier and Malley to attend the conference at 2:30 p. m. The conference lasted from 2:30 p. m., until 5:10 p. m., and was attended by a large number of Commission staff attorneys as well as Mr. J. Lee Rankin.

Mr. Redlich advised those present that with the accumulation of information that has been received by the Commission as a result of testimony taken by the Commission, including the testimony of doctors, witnesses, Secret Service personnel who were at the site of the assassination and detailed testimony from Governor and Mrs. Connally, certain conclusions have been reached which necessitated establishing certain information which would make it possible to show that events had occurred or could not have occurred based on the testimony which had been received.

Mr. Rankin stated that approximations had been furnished by the FBI, by Secret Service and by members of the Commission staff based on their exhaustive review of all material available, and that he felt

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REC 30 1-3008

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad (Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier

JRM:hw

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58 MAY 6 1964

it was most important to resolve the matter as closely as possible realizing that no precise point could be stated as the exact point where shots one, two and three occurred. He stated that members of the Commission did not want any precise locations given but the Commission was extremely desirous of making sure by an on-the-site check that the information set forth in the Commission's report could be possible and not subject to questions concerning feasability. [illegible] J. Lee Rankin D.C.

As a result of much discussion as to whether it would be necessary to utilize an automobile on the expressway where the shooting occurred and various other ramifications, Mr. Rankin indicated that he did feel that the matter had to be resolved and there would be a certain degree of publicity no matter how this matter was handled. He asked specifically if the FBI would participate in carrying out the Commission's request. He was advised he had been previously told that the Bureau did not desire to participate in any re-enactment of the assassination and would prefer not to be involved; however, if there was any technical assistance that could be furnished without a re-enactment, the Bureau would certainly consider such a request in order to aid in any way possible. D.C.

Secret Service representative, Inspector Tom Kelly, stated that Secret Service had been fully carrying out many requests from the Commission and would do whatever they were asked in this particular matter.

Mr. Rankin advised the Commission members did not want any of the Commission staff members to be present and felt this should be handled by the investigative agencies. It was pointed out to Mr. Rankin that based on the detailed discussion that had taken place, it was apparent that the Commission staff members were not in full agreement as to just what they desired to be handled in Dallas or how it should be accomplished, and that in view of this, it would certainly seem necessary to have staff members of the Commission, who were familiar with what they were trying to accomplish, available to decide if they had achieved their purpose. Mr. Rankin stated that this matter would receive further consideration, and in the event he desired the Bureau to render any technical assistance, an appropriate request would be made in writing for consideration by the Bureau.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

It is noted that during the discussion today it was brought out that all living occupants of the car in which the President was riding, with the exception of the President's wife, have been interviewed and testimony taken by the Commission. This point obviously was of considerable contention between members of the Commission staff inasmuch as they were constantly making remarks indicating that they were without benefit of possible additional information and felt that this work in Dallas should not proceed until this additional information was obtained or at least an attempt made to interview Mrs. Kennedy.

In the event a request is received from the Commission requesting the Bureau to participate, full consideration will be given and recommendations made.

FBI DALLAS

346 PM CST URGENT 4-30-54 MH

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

EL PASO

FROM DALLAS 89-43 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD-KENNEDY, NOV TWENTYTWO LAST, DALLAS, TEX, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING.

RE EL PASO TEL APR TWENTYNINE.

[redacted]-M.D., TIMBERLAWN HOSPITAL, ADVISED THIS DATE [redacted] WAS PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL'S [redacted] AND [redacted] WOULD BE PROPER PERSON TO CONTACT FOR INFO AND EVALUATION OF CARROLL.

DR. [redacted], [redacted] DALLAS, ADVISED TODAY HE TREATED PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL FROM JAN NINETEEN, SIXTYTWO, TO APRIL TWO, SIXTYTHREE, AT WHICH TIME HE REFERRED CARROLL TO DR. [redacted], [redacted] EL PASO, TEX, FOR TREATMENT. DURING TIME CARROLL WAS TREATED BY DR. [redacted] HE WAS CONSIDERED BY [redacted] TO BE PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIC AND USED LARGE DOSES OF DEXEDRINE. DR.

RE 62-109060-3059

MAY 5 1964

58 JUN 6 1964

[redacted] DESCRIBED CARROLL AS BEING TOTALLY UNRELIABLE AS TO ANY STORY HE MIGHT TELL, AND CARROLL HAD A VIVID IMAGINATION. [redacted] ADVISED CARROLL SEEMED TO DELIGHT IN GETTING HIMSELF INTO DIFFICULT SITUATIONS WITH HIS OWN IMAGINATION.

DR. [redacted] STATED HE FURNISHED A SUMMARY OF HIS TREATMENT TO DR. [redacted] AND HE WOULD PREFER DR. [redacted] FURNISH TO THE FBI WHAT HEITMANN HAD FURNISHED [redacted] WHEN HE REFERRED CARROLL TO HIM ON APR TWO, SIXTYTHREE. STATED [redacted] COULD GIVE A FULL EVALUATION OF CARROLL.

AT TIME DR. [redacted] WAS CONTACTED, HE WAS PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR LOS ANGELES FOR A MEETING AND WOULD RETURN TO DALLAS MAY ELEVEN. DR. [redacted] STATED THAT SHOULD DR. [redacted] NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE A FULL EVALUATION OF CARROLL HE WOULD BE HAPPY TO FURNISH SAME UPON HIS RETURN TO DALLAS.

EL PASO - INTERVIEW DR. [redacted] FOR INFO HE MAY HAVE CONCERNING CARROLL, AS WELL AS INFO FURNISHED BY DR. [redacted]

END

.EP YPS

FBI EL PASO

AWA LRA

FBI WASH DC

CLR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 5-1-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission requested that arrangements be made to have the three-dimensional scale model of the Dallas Police Department garage, which was shipped to the United States Attorney's office in Dallas on 3-20-64, returned to Washington. Mr. Willens stated that the scale model and copies of plan drawings were used to considerable advantage in taking depositions from many eyewitnesses concerning the events which transpired at the time Oswald was shot in the Dallas Police Department garage. The Bureau handled the shipment to Dallas where our personnel removed the scale model from the crate. Willens asked that we get in touch with him when this scale model has been returned to Washington, at which time a decision will be made as to whether the model should again be set up in the Commission building or whether it should be kept in its shipping crate.

We have space in our supply room at the GAO Building where this crate can be stored in the event the Commission desires this to be done. Mr. Willens understands that all visual aids are the property of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

SAC Gordon Shanklin, Dallas Division, was instructed to ship the above-mentioned exhibit to the Bureau. The Bureau will be advised concerning the Commission's disposition of the exhibit.

LJG:bod
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)

REC-35

62-109060-3010

EX-101

2 XEROX
MAY 5 1964

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62-109060

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 1 1964

TELETYPE

7-04 PM MST URGENT 5-1-64 DRH

TO DIRECTOR /62-109060/, DALLAS /39-43/ AND SAN ANTONIO /89-67/

FROM EL PASO /89-52/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BU TEL TO EL PASO APRIL THIRTY LAST.

PAUL VOITLER CARROLL, EL PASO, TEXAS, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THIS DATE THAT HE PLANNED TO LEAVE EL PASO AT ONE FIFTY PM AND FLY TO DALLAS AND AUSTIN, TEXAS, IN ORDER TO TALK WITH CURTIS LACY, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, AUSTIN, TO PROVE TO MR. LACY THAT HE HAD NO INFORMATION RELATING TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. ABOVE FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES.

END.

HAOS

FBI WASH DC

DL

DL LJH

FBI DALLAS

SA TRH

FBI SAN ANTON

REC-101 1-2-109060-3011

REC-35 MAY 5 1964

62 MAY 8 1964

FBI

Date: 4/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Conrad
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
Dallas, Texas
11/22/63

El Paso
7 1961

RE: PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL

Re San Antonio teletype to Bureau, El Paso, and Dallas 4/29/64; El Paso teletypes to Bureau, Dallas, San Antonio, and Houston 4/29/64 at 6:17 p.m. and 8:12 p.m. all re CARROLL.

Unless advised to the contrary, in view of information contained in referenced teletypes, San Antonio will submit to Dallas 25 copies of inserts and/or FD-302s on investigation conducted by San Antonio under instructions contained in Dallas airtel to Bureau 3/17/64, setting forth reporting procedures in the assassination case.

San Antonio is not submitting letterhead memorandum.

It is suggested that El Paso may wish to consider PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL under the criteria of the case

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - El Paso (89-52)
2 - Houston
3 - San Antonio (2 - 89-67)(1 - 62-2919)
BED/njs
(12)

62-109060-3012

REC-35 6 MAY 5 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

5 MAY 6 1964

captioned, Travel of the President in the United States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and instructions set forth in Bureau teletype to all offices 12/10/63 and Bureau airtel to all offices 4/13/64.

4/28/64
SAC LETTER NO 64-23

(B) MRS MARK E. MARTIN, AKA - SHIRLEY MARTIN - BOX 566, HOMINY, OKLAHOMA - INFORMATION CONCERNING -- Mrs. Martin is currently engaged in a campaign of disseminating to FBI Offices, Federal agencies members of Congress and other prominent individuals, communications apparently authored by her. These communications relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and are critical of the FBI She reportedly is conducting her own investigation of the assassination which has included telephonic and personal interviews of principals connected with this investigation.

Mrs. Martin has been previously interviewed and exhibited an insulting, argumentative and antagonistic attitude toward the FBI and its personnel She recently contacted one of our Southwest offices by telephone and although identifying herself, endeavored to elicit information pertinent to the assassination by using the pretext of belonging to a ladies garden club. Two days later this office received a communication which in effect was a transcript of Mrs Martin's telephone conversation with our Agent.

It would appear Mrs Martin is endeavoring to embarrass the FBI and may possibly telephone your office under pretext. You should be extremely circumspect in any dealings with her and be particularly alert to the possibility she may be recording your conversation. Any contacts with Mrs Martin or pertinent data developed relating to her should be promptly furnished to the Bureau marked for the attention of the Crime Records Division Letters from Mrs Martin are not being acknowledged by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Director

62-107060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
MAY 6 1964

DJ MAY 7 1964

159 PM MST URGENT 4-30-64 WPS

TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS, HOUSTON, AND SAN ANTONIO

FROM EL PASO (89-52) -P- 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.

RE SAN ANTONIO AND EL PASO TEL S PRIL TWENTYNINE ILAST RE PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL.

DR. [redacted], PSYCHIATRIST, [redacted] EL PASO, TEXAS INTERVIEWED THIS DATE BY TWO AGENTS EL PASO OFFICE AND FURNISHED ON A STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL BASIS SOLELY FOR THE USE OF THE FBI THE FOLLOWING:

CARROLL CURENTLY RECEIVING TREATMENT BY DR. [redacted] AND IN OPINION OF DOCTOR, [redacted]

DR. [redacted] STATED THAT CARROLL [redacted]

END PAGE ONE

REC-25 62-109060-3013

MAY 5 1964

79 MAY 7 1964

FBI
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 29 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

8-12 PM MST URGENT 4-29-64 RAR

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS DALLAS, SAN ANTONIO AND HOUSTON

FROM SAC, EL PASO (89-52)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

RE SAN ANTONIO AND EL PASO TELS INSTANT.

PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, EL PASO, INTERVIEWED IN PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY, ROBERT M. RABE, THIS DATE BY TWO AGENTS THIS OFFICE AND ADVISED AS FOLLOWS: CARROLL KNEW NOTHING ABOUT ASSASSINATION OTHER THAN THAT WHICH HE HAD OBTAINED THROUGH NEWS MEDIA. CARROLL NEVER TOLD ANYONE THAT HE KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. THE INFORMATION CARROLL FURNISHED THE EL PASO OFFICE ON DAY OF ASSASSINATION HAD NO RELATION WITH OR BEARING UPON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. CARROLL DID NOT TELL REPRESENTATIVES OF EL PASO HERALD POST THIS DATE THAT HE HAD ONCE MADE THE COMMENT THAT HE WAS WRITING BOOK ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BUT HAD BEEN BOUGHT AND HAD DISCONTINUED THIS UNDERTAKING. CARROLL NEVER MADE SUCH A COMMENT TO ANYONE ELSE AT ANY TIME. CARROLL WAS OPINION

END PAGE ONE ..gj

REC-35 62-109060-3014
EX 101
MAY 5 1964
58 MAY 7 1964

THAT [redacted] AUSTIN, TEXAS, A FELLOW LAW SCHOOL STUDENT OF CARROLL AND RABE, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR CARROLL BEING SUBPOENED TO APPEAR BEFORE A COURT OF INQUIRY AT AUSTIN, TEXAS. IN MAY, SIXTY THREE, CARROLL AND [redacted] WERE TOGETHER ON A DRINKING SPREE, AT WHICH TIME THEY DISCUSSED A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS. [redacted] POSSIBLY ATTRIBUTED STATEMENTS TO CARROLL ON A SUBSEQUENT OCCASION TO A PERSON OR PERSONS WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR CARROLL BEING SUBPOENED.

CARROLL ASKED INTERVIEWING AGENT FOR STATEMENT FROM FBI TO EFFECT CARROLL KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, INDICATING HE WANTED TO USE STATEMENT AT COURT OF INQUIRY. CARROLL'S REQUEST WAS DENIED. CARROLL ASKED WHAT FBI POLICY WAS RE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION COMING TO IT'S ATTENTION. CARROLL WAS TOLD FBI DOES NOT DISSEMINATE INFORMATION TO UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS OR AGENCIES. CARROLL REQUESTED THIS STATEMENT BE PUT IN WRITING AND HIS REQUEST WAS DENIED. CARROLL SAID HE HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO FURNISH REGARDING THE MATTERS HE HAD DISCUSSED WITH EL PASO OFFICE ON DAY OF ASSASSINATION.

END PAGE TWO .....

CARROLL WAS EMOTIONALLY UPSET DURING ABOVE INTERVIEW. [redacted]

[redacted]

IF CARROLL APPEARS BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY HE POSSIBLY WILL ATTRIBUTE STATEMENTS TO THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE TRUE, EVEN THOUGH THE INTERVIEWING AGENTS WERE VERY CIRCUMSPECT IN STATEMENTS MADE BY THEM.

DOCTOR WHO TREATED CARROLL IN EL PASO WILL BE INTERVIEWED APRIL THIRTY AND EL PASO WILL SUTEL RESULTS.

END AND ACK PLS

WA SY

FBI WASH DC

DL

DL LJH

FBI DALLAS

SA JEH

FBI SANANTON

HO VBR

FBI-HOUSTON

CLR

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FBI
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 29 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

6-17 PM MST URGENT 4-29-64 RAR

TO DIRECTOR, AND SACS DALLAS, SAN ANTONIO AND HOUSTON

FROM EL PASO (89-52)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

RE SAN ANTONIO TEL INSTANT.

AT APPROXIMATELY FIVE THIRTY A.M. APRIL TWENTY NINE SIXTY FOUR PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, EL PASO, TEXAS, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THE EL PASO OFFICE THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR BEFORE A COURT OF INQUIRY INVESTIGATING THE ASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY ISSUED BY JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, CURTIS LACEY, AUSTIN, TEXAS AND HE WANTED FBI ADVICE RE THIS SUBPOENA. CARROL WAS INVITED TO COME TO THE EL PASO OFFICE AT SEVEN THIRTY A.M. FOR INTERVIEW BUT FAILED TO APPEAR.

AT APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FIFTY A.M. INSTANT MRS. VIRGINIA S. TURNER, CITY EDITOR, EL PASO HERALD POST, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED EL PASO OFFICE THAT CARROLL AND HIS ATTORNEY ROBERT M. RABE HAD MADE AN APPOINTMENT WITH EL PASO HERALD POST FOR INTERVIEW RE ABOVE AT NINE A.M. INSTANT. MRS. TURNER SAID CARROLL REQUESTED FBI AGENT BE PRESENT DURING INTERVIEW AND STATED HE WOULD MAKE AIRPLANE RESERVATION FOR AGENT TO ACCOMPANY HIM TO AUSTIN. TURNER WAS ADVISED AN AGENT WOULD NOT

END PAGE ONE .....

REC 27 62-104060-3015

MAY 5 1964

58 MAY 6 1964

BE PRESENT FOR INTERVIEW AND WOULD NOT ACCOMPANY CARROLL TO AUSTIN. TURNER WAS REQUESTED TO HAVE CARROLL CONTACT EL PASO OFFICE IF HE HAD ANY PERTINENT INFO RE ASSASSINATION.

TURNER SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED CARROLL TOLD A JUMBLED STORY TO EL PASO HERALD POST, STATING HE HAD ONCE MADE COMMENT THAT HE WAS WRITING BOOK ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BUT HAD BEEN BOUGHT OFF AND HAD DISCONTINUED THIS UNDERTAKING. CARROLL CLAIMED HE KIDDINGLY HAD MADE ABOVE STATEMENT AND BELIEVED HIS NAME HAD BEEN TURNED IN TO AUTHORITIES RESULTING IN ABOVE SUBPOENA. TURNER CONCLUDED FROM STATEMENTS MADE BY CARROLL THAT HE HAD NEVER ATTEMPTED TO WRITE BOOK ABOUT ASSASSINATION AND HAD NO INFORMATION REGARDING ASSISSINATION.

AT APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN THIRTY A.M. INSTANT, CARROLL FRANTICALLY CALLED THE EL PASO OFFICE AND TOLD THE SWITCHBOARD THAT IT WAS AN EMERGENCY CALL. THE ASAC TALKED TO CARROLL WHO ASKED THAT THE FBI CALL CONTINENTAL AIR LINES AND HOLD THE FLIGHT TO AUSTIN, TEXAS, SO THAT CARROLL COULD ANSWER HIS SUBPOENA. HE WAS INVITED TO THE EL PASO OFFICE TO DISCUSS THE MATTER.

UPON CARROLL'S ARRIVAL AT THE EL PASO OFFICE ACCOMPANIED BY HIS ATTORNEY ROBERT M. RABE, CARROLL APPEARED EMOTIONALLY UPSET

END PAGE TWO .....

AND WANTED AN AFFIDAVIT FROM THE FBI THAT HE WAS NOT COMPETENT TO TESTIFY SINCE HE HAD BEEN TO SEE THE FBI ON THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND THAT HE WANTED THE FBI TO TESTIFY.

CARROLL REQUESTED TO PRODUCE A COPY OF THE SUBPOENA HE WAS UNABLE TO DO SO AND ADVISED THAT HE WOULD OBTAIN IT AND RETURN TO THE EL PASO OFFICE AT ONE P.M. CARROLL'S ATTORNEY CALLED AT APPROX. ONE TWENTY P.M. AND STATED THAT CARROLL DID'NT WISH TO FURTHER BOTHER THE FBI.

IT IS NOTED THAT CARROLL APPEARED AT THE EL PASO OFFICE ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO NINETEEN SIXTY THREE WITH AN ALLEGATION THAT THERE WAS A CONSPIRACY BETWEEN THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN NAZI PARTY IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE AND EARLY NINETEEN SIXTY TWO TO TAKE OVER THE CONTROL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THEN TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S. BY FORCE IF NECESSARY. CARROLL'S STATED THAT THIS CONSPIRACY WAS MADE UP LARGELY OF RETIRED ARMY PERSONNEL BUT HE WAS UNABLE TO FURNISH THE IDENTITY OF ANY OF THESE PERSONS OR TO SUBSTANTIATE IN ANY WAY HIS ALLEGATION.

U.S

CARROLL WAS INTERVIEWED FOR OVER TWO HOURS IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN A COHERENT STORY INASMUCH AS HE WAS EXTREMELY NERVOUS, RAMBLING, VAGUE AND AT TIMES INCOHERENT DURING THE INTERVIEW. AFTER EXTENSIVE QUESTIONING HE WAS UNBLE TO FURNISH ANY SPECIFIC PERTINENT INFO TO SUBSTANTIATE HIS ALLEGATION.

CARROLL ADVISED HE WAS BORN DEC. NINETEEN NINETEEN THIRTY THREE AT WACO, TEXAS AND HAD GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN.

END PAGE THREE.....

CARROLL STATED AT HE HAD RECEIVED EXTENSIVE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT IN DALLAS, TEXAS AND IN EL PASO FROM DR. EDMUND P. JONES. CARROLL ADDED THAT HE WAS UNEMPLOYED AND THAT HE WAS WRITING A BOOK. CARROLL ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN ACTIVE IN REPUBLICAN PARTY AFFAIRS FOR SEVERAL YEARS HAVING BEEN CHAIRMAN OF THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS AT THE U OF TEXAS AND ATTENDED SEVERAL YOUNG REPUBLICANS NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

DALLAS INTERVIEW [redacted] AND REVIEW TIMBERLAWN HOSPITAL RECORDS RE CARROLL AND SUTEL BUREAU RESULTS IMMEDIATELY.

EL PASO WILL INTERVIEW [redacted] APRIL THIRTY AND WILL REINTERVIEW CARROLL IN AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN COHERENT STORY AND SUTEL BUREAU.

SAN ANTONIO AND HOUSTON FOR INFORMATION.

END AND

CORRECTION PAGE THREE LINE FIVE SHLD READ AS FOLLOWS -

TO TAKE OVER THE REPUBXXXXXX -- TO TAKE OVER THE CONTROL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THEN TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.

END AND ACK PLS.

W A S

FBI WASH DC

OS

SA IJP

FBI SANANTON

DL LJH

FBI DALLAS

HO VBR

FBI-HOUSTON

SA HOLD

ALL DISC P

FBI BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 29 1964
TELETYPE

FBI SANANTON

503 4-29-64 URGENT JB

TO BUREAU (62-209060) AND EL PASO AND DALLAS

FROM SAN ANTONIO (89-57)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE.

RE EL PASO TELEPHONE CALL TO SAN ANTONIO TODAY.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE CURTIS LACY, AUSTIN, TEXAS, TODAY ADVISED BROOKS HOLMAN, AUSTIN, TEXAS, AND BOB LOONEY, HOUSTON, TEXAS, BOTH ATTORNEYS, LACY BEING CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE, STATE OF TEXAS, HAVE REQUESTED HIM TO HEAR TESTIMONY OF PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, EL PASO, TEXAS, RE INVESTIGATION CARROLL MADE IN EL PASO, TEXAS, AND MEXICO APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN MONTHS AGO RE PLOT TO OVERTHROW OUR GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY VIA ASSASSINATION. LACY HAS AGREED TO HEAR CARROLL. LACY ISSUED SUBPOENA FOR PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, EL PASO, TEXAS, ON APRIL TWENTY EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR, TO APPEAR BEFORE HIM QUOTE INSTANTER UNQUOTE TO HEAR TESTIMONY. LACY DENIED HIS INTENT TO HOLD A QUOTE COURT OF INQUIRY UNQUOTE AT THIS TIME IN THE MATTER STATING HEARING OF CARROLL IS PRELIMINARY TO POSSIBLE CORT OF INQUIRY WHICH HE IS AUTHORIZED TO HOLD UNDER ARTICLE NINE SEVEN SIX, COURT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, STATE OF TEXAS.

END PAGE ONE

REC-35 62-109060-3016

EX-101

MAY 5 1964

72 MAY 8 1964

LACY STATES HE HAS BEEN INFORMED THAT DAN RATHER, NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., HAS MADE STATEMENT THAT CARROLL IS KNOWN TOHAVE MADE INVESTIGATION ABOUT ELEVEN MONTHS AGO IN EL PASO, TEXAS, AND MEXICO, RE ASSASSINATION AND WAS POSSIBLY BEING PAID TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BY ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION FOR U.S. HIS WORK.

LACY AT PRESENT PLANS TO HEAR ONLY CARROLLS TESTIMONY AND THEREAFTER DETERMINE IF HE WILL ORDER QUOTE COURT OF INQUIRY UNQUOTE. HE DESIRES CARROLL APPEAR BEFORE HIM IMMEDIATELY.

FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND DALLAS, EL PASO TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL APPEARED EL PASO OFFICE AND STATED HE HAD RECEIVED A SUBPOENA TO APPEAR AT A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT IN AUSTIN TODAY IN CONNECTION WITH A STATE COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

EL PASO INTERVIEW CARROLL FOR ANY INFO IN HIS POSSESSION RE ASSASSINATION.

CORR. PLS. PAGE ONE LINE 8 SHOULD BE AS FOLLOWS

PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, EL PASO, TEXAS, RE INVESTIGATION CARROLL

END

WA NHH

FBI WASH DC

EP

WPS

FBI EL PASO

DL MH

FBI DALLAS

2

FBI

Date: 4/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 4/9/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum furnishing information originally requested in Bureau airtel to Dallas 2/24/64 which enclosed President's Commission letter dated 2/21/64.

For information of Bureau, descriptive data regarding Exhibit D 165 re Bureau airtel has been changed to read "Invoice No. 8934, Century Arms, Inc." This change is based on the exhibit itself and information recorded page 13, report SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, dated 3/20/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA.

NOT RECORDED
105 APR 24 1964 - UNREC.

In addition, the date appearing on Exhibit D 165 has been changed to "2/7/63."

The date each exhibit was obtained, if known, is included in the letterhead memorandum.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

EW:vm
(5)

CC Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

It is to be noted the documents referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum revealed two separate and distinct rifles are involved. The 6.5 M/M Mannlicher Carcano Italian rifle, Serial No. C2766 (C10), was imported from Italy and stored along with other rifles in a bonded warehouse of Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Jersey City, New Jersey, on 10/26/60 and no part of the shipment removed until 8/29/62. The 6.5 Italian carbine rifle, Serial No. 2766, shipped from Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, on 7/5/62, was exported from Canada 7/1/62 and received by Aldens 7/12/62.

In view of this information, no further investigation is being conducted or requested UACB.

Bureau is in possession of all photographs to be furnished the President's Commission in connection with the enclosed letterhead memorandum other than it is noted photographs of exhibits D 17, D 18, D 19, D 77, and J 1 were previously furnished the President's Commission.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following is submitted pursuant to a request of the President's Commission to obtain the originals or photographic copies of all documents relating to K 1 (C 10) as well as a 6.5 Italian carbine rifle bearing Serial Number 2766 which was included in a shipment of 6.5 Italian carbine rifles made on July 5, 1962, from Century Arms, Incorporated, of St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, Illinois:

RE: 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano
Italian Military Rifle,
Model 91/38, Serial Number C2766
(Exhibit C 14, also identified as K 1)

Mr. Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York, advised his company was organized to handle importation of foreign surplus rifles, especially those of an Italian origin, and the purchases of these rifles were made by him personally in Italy from the Italian Ministry of Defense.

The guns purchased were packed by a Crescent company agent in Italy in the presence of Italian authorities and at that time the serial number for each rifle was checked. The rifles were packed in cartons of ten each and a Crescent company shipping slip bearing the serial number for each rifle was attached to the outside of each rifle carton. Other copies of the shipping slip bearing the rifle serial numbers were forwarded to the Crescent company in New York City. Adam Consolidated Industries, 401 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, was the importer of the rifles and stored them in a bonded warehouse upon their arrival in the United States. The rifles were subsequently cleared by Freedman and Slater Company, New York, New York, who are customs brokers.

Since the rifles were used and in need of repair, they were subsequently trucked by Mr. Fred Rupp under Crescent company instructions to Perkasie, Pennsylvania, where Rupp serviced the rifles and shipped them to purchasers as directed by the Crescent company.

Office Copy of Ten Shipping Slips Reflecting Carton Numbers (Exhibit D 173)

Office copy, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, shipping slip No. 3620 pertaining to carton No. 3376, lists a rifle having Serial Number C2766 as the third gun in the carton. This list was prepared at the time the rifles were packed in Italy.

Bill of Lading Number 18 for Motor Ship Elettra Fassio (Exhibit D 174)

This Bill of Lading, dated September 29, 1960, pertains to a shipment of 520 cartons of obsolete rifles to Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York 18, New York, by S.N.T. Fratelli Gondrand. The rifles are further described as "No. 1700 Mod. 38 Cal. 6.5" and "No. 3500 Mod. 91 Cal. 6.5." The port of loading is indicated as Genoa and the port of discharge is New York. This Bill of Lading contains cartons "3305/3436" among the cartons listed.

Copy of Inventory List Reflecting Carton Numbers Attached to Above Bill of Lading Number 18 (Exhibit D 175)

This inventory list indicates carton No. 3376 contains ten serial numbers including "C2766."

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Copy of Notice Dated October 10, 1960, with Estimated Date of Arrival of Shipment from Genoa to Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated (Exhibit D 177)

This notice is on the letterhead of Norton, Lilly and Company, Incorporated, 26 Beaver Street, New York 4, New York, and advised a shipment of 520 cartons of obsolete rifles shipped on Bill of Lading Genoa No. 18 via Elettra Fassio was due about "10-15."

Copy of Warehouse Entry Form from Freedman and Slater, Incorporated, No. 52737, dated October 24, 1960 (Exhibit D 176)

This exhibit on Customs Form 7502 Treasury Department pertains to a shipment of 520 cartons of rifles exported from Italy September 29, 1960, at Genoa on Bill of Lading No. 18 via Elettra Fassio. The importer of record is Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., and the warehouse is "Harborside Terminal Warehouse." Included are cartons numbered "3305/3436" with the date imported given as "10-17-60."

Copy of a Bill of Lading Dated October 25, 1960, from Adam Consolidated Industries, Incorporated (Exhibit D 178)

This memorandum pertains to 520 cartons of rifles consigned to Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, via Waterfront Transfer Company, Custom House License No. 290, "in bond cargo." The cartons listed include "3305/3436" and the memorandum makes reference to Bill of Lading No. 18 Genoa dated September 29, 1960.

Exhibits D 173 through D 178 were made available by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Warehouse Receipt Dated November 9, 1960, of Harborside Terminal Company (Exhibit D 189)

The billing copy of this receipt referring to Lot No. 91594 pertains to 520 cartons of rifles "38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre" with charges for storage to Adams Consolidated from October 26, 1960. Also shown on this instrument are five deliveries to "Rupp" with dates and delivery order numbers. The warehouse receipt indicates a balance of 86 cartons remained as of May, 1963.

Five Delivery Orders Numbered 89138, 14473, 03408, A01640, and A00642 (Exhibit D 190)

The above delivery orders of Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Jersey City, New Jersey, show Fred Rupp signed for deliveries against the account of Adams Consolidated, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, on August 29, 1962; October 4, 1962; October 16, 1962; October 24, 1962; and October 31, 1962. Only delivery order No. 89138 listed specific cartons of rifles obtained by Rupp.

Exhibits D 189 and D 190 were furnished by Frederick Peterson, President, Harborside Terminal Company, Incorporated, Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on March 9, 1964.

Copy of Sales Invoice No. 03408 from Adams Consolidated, 404 Fifth Avenue, Dated October 16, 1962 (Exhibit D 179)

This invoice appears to be identical with Delivery Order No. 03403 listed under Exhibit D 190 other than it does not bear the notation "70 10-16-62 J. M. Krasnolutsky" and the initial "L" in the upper right corner. This instrument reflects the sale of 70 cartons of rifles "38 E 91 I 6.5 Calibre" to Fred Rupp "Via: Rupp." The signature "Fred Rupp" appears at the bottom as the person receiving the merchandise.

Exhibit D 179 was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms Incorporated, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Klein's Purchase Order for
One Hundred Rifles Effective
January 15, 1962
(Exhibit D 163)

On April 15, 1964, William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, furnished the following information regarding the above Purchase Order which was directed to Crescent Firearms, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York: This Purchase Order is the bottom page of a multi-page document containing data from various purchases, and in this case, all relating to Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifles. The center of the page contains a series of vertical columns each bearing the designation "A/R." Mr. WALDMAN noted that on an unused Purchase Order blank, in addition to a bottom page similar to this exhibit, there would be other pages with their leading edges extending to the vertical lines of each of the "A/R" columns. Each subsequent page in the Purchase Order blank would be narrower in width than the succeeding page and as a result would make reference only to one specific vertical column and the data contained thereon.

Mr. Waldman advised the "Effective 1/15/62" appearing on the above exhibit is correct and the date is utilized for administrative purposes only by his firm and indicates when the Purchase Order was first initiated. This date does not indicate in any way the date the order was placed, shipped, billed, or invoiced.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This particular purchase order is only concerned with the column headed by Order No. 1243 dated January 24, 1963, and the vertical line drawn through the column makes reference only to a shipment of 100 of the described rifles which he commented is the shipment containing rifle bearing Serial Number C2766. The figures "200 and 400" in adjoining columns have no reference to the shipment of 100 rifles which contained the rifle having Serial Number C2766. Mr. Waldman advised this purchase order as shown makes reference only to an order and subsequent shipment of 100 Italian Mannlicher-Carcano rifles, Klein's Catalog No. C20-1749. The bottom of the purchase order indicates the shipment of 100 rifles consisting of ten packages was received February 21, 1963, via Lifschultz Freight under Bill of Lading No. 3041342 which weighed 750 pounds. He also noted this form under the columns "Accounting Department" and "Extension" bears Klein's Extension No. 85000 which indicates the receipt of the one hundred rifles was recorded for accounting purposes on February 22, 1963.

Exhibit D 163 was furnished by Mr. Waldman on March 12, 1964.

Original Sales Order, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, No. 3178, Dated February 7, 1963 (Exhibit D 172)

This instrument shows a sale to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Customer's No. 1243 consisting of "100 ea. T-38 6.5 It. Rifles" at $8.50 each. This sales order shows ten cases were shipped February 12, 1963, via Lifschultz and that one of the cases bore number "3376."

Exhibit D 172 was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, on March 13, 1964.

Page from Record Book of
Mr. Fred W. Rupp Indicating
Shipment on February 12, 1963
(Exhibit D 151)

Fred W. Rupp, Rural Free Delivery Two, Mink Road, Perkasie, Pennsylvania, advised he has a subcontract with Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, to clean various types of Italian-made rifles and he periodically obtained these guns from Harborside Warehouse Terminal, Jersey City, New Jersey. He said his records do not show the serial number of any individual gun handled by him. The only record he has is the carton number record of the cartons he ships from his place of business to various customers designated by Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City. His shipping book reveals that on February 12, 1963, on Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, Order No. 3178, he turned over carton No. 3376 to North Penn Transfer Company, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, for shipment, however, his records do not reflect to whom the shipment was made because the Bill of Lading furnished to him by North Penn Transfer Company was sent to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City.

Exhibit D 151 was furnished by Mr. Fred W. Rupp, Perkasie, Pennsylvania.

Bill of Lading No. 3178,
Crescent Firearms, Incorporated
(Exhibit D 171)

The memorandum copy signed by I. Moors as agent shows ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles weighing 750 pounds were consigned collect to Klein's Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. The name of the carrier is shown as "NPT" of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and the route is indicated as Lifschultz Freight.

This exhibit was furnished by Louis Feldsott, President, Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, New York City, March 13, 1964.

Photostat of United Bill of Lading No. 3178 (Exhibit D 152)

This exhibit is the shipping order copy containing the same information as Exhibit D 171 with the exception that it indicates the shipment concerned was received at Ottsville, Pennsylvania, and has the stamped number 394857 in the upper middle of the page.

This exhibit was furnished by Arthur N. Anders, President and General Manager, North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Route 63 at 202, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Delivery Receipt for Shipping Order No. 3178 (Exhibit D 153)

The above instrument bearing North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, "Pro. No. A394857", pertaining to ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles, weighing 750 pounds, shows the shipper as Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, Ottsville, Pennsylvania, Shippers No. 3178, and the consignee as Kelins Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, with the connecting carrier indicated as "LIFS FF." A receiving stamp indicates this shipment was received by Lifschultz Fast Freight, February 13, 1963.

This exhibit was obtained from Arthur N. Anders, President and General Manager, North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Route 63 at 202, Lansdale, Pennsylvania.

Consignee's Memo Pro No. A394857 Dated February 12, 1963 (Exhibit D 168)

This instrument was issued by North Penn Transfer, Incorporated, Lansdale, Pennsylvania, and indicates receipt by Lifschultz Fast Freight, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1963. This item also bears the stamped number "41342."

Delivery Receipt No. 3-041342
Dated February 13
(Exhibit D 169)

This instrument was issued by Lifschultz Fast Freight, 28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois, for a shipment of ten cartons or cases of guns or rifles weighing 750 pounds. The shipper is Crescent Firearms, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and the consignee is Klein's Sporting Goods, 4540 West Madison, no city shown. This receipt bears the perforated number 48969 and was received at Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, on February 21, 1963.

Cashier's Copy, Chicago
Run Sheet, No. 48969, Dated
February 21, 1963
(Exhibit D 170)

The above run sheet of Lifschultz Fast Freight, driver Jones, No. 293, trailer No. 43, shows a delivery was made to Klein's Sporting Goods consisting of ten pieces weighing 750 pounds on Bill No. 041342.

Exhibits D 168 through D 170 were furnished by Merrill Brown, Lifschultz Fast Freight, Chicago, Illinois, November 25, 1963.

Invoice No. 3178,
Crescent Firearms, Incorporated,
Dated February 7, 1963
(Exhibit D 165)

This invoice shows 100 "38 6.5 lt. rifles" were sold to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on the basis of Order No. 1243 via North Penn Transfer - Lifschultz. The invoice bears the stamped date of "Feb 20 1963" and a vouchering stamp indicating the invoice was paid March 4, 1963.

Five Pages of "Customers Invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Incorporated (Exhibit D 164)

The above accompanied the shipment of rifles to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on invoice No. 3178. There is one "Customers Invoice" for each carton shipped and on it is listed the serial number of each of the ten rifles contained in the carton. "Customers Invoice" No. 3620 which pertains to carton No. 3376 reveals rifle No. C2766 is listed as No. 3.

Exhibits D 164 and D 165 were furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Photostat of List Prepared by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods (Exhibit D 167)

This list is described as a copy of a record made by Scibor upon opening the gun cases on February 22, 1963. The notation "RR 1243" indicates the receiving report number which detailed the method of travel of the guns. The date "2-22-63" indicates when the gun cartons were opened. The bold-face numbers are control numbers assigned to each rifle with the serial number of each listed thereafter as it is taken from the carton and checked for accuracy. Control No. "836" shows a weapon having Serial Number C2766.

Exhibit D 167 was furnished by Mitchell Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1963.

One Check and Attached Klein's Voucher No. 28966 (Exhibit D 166)

Check No. 28966 of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 1, 1963, in the amount of $850 is payable to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York, New York, and it is drawn on the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois. The voucher bearing No. 28966 bears the date "2-7" and refers to payment of invoice No. 3178 in the amount of $850.

Exhibit D 166 was furnished by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1964.

Photograph of Roll of Microfilm from Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, Which Contains Photograph of Envelope, Order Form, and Order Blank for Italian Carbine, Serial Number C2766 (Exhibit D 77)

This roll of microfilm is further described as Filmfill No. 83, 269688-270596, General Files, and contains photographs of various business documents.

Exhibit D 77 was made available by William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on November 23, 1963.

Photographs Made from Microfilm (Exhibit D 77) of Envelope, Order Form, and Order Blank from Klein's Pertaining to Italian Rifle, Serial Number C2766 (Exhibit J 1)

The envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1963, is addressed to Klein's and bears the return address of A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The order form which accompanied the envelope is a small advertisement of Klein's. This item is an order

for item No. "C20-T750" and indicates the sum of $19.95 is the purchase price. This order form was signed A. Hidell with the address of Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. Klein's Sporting Goods "Order Blank" bearing the machine date of March 13, 1963, on transaction No. 270502 reflects the purchase of one Italian carbine 6.5 W/4X Scope, Control Number VC 836, Serial Number C2766, at a cost of $19.95. The item number is shown as C20-T750 which was shipped "PP" on March 20, 1963, to the purchaser who was listed as A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. The total amount enclosed is shown as "21.45" "MO" which included $1.50 for postage or handling charge.

According to William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, the money order received in payment of the above rifle was deposited at the First National Bank of Chicago on March 15, 1963, in company account No. 50-91144.

Exhibit J 1 was made available by Mr. Waldman on November 23, 1963.

United States Postal Money Order Payable to Klein's (Exhibit D 19)

Money Order No. 2202130462, in the amount of $21.45, issued at Dallas, Texas, March 12, 1963, is payable to Klein's Sporting Goods and the purchaser is shown as A. Hidell, Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas. This money order is endorsed in favor of The First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, by Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, Account No. 50-91144.

Exhibit D 19 was made available by Special Agent John H. Grimes, United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C., November 24, 1963.

Application for Post Office Boxes Signed by Oswald (Exhibit D 17)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The application dated October 9, 1962, signed Lee H. Oswald, directed to Postmaster W. B. Hudson, reveals box No. 2915 was opened October 9, 1962, and was closed on May 14, 1963. This item is also identified as Q 34.

Change of Address
Order by Oswald
(Exhibit D 18)

POD Form 3575 addressed to Postmaster, Dallas, Texas, signed Lee H. Oswald with the effective date of May 12, 1963, changed the address of Oswald from Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas, to 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. This form bears the date stamp of "5-14-63." This exhibit is also further identified as K 18

RE: 6.5 Italian Carbine Rifle,
Serial Number 2766, Shipped From
Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans,
Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, July 5, 1962

Empire Wholesale Sporting
Goods, Limited, Invoice No. 1078
(Exhibit 156)

The invoice of Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, 360 Craig Street, West, Montreal, Quebec, dated June 29, 1962, reflects the sale of 700 used Italian rifles made in Italy to Century Arms, Incorporated, 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont. Also included in this invoice were 600 rifles of a different make.

Exhibit D 156 was furnished by James L. Quimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Original List of Serial Numbers
of 700 Carcano Italian Carbines
Received by Century Arms, Incorporated,
from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited
Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Serial
Number 2766 Appears on Last Page of
Numbers (Exhibit D 103)

The above list accompanied Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, invoice No. 1078. The top of the first page bears notations "Carcano" "Case #'s," and "Italian Carbines." It is noted on pages one through six there are 25 serial numbers listed to each case. On page seven there are listed 50 serial numbers to each case. In addition, the top of the last page bears a notation "Italian Carbine 46"."

Exhibit D 103 was obtained from James L. Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1963.

Photostat of Canadian
National Railways Straight
Bill of Lading Dated June 29, 1962
(Exhibit D 180)

This document pertains to a shipment from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Montreal Quebec, consigned to Century Arms, Incorporated, 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont. The shipment is described as 41 cases of used guns (1300) and "No further use except for ornamental purposes CLASSIFICATION No.: 73080."

Exhibit D 180 was furnished by William Sucher, owner, International Firearms Company, Limited, 1011 Bleury Street, Montreal, Canada.

In connection with efforts to obtain documentary exhibits from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Limited, Montreal, Canada, it was learned the concern is not active. It is operated by a Mr. Itkovitch, a brother-in-law of William Sucher, owner of International Firearms Company, Limited, Montreal, and is reported as probably fully owned by the latter company.

William Sucher on March 12, 1964, advised he has bought hundreds of thousands of rifles overseas as Italian Government surplus and he does not maintain the serial numbers of these rifles. Many were collected from battlefields and places of improper storage and they were in very poor condition. They were usually bought by the

pound rather than units. Upon arrival in Canada, defective parts were removed and salable rifles were sometimes composed of parts of three or more weapons. Sucher advised the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle was manufactured in Italy from 1891 until 1941 however in the 1930's Mussolini ordered all arms factories to manufacture the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. Since many concerns were manufacturing the same weapon, the same serial number appears on weapons manufactured by more than one concern. Some bear a letter prefix and some do not. Sucher stated at times he has prepared a listing of serial numbers of rifles in a given shipment for customs purposes and that listing was thereafter transmitted with the shipment. International Firearms Company, Limited, did not maintain a copy of the serial numbers of the rifles and no such listing is required by law.

Sucher located a record of documents listed as Exhibit D 156 which invoice was paid by Century Arms, Incorporated, on August 6, 1962, and Exhibit D 180. He advised there are no additional records of this shipment in the possession of his company and he is sure the serial numbers of the individual weapons involved were not recorded at the point of shipment as he is certain his purchase was on a per pound basis.

Photostat of Consumption
Entry No. 7, Bureau of Customs
(Exhibit D 158)

The above Treasury Department form dated July 6, 1962, shows the port of entry as St. Albans, Vermont, and the "Term Bond No." as "3." The importer of record is indicated as A. N. Deringer, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, for account of Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans. The country of importation is Canada with the importing vessel or carrier shown as Central Vermont Railway, Incorporated. The date of "exportation" and "importation" is given as July 1, 1962. The shipment pertains to 700 used Italian rifles and 600 used English rifles.

Photostat of Examination
and Appraisal at Entry No. 77
(Exhibit D 159)

The above document dated July 6, 1962, which is to be attached to the invoice, reflects the merchandise was examined and released under immediate delivery permit No. 3 on July 3, 1962.

Exhibits D 158 and D 159 were furnished by Mark K. Gardner, United States Customs Agent in Charge, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Century Arms, Incorporated,
Order No. 8280[illegible], Dated June 29,
1962, Reflecting Sale of 700 6.5
Caliber Italian Carbines to
Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road,
Chicago, Illinois
(Exhibit D 102)

The above order refers to Aldens Order No. 82803 and bears a handwritten notation that it was shipped July 5, 1962.

Exhibit D 102 was furnished by James L. Ouimet, owner, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, November 23, 1963.

Memorandum for Bill of
Lading from H. P. Welch Company,
Dated June 29, 1962
(Exhibit D 157)

The above memorandum of H. P. Welch Company home office, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, relates to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department C 33, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles. It also refers to Order No. 82803, Catalog No. 33-3541M.

Exhibit D 157 was furnished by James L. Ouimet, Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Photostat of H. P. Welch Company
Shipping Order Dated June 29, 1962
(Exhibit D 181)

This Shipping Order pertains to a shipment of 25 cases containing 700 rifles from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, consigned to Aldens, Chicago, Illinois. It bears the stamped impression "E. Ward Truck No. 499 Jul 5 1962." Elmer Ward is the company driver who picked up this shipment at St. Albans on July 5, 1962, and took it to the company terminal at Burlington, Vermont. This order also bears the stamped number "3686."

Exhibit D 181 was made available by Albert C. Penney, Office Manager, H. P. Welch Company, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, March 17, 1964.

Duplicate of H. P. Welch
Company Waybill No. B-3686
Dated July 6, 1962
(Exhibit D 160)

This waybill indicates a collect shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles and refers to Order No. 82803.

Exhibit D 160 was furnished by Abe Shindel, Manager, H. P. Welch Company, Burlington, Vermont, March 11, 1964.

Yellow Duplicate Copy of
H. P. Welch Company Waybill
No. B-3686
(Exhibit D 182)

This copy bearing No. "7" in upper right corner dated July 6, 1962, pertains to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles under Order No. 82803.

The stamped notation "T-MCLEAN 7526" indicates the shipment was loaded on a McLean trailer and transported to Somerville, Massachusetts, the same date by a Welch Company driver where it laid over until Monday, July 9, 1962. On July 9, 1962, the shipment was unloaded from truck No. 7526 at the Somerville terminal of the Welch Company and reloaded on company truck No. 344739 operated by driver J. Dillon as noted by a stamped impression in the upper left corner of the waybill. The shipment was then transferred by Dillon on July 9, 1962, to Eastern Express Company terminal at 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, where it was again unloaded as the Eastern Express Company was to transport the shipment to the consignee at Chicago, Illinois. The signature "Conway" in the lower left corner indicates receipt of the shipment by Eastern Express Company.

Exhibit D 182 was obtained from Albert C. Penney, Office Manager, H. P. Welch Company, 400 Somerville Avenue, Somerville, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1964, who also furnished explanations for the entries.

Photostat of Customer's Copy
of H. P. Welch Company Waybill
No. B-3686
(Exhibit D 183)

This copy of the waybill dated July 6, 1962, bears a penciled notation "191947."

James Mooney, Office Manager, Boston Terminal, Eastern Express Company, 260 Western Avenue, Allston, Massachusetts, on March 17, 1964, advised the number "191947" is the waybill number assigned by his company to this shipment. His company's manifest has been destroyed and he has no records to show the date of receipt by

his company or the date shipped to the consignee in Chicago. The shipment was signed for by Charles Conway, Dock Supervisor, when received by his company.

Exhibit D 183 was furnished by Mr. James Mooney on March 17, 1964.

Delivery Receipt from
Eastern Express, Incorporated
(Exhibit D 201)

This receipt, dated July 9, 1962, bearing Pro. No. 191947, pertains to a shipment from Century Arms, Incorporated, St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago, Illinois, consisting of 25 cases containing 700 rifles on Order No. 82803. It also refers to "Welch B 3686 7/6." The receipt also bears a receiving stamp of Aldens, Incorporated, dated July 12, 1962.

Exhibit D 201 was furnished by James Damron, Assistant Terminal Manager, Eastern Express, Incorporated, 7526 State Road, Bedford Park, Illinois.

Invoice No. 8934,
Century Arms, Incorporated
(Exhibit D 161)

This invoice dated June 29, 1962, pertains to a shipment made to Aldens, 5000 West Roosevelt Road, Department G 33, Chicago Illinois, their Order No. 82803, consisting of 700 6.5 Italian carbines. The invoice bears a block stamp showing the date received as July 9, 1962. Additional stamps indicate the invoice was received in the "Invoice Unit" and the "Accounting Dept." on July 13, 1962. The invoice also bears the handwritten numerals in the upper right corner of "14535_."

F

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Aldens Checking Slip
No. 293779
(Exhibit D 162)

This document dated July 12, 1962, refers to a shipment having waybill No. 191947 received from Century Arms, Incorporated, via Eastern Express consisting of 25 packages. The catalog number is given as 33 B 3541 and the total received is "700." The bottom of the slip near items "received by" and "checked by" bears the date of July 12, 1962.

Exhibits D 161 and D 162 were furnished by Albert Lesko, Manager, Accounting Department, Aldens, Chicago, Illinois, March 5, 1964, who advised these two items are the only records still available at his company and the serial numbers of the rifles received are not available.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 2ND UNRECORDED AFTER #3016

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

64

CIA

REFERRAL

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: April 23, 1964

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: - Legat, Paris (105-1067)(P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Paris letter 2/3/64 with enclosures.

Enclosed are 8 copies of a IBM dated as above and captioned "CARLOS JUVENAL MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA, aka....."

The data in the enclosure was translated from its original Portuguese by Assistant Legal Attache Howard P. Winter.

3 - Bureau (ENCLS: 8)
(1 - Liaison, ENCL: 1)
1 - Paris
HPW:ij
(4)

162-10-10060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

April 23, 1964

CARLOS JUVENAL MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA,
also known as Carlon Oliveira,
Carlos Machado De Oliveira,
Juvenal Oliveira, "Clara Bolon,"
"General Protero"

In a report dated April 3, 1961, the Portuguese International and State Security Police (PIDE) explained that the above individual is a Portuguese national, born July 12, 1900, at San Ramado, Lisbon, Portugal, the son of MANUEL LUIS OLIVEIRA and SOFIA DA CONCEICAO MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA.

Source advised that subject is a mentally unbalanced person who, after having been involved in activities of the Portuguese Communist Party prior to the year 1945, became a visionary and claimed to be in contact with supernatural beings who showed him the way to combat communism for the salvation of the world. Subject is the author of various publications having a political or religious character. These publications in general confirm his mental imbalance.

Source had previously reported that subject is a resident of Amadora, Portugal, and that he frequently sends communications to officials of foreign governments on matters related to communist activities.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

May 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Lenihan
1 - Anderson

12 10 1960 UNREC.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 11, 1964, enclosing a memorandum dated February 3, 1964, concerning one General Protero.

Enclosed for your additional information is a self-explanatory memorandum dated April 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C., setting forth the true identity and background of Carlos Juvenal Machado De Oliveira, who is also known as General Protero.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

A.I. COURIER SVC.
10 MAY - 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

105-82555

LLA:pdo
(3)

NOTE:

One General Protero of Amadora, Portugal, who identified himself as a former communist leader who refuted communism and is residing in Portugal under protection of authorities, directed a letter to the President's Commission. He indicated he was

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

58 MAY 6 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RECD 1964 MAY 8 PM 12:56 FBI

NOTE CONTINUED:

writing an article entitled "Oswald Didn't Killed Kennedy First, Yes ...???" "The Yellow Danger." Protero requested he be furnished name of American book publisher who would publish his book and also sent similar letter in English to Attorney General. Copy of letterhead memorandum being separately furnished to Department. Information developed indicates Protero's correct name as indicated above. Further, he is a mentally, unbalanced senile, partially demented individual in his late 70's who is a prolific writer on anticommunist themes and has offered various publications having a political or religious character. These publications in general confirm his mental imbalance. Commission previously advised no further action contemplated by this Bureau concerning information furnished.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 4/30/64

FROM : Legat, Mexico (89-6) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

Confidential

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are thirty (30) copies of an insert relating to captioned case and bearing the subheading, "ALLEGATION CONCERNING AMERICAN ARRESTED IN MEXICO CITY DURING 1962 VISIT OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO MEXICO (DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES)," thirty (30) copies of an informant identification sheet relating to the insert, and thirteen (13) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, which records the same data as appears in the afore-mentioned insert.

REFERENCES

Bulet dated 4/20/64, Mexico City cable to the Bureau dated 4/15/64, and Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 4/3/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

In order that the Dallas office may attribute to its report for which the enclosed insert was prepared the classification which is considered desirable, the insert is being submitted without classification. It is pointed out, however, that the letterhead memorandum recording the same material is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" in view of the fact

(5) - Bureau (Encs. 73)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 89-43)
1 - Mexico City
RLL:jbk
(6)

REC-38 62-109060-3017

17 MAY 5 1964

73 ENCLOSURE

79 MAY 13 1964

Classified By 2294 DS
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification 7/2/77

INSUFFICIENT

that it is intended for dissemination.

The Bureau will note that the dates of receipt of the information in the enclosures are those dates the information originally was received by this office and incorporated in its files. While it would have been possible to conduct new investigation in connection with this allegation, it was not deemed advisable to do so because of the possibility of stimulating newspaper interest and incurring risks to the security of the substantive inquiries being conducted by personnel of this office. It was also considered that the material in the Legat files was sufficient to completely resolve the allegation relating thereto.

SOURCES

The confidential source, who furnished information concerning the arrest of DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES in Mexico, is informant [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

[redacted]

COPIES

[redacted]

Confidential

MC 89-6

Confidential

It is to be noted that a written memorandum containing the background information set forth in the attachment was furnished to Mr. JAMES ROWLEY, Chief of the Secret Service, on the night of 6/29/62, Mr. ROWLEY being in Mexico City at that time in connection with the visit of President KENNEDY to Mexico City.

Confidential

ALLEGATION CONCERNING AMERICAN ARRESTED
IN MEXICO CITY DURING 1962 VISIT OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO MEXICO
(DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES)

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

On November 26, 1963, [redacted], Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico, furnished information to the effect that he had learned unofficially through his agency that during the visit of the late President KENNEDY to Mexico in 1962, the [redacted] of Mexico City had arrested an American who allegedly was planning the assassination of President KENNEDY in Mexico. [redacted] stated he had not learned the name of the above-described American.

ARREST OF DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES IN MEXICO

On December 17, 1963, a confidential source, who requested that his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past and is in a position to be very thoroughly informed with respect to activities of the Mexican police and security agencies in connection with the visit of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY and Mrs. KENNEDY to Mexico in 1962, advised as follows:

The only American citizen who was arrested in Mexico during the 1962 visit of the KENNEDYs to Mexico and who might be the individual referred to by [redacted] is DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES, who was arrested by Mexican authorities on

June 29, 1962, when he endeavored to approach the automobile in which President KENNEDY was riding along Paseo de la Reforma Avenue in the general area of the Mexican Social Security Institute. As the Presidential car approached him, ST. JACQUES stepped in front of the caravan, which did not pause, causing him to step back. As he did so, he was knocked down by an escort officer and was taken into custody and detained at the Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior or Government, which also includes the Department of Immigration.

Licenciado (Attorney) SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS, Chief of the Mexican Immigration Service Inspection Department, provided the following data with respect to ST. JACQUES:

At the time of his arrest, ST. JACQUES had in his possession three Bibles, a quantity of religious papers and documents, a diary, a notebook, a receipt in the amount of 100 pesos ($8.00 U. S.) for a gas pellet gun, and miscellaneous papers. He affirmed that his purpose in trying to stop the motorcade was to speak to President KENNEDY concerning the fact that "seven hundred people are dying each day in the United States from hunger and unemployment or from noxious chemical elements which cause cancer with the chemical producing companies doing nothing about them." He did not have the gas projectile gun in his possession and claimed that he had arranged to purchase it because he had intended traveling to Guatemala, which he understood was a "dangerous place." He alleged he had never taken delivery of the weapon.

Included in the notebook of ST. JACQUES were some highly complimentary notations concerning Mrs. BETTY BIVINGS identified as the executive secretary of the American Benevolent Society in Mexico, which provides assistance to indigent Americans in Mexico City. Upon being interviewed by a confidential source abroad on June 29, 1962, Mrs. BIVINGS related as follows:

BACKGROUND DATA REGARDING ST. JACQUES

ST. JACQUES first appeared in Mexico about three and one-half years earlier and secured a room in the home of a very prominent Mexican family with the surname of AVILA DuCLOUD. She believed this family resided at Calle

Montanas Rocallosas 517, Colonia Lomas Virreyes, Mexico, D. F. (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital). ST. JACQUES fell deeply in love with a daughter of this family, MARIA PILAR AVILA DuCLOUD; however, the family objected to their marriage and reportedly sent the daughter to a school outside Mexico, possibly in Germany. ST. JACQUES felt that the daughter was sent to Germany because the AVILA DuCLOUD family was closely connected in some way with one General GROETMAN (phonetic) of Mexico, D. F., who was said to be a retired German General who served with the German Army, possibly during World War II.

After the daughter was sent away, ST. JACQUES became very upset and commenced a search throughout Mexico in an effort to ascertain her whereabouts. His efforts were unsuccessful, and ST. JACQUES went to Tucson, Arizona, where he worked for a time in order to secure funds to continue his search.

ST. JACQUES returned to Mexico, D. F. and continued his efforts to ascertain the whereabouts of MARIA AVILA, but was unsuccessful.

It was the opinion of Mrs. BIVINGS that ST. JACQUES was an extreme "paranoid" and had a fixation involving the location of his girl friend. It was her opinion that ST. JACQUES was definitely in need of psychiatric treatment, although she believed him to be harmless. She expressed the opinion that he would not intend any action against the President of the United States. She also believed ST. JACQUES had undergone psychiatric treatment in the past. As an example of his unusual behavior, Mrs. BIVINGS related that ST. JACQUES claimed he had entered into a pact with his girl friend not to shave until she should reach the age of twenty-one, when she would inherit a large sum of money and be free to marry ST. JACQUES. Mrs. BIVINGS had noted that ST. JACQUES' mental condition had become progressively worse during the previous two years.

Mrs. BIVINGS stated she was surprised to learn that ST. JACQUES was still in Mexico, D. F., because he had told

ber he had given up his apartment in Mexico, D. F., about two weeks earlier, in order to go to the State of Guerrero to instruct illiterate Indians in a school operated by a religious order.

Mrs. BIVINGS indicated that she knew very little about the background of ST. JACQUES, other than that he had stated his mother resided in a small town in Texas. (It is to be noted that ST. JACQUES stated to interviewing officers of the Ministry of "Gobernacion" that his father was dead and that his mother resided in Queens, New York, New York, and was sending him a weekly payment of $10.00 U. S.)

On June 29, 1962, information was received to the effect that in 1949 one DAVID ST. JACQUES appeared at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and complained that he was being bothered by sonar devices. The conclusion was reached at that time that the complaining individual might be mentally unbalanced.

Licenciado SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS advised on July 3, 1962, that on that date DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES had been deported from Mexico by the Mexican Immigration Inspection Department, having been embarked at the Mexico City Central Airport on a direct airline flight to San Antonio, Texas.

On July 9, 1962, the identification record for DAVID J. ST. JACQUES, who also had used the name of DAVID JOSEPH ST. JAMES, under FBI No. [redacted], was received, with the following information listed thereon.

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
[redacted]				

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
[redacted]				
Inspection Department Ministry of Gobernacion Mexico City Mexico, D. F.	David Joseph St. Jacques #--	June 29, 1962	tried to interfere with the presidential motorcade in Mexico City	subject deported July 3, 1962 from Mexico City to San Antonio via American Airlines Flight 58

CONFIDENTIAL

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
*	[redacted]			

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

[redacted]

The confidential source, who requested that his identity not be divulged and furnished information with respect to the arrest of DAVID JOSEPH ST. JACQUES in Mexico in 1962, is informant [redacted]

The confidential source abroad, who furnished information based on an interview of Mrs. BETTY BIVINGS on June 29, 1962, is [redacted]

[redacted]

JFK
Assassination
62-109060
Section 65

copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

May 5, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on April 27, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided The Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 540, 541-1 through 541-9, 542 through 564, 641, 648, 653, and 654, which exhibits were obtained from The Commission by a representative of this Bureau. No photographs are enclosed for Commission Exhibits numbered 140, 141, 150, and 399 also obtained, inasmuch as photographs of these exhibits were previously furnished to The Commission. The exhibits referred to are retained.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
11 MAY
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (111)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (38) (See Addendum next page)

HRK:GFM (10)

(See Note on Yellow next page)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-40 62-109060-3018

19 MAY 5 1964

MAY 5 1964 FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Addendum for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas are photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, except as noted, together with a listing of same.

NOTE: Exhibits referred to were picked up by SA Robert E. Neill of the Laboratory. Referenced exhibits were originally in custody of Bureau and will be retained and maintained in the Bureau. The telephone request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg received by SA Roy H. Jevons, Section Chief of the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory on 4/27/64, did not specify the handling of exhibits upon completion of request.

/5/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C12	140	Blanket from Oswald's garage
C8	141	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from Texas School Book Depository Building
C11	150	Oswald's shirt
C1	399	Bullet from stretcher
	540	Barrel cast of C14 rifle
	541-1	Photograph of C14 rifle
	541-2	Photograph of serial number of C14 rifle
	541-3	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and telescopic sight of C14 rifle
	541-4	Photograph of barrel inscriptions and rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-5	Photograph of inscription on receiver of C14 rifle
	541-6	Photograph of inscription on side of rear sight of C14 rifle
	541-7	Photograph of inscription on cocking piece of C14 rifle
	541-8	Photograph of inscription on bolt handle of C14 rifle
	541-9	Photograph of inscriptions on bottom of receiver of C14 rifle
C250	542	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle, serial number UC5209, with telescopic sight
C6	543	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C7	544	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
C33	545	6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building
	546	Photograph of chart showing dispersion pattern of cartridge cases ejected from C14 rifle
	547	Photograph of chart showing angles of ejection of cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	548	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing six bullet holes
	549	Xerox copy of 15-yard target showing three bullet holes
	550	25-yard target showing six bullet holes
	551	300-foot (5.9 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	552	300-foot (6.2 seconds) target showing three bullet holes

ENCLOSURE

62-109090-3018

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	553	300-foot (5.6 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	554	300-foot (6.5 seconds) target showing three bullet holes
	555	Photograph of diagram of internal mechanism of telescopic sight
	556	Chart showing "lead" and firing angles
	557	Test cartridge cases from C14 rifle
	558	Photograph of bolt face of C14 rifle
	559	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	560	Notes concerning firing angle, bullet velocity and car speed
	561	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C6 cartridge case
	562	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	563	Comparison photomicrograph - firing pin marks of C14 rifle and C7 cartridge case
	564	Comparison photomicrograph - breech face marks of C14 rifle and C38 cartridge case
C40	641	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	648	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	653	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building
C40	654	Cardboard box from Texas School Book Depository Building

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

May 5, 1964

By Courier Service

MAY 5 2 58 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on May 1, 1964, evidence items numbered 201, 202, 303, 305 and 324 were delivered to Mrs. Julia T. Elde on May 4, 1964.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

62-109060-3019
19 MAY 6 1964

Note: This request was made to SA Marion E. Williams on 5/1/64. These items are described as follows:

201 - Three pages from a foreign language book
202 - Two pages from a foreign language book.
303 - Eighteen pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont
305 - A booklet entitled "The Socialist Worker's Party" by Joseph Hansen
324 - A Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia

BY COURIER SVC
12 MAY - 5
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Candy

RENfich
(10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC-23 62-109090-3020

May 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 29, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of another communication bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin which was received at FBI Headquarters on May 1, 1964, in an envelope postmarked April 29, 1964, at Hominy, Oklahoma.

Because of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed are being furnished.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:vhm
(15)
Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc.) (Info)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc.) (Info)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

SEE NOTE TO SACs PAGE TWO.

BY COURIER SVC. MAY - 5 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED 62-109090-3020
INDEXED 62-109090-3020
MAY 5 4 43 PM '64
FBI
REC'D READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE TO SACS OKLAHOMA CITY & DALLAS:

Reference is made to SAC letter 64-23 B dated 4/28/64.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of another communication apparently authored and disseminated by Martin.

NOTE:

This is the ninth letter to the Commission on Martin.

Above SAC letter alerted the field to Martin's campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

This scurrilous communication taken together with this woman's continuing attack on the Director suggests the possibility of libel. It is pointed out however, that malice must be shown as a fact to make a case of libel against a person critizing a public official.

Enclosed communication critizes the Director for denying the alleged statements made by Lt. Jack Revill of the Dallas PD that Agent James Hosty of our Dallas Office had told Revill on 11/22/63 as Oswald was being brought in that "we knew he was capable of assassinating the President but we didn't dream he would do it." She also alleges the FBI, prior to the assassination, had knowledge Oswald had a rifle, knew of his trip to Mexico and knew of his employment on the Presidential motorcade route. She further suggests that the assassination was not an error in judgment but possibly by "design."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Omniscient, Omnipresent Mr. Hoover

Why does J. Edgar Hoover brand the Revill report as false? Was Mr. Hoover in Dallas on November 22, 1963? If not, how can he state categorically that FBI agent Joe Hosty did NOT have a witnessed conversation with Dallas police Lt. Jack Revill on that day?

The FBI had a DETAILED dossier on Oswald including a report on his rifle purchase in March 1963, and his trip to Mexico in September 1963. The FBI was also aware Oswald held employment in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building, a half-empty warehouse on the route of the Presidential motorcade.

For these reasons we suggest History will find Mr. Hoover's current behavior reprehensible. The question is not: Did the FBI suffer a tragic error in judgment on November 22, 1963? The question is: Was this error by accident or design?

We are prepared to work many, many years over this question.

Asking a remembrance of our work in your prayers,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Bowling, Colorado
3/25/64

cc: 100 Americas, Asia, Arabs Countries, Europe

REC-23 2 10906 0-3020

18 MAR 1 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

FBI

Date: 4/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Chicago dated 4/23/64, no copy to the Bureau.

JOHN J. ANTHONY

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 6 copies of a LHM reflecting results of an interview with JOHN J. ANTHONY on 4/27/64. Also enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the FD-302 reflecting this interview.

It should be noted that the LHM contains information furnished by ANTHONY which is not pertinent to the original allegation and, therefore, is not included in the FD-302 being prepared for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of the above-mentioned FD-302, as well as 1 copy of the LHM.

2 copies of this LHM are being disseminated by Chicago to the Secret Service at Chicago.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 7)
2 - Dallas (39-43) (Encl. 26)
1 - Chicago

DWS/rms
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 MAY 8 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

536 South Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605
April 29, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

6 7 31 1943

Mr. John J. Anthony, 1344 North Astor Street, Chicago, Illinois, Room 302, telephone number WH 4-6237, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 27, 1964, that he is presently employed as a copyrighter for Kemper Insurance Company. He stated he formerly worked for the 'Chicago Scene' magazine.

Anthony advised that he had held a high personal regard for the late President John F. Kennedy and felt that his assassination had been a tragic event. He stated that under no circumstances would he have made any laudatory remarks concerning Oswald nor any remarks indicating any pleasure on his part in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Anthony recalled attending a party at the home of Paul Runyon, 906 Judson, Evanston, Illinois, on or about December 22, 1963. While at this party, Anthony entered into a discussion with an individual whose name he does not recall at present. Anthony said during the discussion he voiced an opinion that the Dallas Police Department was inefficient, basing his opinion on the fact that President Kennedy had been assassinated despite police protection.

The person with whom [Anthony] had this discussion had a relative who was a police officer and took vehement objection to [Anthony's] remarks stating, in effect, that the Dallas Police Department had done fine police work and that no police body could have prevented the assassination.

[Anthony] advised that he and all the other guests at the above-mentioned party had been drinking, and it was quite possible that he had made certain remarks which he no longer recalls or which may have been misunderstood by other persons attending the party. He said that it was possible he may have made a statement along the lines that "Oswald must have been an excellent marksman" adding that this comment, if made, would not be in any sense commendatory but merely a factual comment on Oswald's ability as a marksman.

[Mr. Anthony] said he had never met Lee Harvey Oswald nor Jack Ruby and to his knowledge, knew no one acquainted with either of these men.

[Mr. Anthony] advised that he was born on July 31, 1943. He advised that he is a high school graduate and did not attend any college or university. His permanent residence address is [1617 North Indianola,] Indianapolis, Indiana.

[Anthony] advised that at 4:30 p.m. on April 23, 1964, he had been approached by two plainclothes officers of the Chicago Police Department. These officers advised him that he must remain in their custody for the duration of President Johnson's stay in Chicago. They indicated that they were acting on a request received from the United States Secret Service at Chicago based on information that [Anthony] had made a threat of some type to either

the late President Kennedy or President Johnson. Anthony advised that the two officers were courteous at all times. He stated that he and the Chicago Police officers had dinner at a Chicago restaurant and spent the night at a motel. All expenses were paid by the police officers, and Anthony was allowed to notify his employer and roommate as to his whereabouts.

Anthony advised that he discussed this matter with a legal representative of the Kemper Insurance Company. On advice of this attorney, Anthony made a telephonic contact with an official of the Secret Service at Chicago. Anthony was advised by the Secret Service official to direct a written communication to a certain Chicago Post Office box. Mr. Anthony advised that he has submitted a letter containing the details of his detention to the Secret Service, Chicago, Illinois, at the Post Office box designated.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 29, 1964

1

Mr. JOHN J. ANTHONY, 1344 North Astor Street, Chicago, Illinois, Room 302, telephone number WH 4-6237, advised that he is presently employed as a copyrighter for Kemper Insurance Company. He stated he formerly worked for the "Chicago Scene" magazine.

ANTHONY advised that he had held a high personal regard for the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY and felt that his assassination had been a tragic event. He stated that under no circumstances would he have made any laudatory remarks concerning OSWALD nor any remarks indicating any pleasure on his part in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ANTHONY recalled attending a party at the home of PAUL RUNYON, 806 Judson, Evanston, Illinois, on or about December 22, 1963. While at this party, ANTHONY entered into a discussion with an individual whose name he does not recall at present. ANTHONY said during the discussion he voiced an opinion that the Dallas Police Department was inefficient, basing his opinion on the fact that President KENNEDY had been assassinated despite police protection. The person with whom ANTHONY had this discussion had a relative who was a police officer and took vehement objection to ANTHONY's remarks stating, in effect, that the Dallas Police Department had done fine police work and that no police body could have prevented the assassination.

ANTHONY advised that he and all the other guests at the above-mentioned party had been drinking, and it was quite possible that he had made certain remarks which he no longer recalls or which may have been misunderstood by other persons attending the party. He said that it was possible he may have made a statement along the lines that "OSWALD must have been an excellent marksman" adding that this comment, if made, would not be in any sense commendatory but merely a factual comment on OSWALD's ability as a marksman.

On 4/27/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SAs DENNIS W. SHANAHAN and CHARLES L. BROWN, Jr./rms Date dictated 4/28/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. ANTHONY said he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor JACK RUBY and to his knowledge, knew no one acquainted with either of these men.

Mr. ANTHONY advised that he was born on July 31, 1943. He advised that he is a high school graduate and did not attend any college or university. His permanent residence address is 4617 North Indianola, Indianapolis, Indiana.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Conrad

May 6, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 5, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 110 and 820 were delivered to him on that same date.

Mr. Richard Mosk also requested Commission Exhibit number 18 along with its translation which was delivered to him on May 5, 1964.

REC-33 62-109060-3025

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAY 7 1964

NOTE: The above requests were made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory. Commission Exhibit number 18 is an address type notebook. Commission Exhibit number 110 is a sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English. Commission Exhibit number 820 is an FPCC membership card.

62-109060

REN:KO (9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
11 MAY - 6
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-1

FBI MAY 7 4 35 PM '64 RECEIVING ROOM

1-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 5-4-64
TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS
FROM EL PASO 041724

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963 LAST; DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING.

RE EP AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR MAY 1 LAST, LETTERHEAD MEMO ENCLOSED, AND BULET TO WARREN COMMISSION MAY 1 LAST, INSTRUCTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION INVOLVING PAUL VOTTLER, CARROLL BE FURNISHED BUREAU ON OR BY MAY 6 NEXT.

INFO CONTAINED IN ABOVE MENTIONED LETTERHEAD MEMO BEING PREPARED ON FD 302 FORM TO BE SUBMITTED THIS DATE TO DALLAS IN ORDER DALLAS MAY SUBMIT REPORT TO MEET BUDED.

RECEIVED: 2:20 PM CTF

REC 39 62-109060-3023

EX-104

MAY 7 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

May 5, 1964

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SACS EL PASO (89-52)
SAN ANTONIO (89-67)
HOUSTON (62-2115)
DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) 3023

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BUREAU RAD APRIL THIRTY LAST AND EL PASO RAD MAY FOUR LAST CONCERNING PAUL VOTTIER CARROLL.

THERE IS NO NEED FOR DALLAS TO DUPLICATE REPORTING OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED IN THIS MATTER AS LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA SUBMITTED BY RECEIVING OFFICES WILL BE FURNISHED TO COMMISSION. ANY OUTSTANDING INVESTIGATION MUST BE IMMEDIATELY COMPLETED AND APPROPRIATELY REPORTED. YOU ARE REMINDED NOT TO INCLUDE PROPERTY STATEMENT ON LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

RDR:jgs
(5)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

NOTE: If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent teletype at once.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA RADIOGRAM
URGENT
MAY 5 1964
11:26 AM

(Note continued page two)

MAY 8 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Note continued.

For full details see A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo 4/30/64 captioned "Assassination of President Kennedy" JRM:mpd and A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo 5/1/64 captioned as above RDR:map.

Briefly this matter involves allegations that Carroll had developed information that a conspiracy of the John Birch Society was involved in the assassination. Because of Carroll's reported knowledge he received subpoena to appear before local Texas Justice of the Peace, Court of Inquiry. Information available indicates Carroll is definite [redacted]. This matter is subject of an inquiry from Mr. Rankin of the Commission who has been furnished basic information indicating allegations have no basis. When full reports are received from the field it will be immediately furnished to the Commission.

Above communication required as El Paso has indicated they are also submitting inserts to Dallas for subsequent reporting. This is unnecessary.

NR. 05 1655
ENC. 3
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

5-6-64

CODE

1 - C. L. McGowan
1 - J. P. O'Keeffe
1 - J. W. Hines

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SACS BIRMINGHAM (89-45)
DETROIT (62-3550)
MOBILE (89-25)
DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BIRMINGHAM, DETROIT AND MOBILE TELS MAY TWO, FOUR AND FIVE LAST RESPECTIVELY CONCERNING INFORMATION FURNISHED BY ATTORNEY ARTHUR D. SHORES OF BIRMINGHAM. FOR INFORMATION OF RECEIVING OFFICES SHORES HAS BEEN THE VICTIM OF SEVERAL EXTORTION CASES AND HIS PRIVATE RESIDENCE HAS BEEN BOMBED PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF HIS INVOLVEMENT IN RACIAL MATTERS.

62-109060-3024

REC 45

19 MAY 7 1964

BIRMINGHAM SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO CHECK ALLEGED LONG DISTANCE CALL FROM DETROIT TO SHORES' RESIDENCE ON APRIL TWENTY SIX LAST, AND INSURE OTHER INDIVIDUALS IN SHORES' OFFICE INTERVIEWED IN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY CALLER. ALL FACETS OF INVESTIGATION MUST BE ADEQUATELY EXPLORED.

COPIES DESTROYED
4 JAN 2 1973

RIR:las
(12)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - 157-998 (Bombing of Shores' Residence)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - J. H. Kleinkauf
1 - R. E. Lenihan

79 MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 6 1964
TELETYPE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 157-998-1

[redacted]
REPLY
MOBILE
DALLAS

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN APPROPRIATE IN-CHIEF AND BE TYPED SEPARATELY FOR SUBMISSION TO THE BUREAU AND DALLAS, THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN, TWENTY FIVE COPIES TO DALLAS.

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 5-6-64 in above captioned case RDR:hw. Briefly, Shores a Negro NAACP attorney [redacted] advised SAC BH on 5-2-64, that one Jerry Coleman visited his office on 4-24-64 and in his absence advised an unidentified receptionist that Governor Wallace two days before the assassination went to Texas and gave Jack Ruby $35,000 to be divided between Ruby, Oswald and a "cop". Efforts to identify Coleman negative. It would appear allegation has no basis and reason for Shores furnishing same unknown.

Since it is possible Shores may be endeavoring to embarrass the Bureau it is felt we must thoroughly investigate this matter and subsequently have it reported for dissemination to the President's Commission.

IF REGULAR RADIO CONTACT MISSED, SEND VIA URGENT TELETYPE AT ONCE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 6 1964
TELETYPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. I. W. CONRAD

DATE: 5/5/64

FROM : MR. R. H. JEVONS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/64; DALLAS, TEXAS

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk, Commission Staff Attorney, evidence items numbered 201, 202, 303, 305 and 324 were delivered to the Commission on 5/4/64. These items consist of pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba," a booklet entitled "The Socialist Worker's Party," a Russian book and several pages from another foreign language book.

[redacted]

The delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by letter 5/5/64.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

REC 45 62-109060-3025

8 MAY 7 1964

XEROX

MAY 1964

RHJ:fd/dmg
(6)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 5/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Los Angeles Airtel to Bureau, 4/14/64.

On 4/17/64, Mr. GENE JUSTER, Film Library, NBC Television, Channel 4, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC, advised he would make a complete search of his film library, and recontact this office.

On 4/24/64, Mr. JUSTER advised that he could not locate any film showing two men running from behind the School Depository Building down an alley,

On 4/17/64, Mr. NEIL WALDMAN, Film Library, CBS Television, Channel 2, 420 Lexington Avenue, NYC, advised he would also have to review all his film re the assassination.

On 5/5/64, Mr. WALDMAN was contacted and a film was reviewed by SAS EUGENE W. O'NEILL and VINCENT P. CLANCY together with Mr. WALDMAN which may be the film referred to in referenced airtel.

3 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles (89-75) (Info)
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New York

EWO:jlm/ahd

REC 45 62-109060-3026

FBI

3 MAY 7 1964

1 cc retained Tickler 6-Fmk

cc: Yllck

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

79 MAY 8 1964

There is a very short scene which shows a wooded area during the time that the film shots were being made of the School Depository Building. Arrangements are being made to obtain this film.

5-6-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
RACHELL NDOM - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReAairtel to the Director and Dallas 4-2-64 and other communications between these offices and the Bureau concerning information furnished on 3-16-64 by Mr. Pat Carder formerly of Volks Department Store, Dallas, Texas, relating to an alleged statement made by one Mrs. Gorman indicating knowledge about the assassination.

Dallas is instructed to advise status of efforts to identify Mrs. "Dorman" and to resolve this matter.

1 - San Antonio (89-67)
RDR:las
(5)

NOTE:
Carder advised that on 11-21-63 he was demonstrating a pair of arch supports to a lady he identified as "Mrs. Gorman". This woman is alleged to have stated "all hell is going to break loose here tomorrow." Efforts to identify Mrs. Gorman negative. However, San Antonio has developed information individual in question may be named "Dorman".

This communication is being sent to Dallas in line with our continuing practice of following leads in the assassination case to insure that all matters are logically resolved.

EX 101

62-109060-3027

REC 19

MAILED 10
MAY - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

79 MAY 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: April 30, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Pursuant to a conversation between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member of the Commission and Mr. W. D. Griffith, Section Chief, Document Section, as set forth in memo, Griffith to Conrad, dated 4/27/64, SA Bertil W. Rolander went to the Commission on 4/27/64 for the purpose of matching the Commission Exhibits with their respective translations. This work was completed on 4/28/64.

Mr. Eisenberg, on 4/28/64, orally requested the translation of the title page of a Russian language book constituting Item 324.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin dated May 1, 1964, furnishing the requested translation.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan

BWR:dek
(9)

REC. 19 62-109060-3028

EX 101

3 MAY 7 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX

MAY 8 1964

MAY 11 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: 4/30/64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission called Malley at 7:15 p. m. 4/29/64 from New York. He advised Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas had called him from Baltimore, Maryland, and furnished information to him concerning one Paul V. Carroll of El Paso, Texas, who allegedly has a tape recording in his possession telling of a conspiracy of the John Birch Society to assassinate President Kennedy. This information supposedly was obtained by Carroll when he covered a meeting in Mexico sometime in the past. Attorney General Carr told Rankin he had learned a justice of the peace in Austin, Texas, was holding a hearing (presumably a court of inquiry which can be called by a justice of the peace in the State of Texas) on 4/30/64 and Carroll has been subpoenaed to appear before this hearing.

Carr told Rankin there was some question as to whether Carroll was emotionally unstable and that he was concerned that the situation would get out of hand and considerable publicity would arise from the situation. Carr told Rankin one Bob Looney, an attorney from Houston, Texas, who is running for Congress-at-large, had something to do with arranging for the hearing at Austin. Mr. Rankin requested to be advised of any information the Bureau might have concerning this matter in order that he might advise Carr so that Carr might take action to stop the hearing at Austin.

The El Paso Office telephonically advised Paul Vottler Carroll had appeared at the El Paso Office on 11/22/63 at which time he stated he had information of a conspiracy on the part of the John Birch Society and the American Nazi Party in late 1961 and early 1962 and that these two groups intended to take control of the Republican Party and control of the United States by force if necessary. On the occasion of this interview at the El Paso Office, Carroll jumped around the office, was almost impossible to control, and admitted extensive psychiatric treatment in Dallas, Texas, as well as being under the care of a psychiatrist at El Paso, Texas, at the time of the interview, the doctor being Dr. Edmund P. Jones of El Paso. At the time Carroll was unemployed and was allegedly writing a book. He claimed he picked up this

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - [illegible]

JRM: mpd (9)

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-3039

REC 19 62-109060-3039

11 MAY 7 1964

information while in Mexico and had attended a rally in a grove of trees but he could not furnish the location where this meeting occurred. He claimed members of the John Birch Society were present and a group of men wearing arm bands was present. He furnished as a reference for his membership in the John Birch Society one Dexter Mapel, III, and indicated Mapel resided in Dallas, Texas. On this occasion he made no reference to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Carroll again contacted the El Paso Office telephonically at 5:30 a. m. on 4/29/64, stating he had received a subpoena from a justice of the peace in Austin, Texas, and desired to talk with an Agent of the El Paso Office. He arrived at the El Paso Office with an attorney early in the morning but was incoherent and it was difficult to obtain information concerning the nature of his visit. He did not have the subpoena in his possession and he was requested to obtain this subpoena and return to the El Paso Office. He did not do so. At 11:15 a. m. Carroll called the El Paso Office and in a frantic voice requested that the FBI stop all airplanes of Continental Airlines in order that he could get a plane immediately to Austin, Texas, to answer the subpoena of the justice of the peace.

The above information was furnished to Mr. Rankin who was very appreciative of the information made available and stated there did not appear to be any reason for the Bureau to make any further attempts to interview Carroll. He was most appreciative of the information received and stated he would contact Attorney General Carr of Texas.

ACTION:

Mr. Rankin was advised that full details concerning our contacts with Carroll will be obtained as well as the results of contacts with doctors who have treated Carroll and this information will be made available as soon as possible.

Ltr to Rankin.

RECORDED 62-109060-3029

May 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm a telephonic conversation between you and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on the evening of April 29, 1964, concerning information received by you from Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas. This information alleged that Paul V. Carroll of El Paso, Texas, had information and material of pertinence to the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination.

You were advised Mr. Carroll had appeared at our El Paso Office on November 22, 1963, and furnished information concerning an alleged conspiracy on the part of the John Birch Society and the American Nazi Party in 1961 and 1962 to gain control of the United States. At this time, Mr. Carroll was very erratic in his actions and admitted undergoing psychiatric treatment in Dallas, Texas, as well as being under the care of Doctor Edmund P. Jones, an El Paso, Texas, psychiatrist.

Mr. Malley also advised you Mr. Carroll had recontacted our El Paso Office several times on April 29, 1964, in connection with a subpoena he received from a justice of the peace in Austin, Texas. During these contacts he was erratic, incoherent, and appeared emotionally upset.

BY COURIER SVC. 8 MAY 64 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - El Paso (89-52)
1 - San Antonio (89-67)
1 - Houston (62-2115)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE FOR SACS, EL PASO, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON, DALLAS)

79 MAY 8 1964

RDM/mar (12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI MAY 1 6 06 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

As a result of the above conversation, you stated it did not appear necessary for this Bureau to make any further attempts to interview Mr. Carroll.

Investigation of this matter is currently being expedited, and when the results are obtained, you will be appropriately notified.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:FOR SACS, EL PASO, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBurad, 4-30-64, relating to Paul Vottler Carroll,etal.

Investigation of this matter must be pressed vigorously and results furnished to Bureau on or before 5-6-64. If for any reason deadline cannot be met, Bureau should be immediately advised reason for delay. Leads should be set out by teletype if necessary.

NOTE:

This matter is on the Director's Special List. For full details see memos:

Rosen to Belmont, Dated 4-30-64, captioned, "Assassination of President Kennedy," JRM/mpd.

Rosen to Belmont, dated 5-1-64, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." RDR/mep.

FBI

Date: 5/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

449255

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Enclosed herewith are the originals of an anonymous letter and envelope, quoted as follows, received by the Dallas Office on 4/30/64, postmarked at St. Thomas, Ontario, 4/27/64, addressed to "FB.I. Dallas_ texas US.A":

"The people of US. have been trying for a long time but no success_ J. F. Kennedy was killed by a rat named Jack Webber and Oswald was killed by another rat named Jack Ruby and Webber was done away by Jack Frasher and his body done away with_ there are four Jacks named here and there is four Jacks in a deck of cards and webber was a partner of Ruby in crime and Oswald was ready to tell what he knew about Mr. Kennedy_ death when he was done away with by a rat of low rating_

"Yours by a friend of Kennedy"

The FBI Laboratory is requested to search this letter through the Anonymous Letter File.

62-109060-3030

5 - BUREAU (ENCS.-2) (AM-REGISTERED)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(7)

REC 27

17 MAY 5 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB

ANONYMOUS LETTER FILE

DL 89-43

The Bureau is requested to consider the advisability of having investigation conducted at St. Thomas, Ontario, to determine if the writer of this letter can be identified and for the purpose of determining if an individual by the name of JACK WEBBER is known at St. Thomas, Ontario.

5/12/64

AIRTEL

REC- 13

To: Legat Ottawa

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)- 3030

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO. CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel 5/2/64, copy of which is enclosed, and the results of the FBI Laboratory examination of the anonymous letter, a copy of which is also enclosed for the information of Legat Ottawa.

No information identifiable with Jack Webber or Jack Frasher could be located in Bureau files.

Legat Ottawa through its sources should endeavor to have logical and reasonable efforts made to identify Webber and Frasher and have them interviewed if feasible and desirable. Efforts should also be made to establish the identity of the anonymous letter writer. Results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts for referral by the Bureau to Dallas, the office of origin.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (39-43) (Info)

RDR:vlm
(9)

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Cadigan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Foreign Liaison
(Cleared orally with SA John Ford, 5/8/64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 27
MAY 12 1964
COMM-FBI

62 MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Dallas by airtel 5/2/64 received anonymous letter on 4/30/64 which was postmarked at St. Thomas, Ontario, 4/27/64. This letter infers that one Jack Webber, not further identified, killed President Kennedy and that Webber was killed by one Jack Frasher. This appears to be a communication authored by an individual having mental difficulties and the writer endeavors to play up the fact that the President's name was "Jack" and that "Jack" Ruby killed Oswald, therefore the other two individuals must be involved in some way.

The above letter was checked through the anonymous letter file and no identifiaction could be effected. However, in view of the allegations, it is felt we must make reasonable efforts to check this matter out and subsequently report to the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 4/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 4/22/64, instructing Dallas to advise by return airtel what additional progress had been made in an effort to identify the white man wearing a brown raincoat and hat, who was allegedly seen by Mrs. JEAN LOLLIS HILL running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building in the direction of the railroad tracks immediately following the shooting on 11/22/63.

This individual has not been identified.

Pages 43 - 45, of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 4/15/64, contained the results of reinterview of Mrs. HILL, and thereafter in this same report on pages 47 - 49 there are reflected results of additional investigation conducted in an effort to identify the individual referred to by Mrs. HILL.

All logical investigation appears to have been conducted in an effort to identify the alleged individual and no further investigation is being conducted, UACB.

3 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

REC-25 62-109060-3031

5/8

20 APR 29 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

105-82555-151

REC-29

62-109060-3031

May 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated April 2, 1964, which enclosed copies of a memorandum revealing the results of a reinterview with Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill. Mrs. Hill commented she observed a white man wearing a brown raincoat and a hat, running west away from the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting. Mrs. Hill did not closely observe this individual; did not know who he was; and never saw him again. Mrs. Hill described this man as "average height and heavy build."

Additional investigation has been conducted by this Bureau endeavoring to identify this individual. This investigation included a review of all available film taken near the Texas School Book Depository Building following the shooting; a re-examination of the results of all interviews with individuals who were in the vicinity of the shooting; a review of an additional film taken by Mr. Thomas P. Alyea, WFAA-TV newsman; and interviews with Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office personnel, none of which revealed the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill.

BY COURIER SVC. 14 MAY - 9 COMM-FBI

Investigative results appear on pages 43 through 49 in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964. This report was furnished to you by letter dated May 4, 1964, and no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - Mr. J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

KMR:map:vhm
(11)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 8 1964
FBI
MAY 6 1:36 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555

NOTE:

On 2/18/64 a meeting was held at the Town Hall, New York City, sponsored by the "National Guardian." Mark Lane criticized the investigation conducted by the FBI and Secret Service. He played a tape recording of a telephone conversation with Mrs. Hill who claims she heard four to six shots. In a reinterview with Mrs. Hill she described a man she observed running from the TSBDB. Dallas conducted investigation which did not reveal the identity of the man described by Mrs. Hill. The Laboratory advised the Commission by letter 4/21/64, the film taken by Alyea is available if desired. This film reveals scenes outside the TSBDB immediately after the assassination, as well as photographs inside the building during the search for the assassin; the finding of the rifle in its original position; and the dusting of the rifle for fingerprints by the Dallas Police Department.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Evans
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 6, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 5, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission Staff Member, called Section Chief Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory Physics and Chemistry Section, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits. Mr. Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill received from Mr. Eisenberg on 4/5/64, the listed exhibits which are now in Bureau custody.

The photographs will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau (designated by *) will be returned along with the photographs.

62-109060

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley Enclosure

REN:bmm
(8)

ENCLOSURE

MAY 12 1964

REC-25

MAY 8 1964

SEVEN

SIX

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5/6/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C15	143	Oswald's revolver
C137, C138	145	Two .38 Special cartridges
C51 - C54	518	Four .38 Special cartridges
	325	*List of magazine, newspaper, movie rights and valuations
	326	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald Attended Mass - Had Quiet Yule"
	327	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald - All the Pity in the World Won't Help"
	328	*Newspaper article entitled "Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Hate"
	329	*Newspaper article entitled "Money Gift to Tippit's is Near $200,000 Mark"
	330	*Newspaper article entitled "Oswald's Widow Reported Hoping to be U. S. Citizen"
	331	*Letter dated 1/6/64, from Greg Olds and Richardson, Tex, Dallas Civil Liberties Union
	332	*Invoice number 04252 of Bauer Audio Video, Incorporated
	333	*Two-page letter in Russian signed "Marina Oswald" and four sheets in English
C148	573	Bullet from General Walker's home
	574	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, unloaded
	575	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, empty
	576	Shim from under front end of telescope mount (C14 rifle)
	577	Shim from over telescope sight at rear (C14 rifle)
	578	Shim from under telescope sight at front clamp (C14 rifle)
	579	*Polaroid photograph of tower and truck

0-3032

DISCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	580	*Polaroid photograph of range from tower
	581	*Polaroid photograph of man shooting rifle with telescope sight
	582	*Photograph of target - 175 feet
	583	*Photograph of target - 240 feet
	584	*Photograph of target - 270 feet
	585	*Survey for U. S. Secret Service by Robert H. West, downtown Dallas, Texas
	586	*Table of ballistic data
	587	.38 S & W Western cartridge
	588	Components of a .38 S & W Western cartridge
	589	.38 S & W Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	590	.38 Special Western cartridge and components of similar cartridge
	591	.38 Special Remington-Peters cartridge and components of similar cartridge
C55 - C59	592	Five cartridges from Oswald's pocket
	593	Copy of breakdown for .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver
C47 - C50	594	Four .38 Special cartridge cases from Tippit murder scene
C15A	595	Test cartridge cases from C15 revolver
	596	Photomicrograph of C15 and C50 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	597	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	598	Photomicrograph of C15 and C47 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	599	Photomicrograph of C15 and C48 cartridge cases (breech face marks)
	600	Photomicrograph of C15 and C49 cartridge cases (firing pin impressions)

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	601	Photograph of breech face and firing pin of C15 revolver
C13	602	Bullet from Tippit's body along with button from his uniform
C253	603	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C252	604	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C251	605	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C15A	606	Test bullets from C15 revolver
	607	Photograph of C252 and C253 bullets with similar make test bullets from C15 revolver

FBI

Date: 5/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-25

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReWFOairtel to the Bureau, 4/9/64.

EMILY DUVAL
247 West 76th Street
New York, New York

Review of the files of this office reflect that DUVAL has been contacting this office since 7/3/56, and is constantly making allegations that her phones are taped and that a camera and short-wave radio have been stolen. The type of information and complaints furnished by DUVAL appear to be that of a person who is suffering from a mental condition.

Contact at her last employment reflected that [redacted] Inserts for Dallas follow.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Washington Field (89-75) (Info)
2 - New York

EWO:jlm
(9)

62-109060-3033

REC-25

EX-105

6 MAY 7 1964

C.C. Wick

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

79 MAY 11 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

May 7, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 6, 1964, evidence items numbered D77, D27 and D19 were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
16 MAY -- 7
COMM-FBI

62-109060
REN:fch
(10)

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons on 5/6/64, and was delivered by SA Robert A. Frazier.

D77 is a microfilm reel of Klein's Sporting Goods order blanks.
D27 is a mail order coupon in the name of A. J. Hidell used to order a .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles.
D19 is a U. S. Post Office Money Order payable to Klein's.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 13 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-42 62-109060-3034

19 MAY 8 1964

5-7-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, Los Angeles (89-75)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReCGairtel 4-6-64 concerning a letter addressed to SAC Johnson from Mrs. Viola Archibald or Viola Callahan.

Los Angeles instructed to advise the Bureau and Dallas status of efforts to locate and interview Mrs. Archibald and also to advise whether this matter has been appropriately reported to Dallas.

1 - Chicago (62-6116)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
RDR/map
(6)

4/6/64

NOTE: SAC Johnson received a letter from individual he could not recall. The letter contained nonspecific information concerning a "man from Dallas," who had made a statement in the summer of 1963 that "One of these days Kennedy is going to get it." Chicago set out a lead for Los Angeles to locate and interview Mrs. Archibald.

This communication is being sent to Los Angeles in line with our continuing practice of following leads in the assassination case to insure that all matters are logically resolved.

62-109060-3035

REC-42

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 5
MAY - 7 1964
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 8 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 8, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Hesk on May 7, 1964, evidence items numbered A2 and A6 were delivered to Mr. John H. Ely on that same date.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
13 MAY
COMM-FBI

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Marion E. Williams on 5/7/64, and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill.

A2 is a portable Russian radio in plastic case and A6 is an electronic device which adapts above radio to household current.

REN:sb
(10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
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79 MAY 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
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REC 10

19 MAY 11 1964

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	4/20/64	11/24/63 - 4/20/64

Report made by	Typed By
MANNING C. CLEMENTS	VM

TITLE OF CASE

JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) -
VICTIM
Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

CHARACTER OF CASE

CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE: Reports of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated 11/30, 12/6, 11, 14, 18, 19, 21, 31/63; 1/8, 17, 31, 2/18, 3/28, 4/3/64, at Dallas.

- P -

LEADS

All leads handled by telephone, teletype, and airtel.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report includes miscellaneous investigation, primarily negative, not previously reported, and certain investigation specifically requested by President's Commission.

62-109060 - 3037 REC 29

Approved | Special Agent In Charge

Do not write in spaces below

NOT RECORDED
202 MAY 11 1964

Copies made:

(5) - Bureau (44-24016)

5 - Dallas (44-1639)

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FD-304 (Rev. 2-8-60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS
Date: 4/20/64

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: 44-1639

Bureau File No.: 44-24016

Title: JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: CIVIL RIGHTS

Synopsis:

Additional persons place RUBY at Phil's Delicatessen, night of 11/22/63. Miscellaneous investigation, primarily negative, reported. RUBY identified with Shalby Printing Co., Chicago, briefly in 1941-1942. Sons-in-law of SAM JAFFE, Muncie, Ind., deny acquaintance with RUBY and that JACK RUBENSTEIN, believed identical with RUBY by GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, traveled from Chicago to Muncie with any of them. MORRIS ADELMAN, described as CP organizer and associate of RUBY by anonymous caller, not identified. BLANEY MACK JOHNSON repeats allegation of gun-running on part of RUBY, sources named by JOHNSON as persons who can confirm allegations, deny knowledge of such activities.

- P -

DETAILS:

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DL 44-1639
MCC:eaH
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George Fehrenbach - Fnd Ltr

The following investigation was conducted on the basis of allegations of GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, Medford, Oregon, in a signed statement dated November 25, 1963, previously reported. In substance, FEHRENBACH alleged his belief, on the basis of recent photographs of JACK L. RUBY, that RUBY is identical with one JACK RUBENSTEIN, who allegedly traveled from Chicago, Illinois to Muncie, Indiana, with an unnamed son-in-law of SAM JAFFE, jeweler and employer of FEHRENBACH, and attended meetings believed connected with the Communist Party at which certain named individuals were in attendance.

It is observed FEHRENBACH was born March 8, 1926, and alleges he went to work for JAFFE at age 16, presumably in 1942. FEHRENBACH stated JAFFE, now deceased, had two daughters, CHARLOTTE, and another, name unknown, who was married to the son-in-law of JAFFE in question. It is further noted FEHRENBACH alleged the individual believed by him to have been RUBY made two trips to Muncie during the period from "six months to a year" after he started to work for JAFFE and FEHRENBACH's entrance into the United States Navy, June 14, 1944; and a third trip shortly after the birth of FEHRENBACH's first child in June, 1947.

In interviews on November 24 and December 21, 1963, RUBY stated he first came to Dallas in June, 1947, returned to Chicago for a short time and again returned to Dallas, all in 1947.

Previous investigation reflects RUBY, as JACK RUBENSTEIN, resided in Chicago prior to induction into the United States Army Air Corps, on May 21, 1943, and entered on active duty May 28, 1943, at Camp Grant, Illinois. The following duty stations are reflected in his military service record:

June 4, 1943 to June 9, 1943 - Company B, 1633 SU, Camp Grant, Illinois.

June 10, 1943 to September 3, 1943 - Company AAF, Military Police, Recruit Training Center, Keesler Field, Mississippi.

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Date 4/16/64

On April 15, 1964, GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, jeweler, Medical Center Building, Medford, Oregon, volunteered the following information and stated that he is willing to testify in a court of law to this information:

In 1942 when he was 16 years old, he left Muncie Central High School, Muncie, Indiana, and took a job with SAM JAFFE as a jeweler apprentice. The jewelry shop was located on Walnut Street between Jackson and Adams Street in Muncie, Indiana. He went to work for SAM JAFFE during the summer of 1942 and he never did return to high school.

FEHRENBACH said he believed he quit when he was in grade 10b. There was a group of men in the neighborhood who talked to him about the Communist Party and about Russia and he believed that they were members of the Communist Party. These men were PHILLIP JASSER, owner of Jasser's Clothing Store, Mulberry Street; LAWSON JAFFE, who owned Lawson's Jewelers on Walnut Street (nephew of SAM JAFFE); MORTON STANDT, who owned Standt's Jewelery Store on Jackson Street; HERB PAZOL and MORTON PAZOL, who owned PAZOL's Jewelry Store. Herbert Pazol

About six months to a year after he started to work for SAM JAFFE, a group of people came down from Chicago and he believed they were going to hold a meeting in Muncie. The group named above was going to attend the meeting and FEHRENBACH believed the meeting had something to do with the Communist Party or with Russia. The meeting was to be held in a union hall above SAM JAFFE's Jewelry Store.

In the group of people that came down from Chicago were SAM JAFFE's son-in-law and his wife, who brought with them a man who was introduced to FEHRENBACH as JACK RUBINSTEIN (phonetic). Mrs. Seymour Hazen Hazen Ind

FEHRENBACH stated he now recalls that SAM JAFFE's daughter's name is CHARLOTTE JAFFE and her husband's first name is SEYMOUR. He cannot recall their last name. He stated he recalled SEYMOUR was tied up with show business in Chicago because he brought pictures of girls to the jewelry store and showed them to FEHRENBACH. 67 Lakewood Pl. Highland Park Ill

FEHRENBACH said the first time that JACK RUBINSTEIN

On 4/15/64 at Medford, Oregon File # Portland 44-225

by SA JAMES J. MULLANEY:gst Date dictated 4/15/64

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FEHRENBACH said he could not recall whether RUBINSTEIN brought the tall blond girl with him at the second meeting.

67 Lake Wood Pl. Highland Park, Ill.

FEHRENBACH went in the Navy on June 14, 1944, and was discharged on June 21, 1946. He then went back to his job with SAM JAFFE at the jewelry store.

B August 1912 Ind

Seymour Chasin Seymour Chasin

Shortly before or after his first boy was born in June, 1947, there was another meeting and JACK RUBINSTEIN came again from Chicago, Illinois, with SEYMOUR (last name unknown) and CHARLOTTE JAFFE (last name unknown). This meeting was held in the union hall above the JAFFE store. He could recall that prior to the meeting in the evening these three individuals were talking with SAM JAFFE in his office concerning a map of World War II on which SAM JAFFE kept track of how Russia was advancing into Germany and how the American Forces were advancing also. He could recall there was discussion about the proper indication of Russian and American advances into Germany by the group, and he heard them state that SAM JAFFE did not have the advances far enough into Germany by the Russian forces. The next morning after the meeting he was sent up to the union hall to get a chair that had been taken up there from the jewelry store. Up in the hall he saw a list of names on a table. There were two to four typewritten pages of names and he said he could recall the first name being LAWSON JAFFE and other names on the page as being PHILLIP JASSER, HERBERT PAZOL, MORTON PAZOL, MORTON STANDT, (first name unknown), last name SHUSTER, and JACK RUBINSTEIN. He took these pages containing the list of names to MELVIN COLLINS, an uncle of his wife, who was on the Muncie Police Department, and he stated he would turn the names over to the FBI.

Ind deceased

FEHRENBACH said as he recalled, PHILLIP JASSER, LAWSON JAFFE, HERBERT PAZOL, and MORTON PAZOL had asked him whether he saw any papers on the desk at the union hall and he told them no. He could recall that either PHILLIP JASSER or one of the PAZOL brothers told him if he had papers he should give them back because he could get into trouble.

He said he could recall this third meeting because they made remarks of his being in the U.S. Navy.

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He said he also recalled that PHILLIP JASSER was the one who kept telling him to get on the right side of the fence. PHILLIP JASSER and LAWSON JAFFE also told him about communism being the only law to live by and that it is the greatest movement in the world. They also told him that eventually communism would be all over the world, including the United States of America.

He stated he could not recall whether they said JACK RUBINSTEIN was in the armed services but it seemed to him they said he was. However, he is not sure. He said he did know that JACK RUBINSTEIN never had a military uniform on when visiting Muncie, Indiana.

He believed they made the trip from Chicago, Illinois, to Muncie, Indiana, by car and that it was a new car. He recalled SEYMOUR, CHARLOTTE and JACK RUBINSTEIN trying to figure up their gas mileage from Chicago to Muncie to get an idea how many miles per gallon they got on the new car.

SAM JAFFE's other daughter, MARION, was married to MAX FRITZKER and they had a restaurant in Muncie, Indiana. He recalled that MARION and MAX did not associate with the other individuals. As far as he knows, they are still in Muncie, Indiana. 1301 Harding Ave Miami Beach, Fla

Pob Visit Jaffe MJ

To the best of his recollection, SAM JAFFE died in 1959 or 1960 in Miami Beach, Florida, and he was buried in Chicago, Illinois. He does not recall where his widow, SONIA, is living. He does recall that his mother sent him a clipping from the Muncie, Indiana, newspaper, concerning the death of SAM JAFFE. Ind Sonja Jaffe

As far as he knows, the PAZOL brothers and STANDT are still in Muncie, Indiana. The last he heard of LAWSON JAFFE he was living in Dayton, Ohio.

MERVIN COLLINS has passed away and his wife is still living in Muncie, Indiana. In 1961 MERVIN COLLINS' son JACK COLLINS, was manager of Roger's Jewelry Store, which

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

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HERBERT PAZOL was interviewed at Pazol's Jewelers, and was exhibited photographs of JACK RUBY which appeared in "Muncie Star" newspaper, issue of November 25, 1963, and he stated RUBY and/or RUBENSTEIN unknown to him. He admitted knowing GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH stating the latter had worked for SAM JAFFE many years ago. He stated SAM JAFFE died about four years ago while he was residing in Florida. He denied any knowledge of or attendance of Communist Party meetings at Muncie, Indiana, in 1942 or 1947-1948, of any individual identifiable with JACK RUBY. He does not know the names of the sons-in-law of SAM JAFFE, but stated LAWSON JAFFE, nephew of SAM JAFFE, who is presently in jewelry business in Dayton, Ohio, should know the identify of sons-in-law.

HERBERT PAZOL advised no Communist Party meetings were ever held in Muncie at SAM JAFFE's Jewelry Store to his knowledge. He also stated no Union Hall was located above this store, but that in early and middle 1940s, a gambling joint was located there. He advised he does not recall ever going to this gambling joint and he does not recall SAM JAFFE's sons-in-law ever coming to Muncie, Indiana, from Chicago, Illinois, but believed they lived in Muncie until at least the late 1940s, but he cannot be sure of this.

He advised he did not recall RUBEN RESNIKOFF, also known as RUBY COOPER, a "Daily Worker" correspondent of Chicago, Illinois, who visited Indiana on numerous occasions during the 1940s and as late as 1948.

On 11/26/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358
DL 44-1639

by SA WILLIAM R. LISTON /jcb Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

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MORTON PAZOL was interviewed at Muncie, Indiana, and advised as follows:

PAZOL admitted joining the Communist Party (CP) in Indianapolis, Indiana, sometime during the year of 1940. He was unable to recall the exact date. He advised he voluntarily went to Indianapolis and looked up an Indianapolis attorney, whose name he was not able to recall, advising him he desired to become a member of the CP. PAZOL further advised he withdrew from the CP sometime during the year of 1947. He was unable to recall the exact date of his dropping membership with the CP. He stated the reason he dropped out of the CP was because he no longer was in sympathy with their ideas. He advised the only reason he joined the CP in the first place was because he considered their activities the same as a Labor Union and he was active and interested in labor activities in Muncie, Indiana. He admitted he was a subscriber to "The Worker", but stated he never subscribed to the "Daily Worker".

PAZOL has stated several meetings were held by him in Muncie, Indiana, during his membership in the CP and that these meetings were held in his home. He stated he did not consider them CP meetings but study groups who were studying the Communist philosophy and doctrines. He further advised the idea of control of this country by Russia was never discussed at any meetings held in his home or any of the CP meetings he attended in Indianapolis. He advised if his wife had been a member of the CP, it was only because of the fact she was married to him and she did not possess any sympathies for the CP.

On 10/1/52 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358
DL 44-1639

SAs MAX H. BRATTEN & HARRY F. HOWARD /jcb

by Date dictated 4/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

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MORTON PAZOL was interviewed at Pazol's Jewelers, and was exhibited photographs of JACK RUBY which appeared in "Muncie Star" newspaper, issue of November 25, 1963, and he stated RUBY and/or RUBENSTEIN unknown to him. He admitted knowing GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH, stating the latter had worked for SAM JAFFE many years ago. He stated SAM JAFFE died about four years ago while he was residing in Florida. He denied any knowledge of or attendance of Communist Party meetings at Muncie, Indiana in 1942 or 1947-1948, of any individual identifiable with JACK RUBY. He does not know the names of the sons-in-law of SAM JAFFE, but stated LAWSON JAFFE, nephew of SAM JAFFE, who is presently in jewelry business in Dayton, Ohio, should know the identity of sons-in-law.

MORTON PAZOL advised no Communist Party meetings were ever held in Muncie at SAM JAFFE's Jewelry Store to his knowledge. He also stated no Union Hall was located above this store, but that in early and middle 1940s, a gambling joint was located there. He advised he does not recall ever going to this gambling joint and he does not recall SAM JAFFE's sons-in-law ever coming to Muncie, Indiana, from Chicago, Illinois, but believed they lived in Muncie until at least the late 1940s, but he cannot be sure of this.

He advised he did not recall RUBEN RESNIKOFF, also known as RUBY COOPER, a "Daily Worker" correspondent of Chicago, Illinois, who visited Indiana on numerous occasions during the 1940s and as late as 1948.

On 11/26/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358
DL 44-1639

by SA WILLIAM R. LISTON /lcb Date dictated 4/13/64

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IP 44-358
DL 44-1639
PJF:jcb
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JACOB HAROLD BONSHIRE, now deceased, and who formerly lived at 208 North Biltmore Street, Muncie, Indiana, advised on September 18, 1951, that he had been a member of the Communist Party (CP) in Indianapolis and Muncie, Indiana from 1938 to 1943. He related he voluntarily dropped out of the Party during the latter part of 1943. He advised he joined the CP because he thought it would be advantageous to him in connection with his Labor Union activities in Muncie, Indiana. He withdrew from the Party when he was convinced the objectives of the CP were not the same as his personal views and were not for the welfare of this country. BONSHIRE advised the CP meetings were held in his residence at Muncie, and his wife, LAURA LORENTZON BONSHIRE, attended the meetings at their home and other Party meetings; however, she never joined the CP. He stated the members who attended the meetings in Muncie were few in number.

BONSHIRE advised as of January 26, 1952, there was no Communist activity in Muncie, Indiana.

He advised during the period of time he was a member of the CP he could only recall seven active members in the Party.

The name JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN was not known to him as a member of the CP or attending meetings in Muncie, Indiana.

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/13/64

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MILTON M. HILLER, Supervisor, Internal Revenue Service, Muncie, Indiana, advised as follows:

He knew SAM JAFFE, now deceased, who formerly operated Sam Jaffe Jewelers, South Walnut Street, Muncie. He is Jewish and had close associations with other Jewish persons including SAM JAFFE at Muncie. He has been with Internal Revenue Service at Muncie since 1936. He described SAM JAFFE as being very liberal in his political beliefs, adding he believed JAFFE was a loyal American and believed in the United States form of government. JAFFE was 100 per cent for FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT. His wife worked for LAWSON JAFFE in a business known as Lawson's Jewelers, which was located on the street floor of the building where SAM JAFFE had his office on the second floor. He recalls there was gambling activity on the third floor of this same building. SAM JAFFE has three daughters and one of the daughters was married to a person with the last name of CHASIN or CHASEN, who is a certified public accountant in Chicago, Illinois. Another of the sons-in-law was an actor in Chicago.

He knows MORTON PAZOL quite well and PAZOL is somewhat radical to the left in his political thinking in that PAZOL supported HENRY WALLACE for president in 1948, but he is not a communist.

He believes REX GELLY, a watchmaker, had an office in the same building as SAM JAFFE and GELLY ran for mayor at Muncie some 20 years ago. He does not recall which party ticket GELLY was associated with.

He stated he does not know anyone with the last name of RUBY or RUBENSTEIN and he does not recall anyone accompanying either of SAM JAFFE's sons-in-law from Chicago, Illinois to Muncie, Indiana, in the 1940s or at any other time. He has seen the photograph of JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN in the newspapers and he has never seen this person before.

He does not know of any type meetings held above SAM JAFFE's office on South Walnut Street, Muncie, or any other meetings possibly held by SAM JAFFE and friends.

On 11/28/63 at Muncie, Indiana File # IP 44-358 DL 44-1639

by SA HERBERT T. BRADSHAW /jcb Date dictated 4/13/64

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LAWSON JAFFE denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party or in sympathy with communism. He advised that there was a group in the Muncie area whom he suspected of being sympathetic toward communism; however, to his knowledge, these persons were not Communist Party members. This group consisted of SAM JAFFE, MAX PRITZKER, PHILLIP and SONIA JASSER (PHILLIP JASSER is deceased), HARRY PAZOL, and his sons, MORTON and HERBERT PAZOL. To his knowledge, no meetings of this group were ever held in the second floor office of SAM JAFFE, or in any union hall in the Muncie area.

LAWSON JAFFE advised that he was formerly married to ETHEL STANDT, sister of MORTON STANDT. MORTON STANDT was for a short time his business partner in the operation of his jewelry stores in the Muncie area. He felt that STANDT was not a member of the above-mentioned group, nor did he feel that he was sympathetic toward communism. JAFFE is currently married to RUTH JAFFE, nee ARMSTRONG, age 46, who was born at Albany, Indiana.

LAWSON JAFFE stated the names MORRIS ADELMAN, JACOB RUBENSTEIN, JACK RUBENSTEIN or JACK RUBY were not familiar to him, and to his knowledge, neither PRITZKER or CHAZIN ever brought friends on visits to the Muncie area from Chicago. He recalled no one by the name RUBENSTEIN visiting the Muncie area during the period he resided there.

He stated he was not acquainted, nor did he have any information concerning JACK RUBY, also known as JACK RUBENSTEIN or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the person who assassinated President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

LAWSON JAFFE stated that the only person he recalls having been employed by SAM JAFFE in the Muncie area was REX JELLY, a jewelry repairman and watchmaker, who would now be about seventy years of age. The name GEORGE WILLIAM FEHRENBACH was not familiar to him, and, to his knowledge, this person was never employed by SAM JAFFE.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 15, 1964

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SEYMOUR CHAZIN, 105 West Adams, Chicago, advised he is the son-in-law of SAM JAFFEE. Mr. CHAZIN stated JACK RUBENSTEIN is unknown to him. Mr. CHAZIN stated that he has no knowledge of any Communist Party (CP) meetings being held in Muncie, Indiana, during the 1940's, and at no time ever accompanied any group from Chicago, Illinois, to a meeting in Muncie, Indiana.

Mr. CHAZIN stated the only son-in-law of SAM JAFFEE who may have brought a group from Chicago to Muncie is currently living in Los Angeles, California. This son-in-law's present name is IRWIN BERKE. In view of Mr. BERKE's show business affiliations, he has changed his name from IRWIN BERKSTEAD to IRWIN BERKE.

Dob. 5-2-12
Erwin + Berke
5807 Alcove, North Hollywood, Calif.

On 11/28/63 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SAs ROBERT A. VILLEMURE and AVERY DACUS/rms Date dictated 11/28/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date April 15, 1964

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On April 14, 1964, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that JACK RUBY or JACK RUBENSTEIN was unknown to him as a Communist Party (CP) member at the present time or in the 1930's and early 1940's.

He advised that none of the following individuals were known to him as being members of the CP in the Chicago area in the 1930's or early 1940's:

SAM JAFFEE
SONJA JAFFEE
CHARLOTTE CHAZIN, nee JAFFEE
ROSLYN BERKE, nee JAFFEE
MARIAN PRITZKER, nee JAFFEE.

This individual advised that he could recall no CP member in Indiana who was a jeweler. He stated that there were many thousands of CP members in the Chicago area in the early 1940's, and it was not possible for him to recall all specific individuals who may have traveled between Illinois and Indiana. He advised that the leading CP members recalled by him who had been active in Indiana and Illinois in the early 1940's were:

ELMER JOHNSON
IMOGENE JOHNSON
PHIL BART
JIM WEST
JOE NORRICK
SI BOORDA.

He advised that NOORICK and BOORDA resided in Indiana during the 1940's, and it is believed that they still reside in that State.

This individual advised that during the period of the 1940's, at various times, Indiana and Illinois were one CP District. At other times, they operated as separate Districts.

On 4/14/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # CG 44-645

by SA RICHARD W. HANSEN/rms Date dictated 4/15/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-15-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/28/63

SONIA JAFFE, 7301 Harding Avenue, Miami Beach, advised that she and her husband, SAM, resided at Muncie, Indiana, from 19[illegible] to 1956. She said she does not know JACK RUBY by any name and never heard him mentioned by any of her family. She does not know [illegible] (CECIL) FEHRENBACH. She stated SAM JAFFE belonged to an organization that she knows of. She believes MAX PRITZKER belonged to the anti-defamation league in Muncie, but she knows nothing of any alleged association of JACK RUBY and PRITZKER.

On 11/28/63 at Miami Beach, Florida File # Miami 44-1412

by SA ROBERT K. LEWIS:jkj Date dictated 11/28/63

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LA 44-895
GAP:mjg
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ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL
NOVEMBER 24, 1963, CONCERNING
MORRIS ADELMAN

On November 24, 1963, an anonymous telephone caller contacted the Los Angeles Office and advised SA ROBERT W. HOUSEAL, JR. that JACK RUBY, a/k/a Jacob Rubenstein, "killer of LEE OSWALD," was closely associated with MORRIS ADELMAN, a notorious Communist Party organizer in the Chicago area during World War II. ADELMAN was later in Los Angeles and the Dallas, Fort Worth, and San Antonio, Texas, areas.

DL 44-1639
MCC:les
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The Los Angeles Office advised on November 24, 1963, its indices, including security references, include no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN.

By communication dated November 25, 1963, the Chicago Office advised its indices, including security references, include no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN as a notorious Communist Party organizer during World War II or otherwise. It was reported one MORRIS ADELMAN, 4445 North Lawndale, Chicago, Ill. was a signer of the "Stockholm Peace Petition" in 1950. The source who furnished such information was unacquainted with MORRIS ADELMAN.

Chicago reported the current telephone directory lists one MORRIS G. ADELMAN residing 3390 West Hollywood, Chicago.

Chicago advised five individuals, all members of the Communist Party in the Chicago area, during the 1930s and/or 1940s, could furnish no information regarding a functionary of the Communist Party by the name of MORRIS ADELMAN or any variation of the spelling.

The San Antonio Office advised by communication dated April 16, 1964, indices of that office, including security references, include no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN. It was stated San Antonio City Directories for 1946, 1948, 1951, 1952-1953; and 1954 list MORRIS ADELMAN, Dry Goods, Men's Clothiers, 501 West Commerce, San Antonio, home address 334 East Summit Avenue. City directories for 1955-1956 and 1957 reflect FLORENCE ADELMAN, widow of MORRIS ADELMAN, resided at 334 East Summit, San Antonio. The current city directory shows Mrs. FLORENCE ADELMAN of the same address as an employee of North Alamo Parking Lot, 218 Third Street, San Antonio.

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DL 1639
MCC:les
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On November 24, 1963, indices of the Dallas Office, including security references, were found to include no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN. Check of Dallas City Directories, 1948 to the present, and current telephone directory include no listings identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN with variations of the spelling.

On April 16, 1964, WILLIAM JAMES [illegible]OWERY, JR., 4520 Bridlewood Street, Dallas, an admitted Communist Party member in Dallas, Texas, from September 23, 1945, to September 23, 1963, advised Special Agent W. Harlan Brown the name of MORRIS ADELMAN was not familiar to him as a member of the Communist Party in the Dallas-Fort Worth area or that any individual of that name, with variations, has been an organizer or otherwise a functionary of the Communist Party in Dallas or elsewhere, to his knowledge.

On April 17, 1964, BIRDIE SUE BELCHER, Retail Merchants Credit Association, advised Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS she found no records in her files identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN with variations of the spelling.

On April 17, 1964, Operator 8, Retail Marchants Credit Association, Fort Worth, Texas, advised IC JAMES VON WHITE that no record could be identified with MORRIS ADELMAN. IC WHITE checked Fort Worth City Directories for 1947, 1949-1963, and current telephone directory finding no listing identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN.

By communication dated April 17, 1964, the New York Office, which covers the location of national headquarters of the Communist Pary, advised its indices, including security references disclose no information identifiable with MORRIS ADELMAN.

8

[illegible]TO.

13

FBI

Date: 5/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, 4/15, 20 & 24/64, containing information pertaining to Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, aka Shirley Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the contents of two letters received by the Dallas Office from Mrs. MARTIN, on 5/1/64.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Oklahoma City Office, in view of the fact Mrs. MARTIN resides in that division.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is not being included in any report submitted by the Dallas Office, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)
1 - OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) (ENC.-1)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(6)

100-10461-3038

E. C. Wick

MAY 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

May 4, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 1, 1964, the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received the following quoted letter from Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN in an envelope postmarked April 30, 1964, at Hominy, Oklahoma, and bearing a return address of Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma:

"To Whom It May Concern:

"In long and detailed conversations with my children and myself, Mrs. Ruth Paine made a number of interesting points in regard to her association with Marina Oswald and related to us certain facts of interest concerning the 'transparencies' and the 'Russian babybook' in which the note linking Oswald to the Walker shooting was allegedly found.

"Since this time, we have had contact with another observer who during a conversation with Mrs. Paine was told contradictory stories by her.

"Mrs. Paine is no doubt wise in adopting conflicting stories with which to feed the average citizen. One wonders, however, if her policy is either consistent or wise in regard to her testimony before the Warren Commission?

"Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
4/30/64

"cc: 25"

COPIES DESTROYED

JAN 2 1973

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Also on May 1, 1964, the following quoted letter from Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN was received by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, on April 29, 1964, and bearing a return address of Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma 74035:

"The Complacent, Omnipresent Mr. Hoover

"Why does J. Edgar Hoover brand the Revill report as false? Was Mr. Hoover in Dallas on November 22, 1963? If not, how can he state categorically that FBI agent Joe Hosty did NOT have a witnessed conversation with Dallas police Lt. Jack Revill on that day?

"The FBI kept a DETAILED dossier on Oswald including a report on his rifle purchase in March 1963, and his trip to Mexico in September 1963. The FBI was also aware Oswald held employment in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building, a half-empty warehouse on the route of the Presidential motorcade.

"For these reasons we suggest History will find Mr. Hoover's current behavior reprehensible. The question is not: Did the FBI suffer a tragic error in judgment on November 22, 1963? The question is: Was this error by accident or design?

"We are prepared to work many, many years over this question.

"Asking a remembrance of our work in your prayers,

"Sincerely,

"Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
4/25/64

"cc: 100 Europe, Asia, Americas, Anzac Countries"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

May 1, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 1, 1964, the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received the following quoted letter from Mrs. MARK B. MARTIN in an envelope postmarked April 30, 1964, at Hominy, Oklahoma, and bearing a return address of Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma:

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"Since this time, we have had contact with another observer who during a conversation with Mrs. Paine was told contradictory stories by her.

"Mrs. Paine is no doubt wise in adopting conflicting stories with which to feed the average citizen. One wonders, however, if her policy is either consistent or wise in regard to her testimony before the Warren Commission?

"Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark B. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
4/30/64

"cc: 25"

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109060-3038

May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 5, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated May 4, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:vhm
(14)
Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel 5/4/64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars
Gandy

9 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 15 MAY - 7 COMM.-FBI

MAY 7 10 47 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE:

This is the tenth letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC letter 64-23B dated 4/28/64 on Martin alerted the field to her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Dallas by airtel 5/4/64 furnished the Bureau with two communications received, apparently authored and disseminated by Martin. One of the communications has previously been furnished to the Commission by Bureau letter 5/5/64. The communication which is now enclosed indicates Martin has spoken with Mrs. Ruth Paine (Oswald and his wife resided with Paine at Irving, Texas, prior to the assassination. She has been thoroughly interrogated by the Bureau and the Commission is fully aware of her background) and others and feels that Mrs. Paine has furnished conflicting stories which makes Martin question her testimony before the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 5/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/1/64, enclosing President's Commission letter dated April 30, 1964, instructing that a letterhead memorandum be submitted with respect to investigation conducted to identify the large man with a beard whom Mr. and Mrs. FLOYD C. DAVIS and others had claimed to have observed with LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Sports Dome Gun Range, Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the results of interview with the large, bearded man who has been identified as MICHAEL BENTLEY MURPH.

The investigation reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is set forth on pages 115, 116 and 117 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. No further investigation concerning MURPH is being conducted, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

C. C. WICR

ENCLOSURE

62-101060

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 12 1964

MAY 12

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated April 30, 1964, the President's Commission pointed out that in connection with the statements of Mr. and Mrs. FLOYD G. DAVIS and others who claim to have observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Sports Dome Gun Range, there appear references to a large man with a black beard. The President's Commission requested the results of investigation conducted to determine whether or not the man with the black beard was associated in any way with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On March 15, 1964, FLOYD DAVIS of the Sports Dome Gun Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised that he had sighted on that day or the previous day the bearded man who he had previously reported had in some way been associated with an individual believed by DAVIS to be OSWALD at the Sports Dome Gun Range. Mr. DAVIS stated that the bearded man was driving a 1961 or 1962 red and white Chevrolet Impala, bearing Texas License Number PW 2958.

On March 16, 1964, the Dallas County Motor Vehicle Registration Office records reflected that 1963 Texas License PW 2958 is listed to a 1962 Chevrolet, four-door, which is registered to Southern Lead Rolling Company, 2823 North Westmoreland, Dallas, Texas.

On March 16, 1964, MICHAEL BENTLEY MURPH, residence 1139 Plymouth Road, Telephone Number WH 6-8514, was interviewed at his place of employment, Southern Lead Rolling Company, 2823 North Westmoreland, Telephone Number FE 1-3241, at which time he furnished the following information:

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On a Sunday, either November 3, 1963, or November 10, 1963, about one and one-half hours before sunset, he went alone to the Sports Dome Gun Range at 8000 West Davis, Dallas, in the 1962 white over red, four-door Chevrolet, bearing 1963 Texas License PW 2958, which vehicle is registered to his employer, Southern Lead Rolling Company, to test fire two Remington rifles.

One rifle was a Model 721, .300 Super, Holland and Holland, and the other a U. S. Rifle, .30 calibre, M 1903A3. Neither rifle had a scope, only open sights.

He did his target practice in about the third position from the west end of the firing point. As he remembers, the position number was 7 or 8. The best he can remember is that there were a white male and white female firing together at the west end of the firing point. On the east of his position were some six or eight other individuals and possibly two or three others on the gun range. He was not acquainted with anyone who was at the range that day and could not recall well those who were there. He believes he was the only lone individual and all others were in groups of various sizes. Upon viewing the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas Police Department Number 54018, taken November 23, 1963, he advised OSWALD is unknown to him other than through the news media since the assassination of President KENNEDY. He does not recall seeing anyone at the Sports Dome Gun Range resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He does not recall anyone shooting a rifle with a scope and believes most everyone else at the range was shooting .22 calibre rifles. He spoke only briefly with the persons on his left and right and this limited conversation was in regard to clearing firing points so everyone could go forward and examine their targets.

He reloads his own ammunition which he generally places in cardboard cartons. He does not believe he carried his ammunition loose in a cap or piece of cloth when at the range at the above time. However, he does not remember specifically having his ammunition in a box at the above time. He fired about sixteen rounds total, only one of which was fired in the .300 Super due to a malfunction of the extractor.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

He is described as:

Age	27
Born	November 6, 1936
Height	5'11"
Weight	300 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown

It is noted MURPH has a four-year growth beard.

When at the Sports Dome Gun Range as described above, which is the only occasion he has ever been at the Sports Dome Gun Range, he was wearing his firearms earmuffs. He has a red sweat shirt and green work trousers, but he does not recall if he was wearing these.

He arrived at the range about one and one-half hours before sunset and left at sunset.

He is not acquainted with JACK RUBY other than through the news media after OSWALD was slain. He has never seen OSWALD or RUBY in person.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 5-5-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (100-1793) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JR.
IS - C
Buffile 100-354381
Paris 100-1793

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
Buffile 62-109060
Paris 62-148

Re Paris letter 4-27-64.

Relet set forth information concerning publicity recently given in the Paris press to two photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD holding a rifle. In one photograph published by "Life" magazine the rifle had a telescopic sight and in the other photograph subsequently published by "Newsweek" magazine, the telescopic sight was not visible. The implication at the time was that one of the photographs had been doctored.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a clipping from "Le Nouveau Candide" issue of April 29 - May 6, 1964, containing the results of an inquiry made in the United States by a correspondent of "Le Nouveau Candide". In essence he states that he had examined both photographs in the United States and had found that they were one and the same, but that the photograph reproduced by "Newsweek", which did not show the

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison
1 - Baltimore, 100-12596
1 - Dallas
1 - Washington Field, 100-19194) (Enc. 1)
2 - Paris (100-1793) (62-148)
WIPJHD
(10)

62-109060 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 20 1964

JUN 8 1964

Paris 100-1793

telescopic sight, was a poor reproduction and apparently not properly exposed, which resulted in the fact that the sight, although it is present, was not visible in the reproduction. He mentions further that close examination of the photograph reveals that the title of the newspaper being held by OSWALD is "The Militant".

There appears to be no reason to translate the article in its entirety, but the final decision in this matter is being left to the discretion of the Bureau. If a translation is made, it is requested that this office be furnished with a copy.

We will continue to follow this case closely and furnish the Bureau promptly any information of interest.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 8 3 43 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated January 21, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination of President Kennedy. This report also set forth the remarks allegedly made by various persons relative to their feelings concerning President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration.

REC-[illegible] 62-109060-3039

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated March 30, 1964, and captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," which sets forth similar investigation conducted by this Bureau.

BY COURIER SVC
MAY 11 1964
COMM-FBI

As you were previously advised, reports will continue to be submitted by this Bureau relating to such additional instances wherein this Bureau has conducted investigation arising from the assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Wick
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. W. Hibey

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109090

RDR:vhm
(12)

Enclosures (2)

Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 13 1964
TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE:

This is the second report submitted. It is anticipated additional reports will be forthcoming from Dallas and they in turn will be submitted for the Commission's information. The data incorporated in this report relates primarily to miscellaneous-type investigation conducted by this Bureau as a result of complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and individuals believing they are doing a service to the United States by reporting suspicious activities, statements, etc.

FBI

Date: 5/5/64

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (94-545) (RWC)

SUBJECT : MRS. MYRTLE LYONS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED 5/11/64

ReBuairtel to Atlanta 4/29/64, enclosing a copy of a letter sent by Mrs. MYRTLE LYONS to the Bureau.

Mrs. LYONS was contacted on 5/4/64 by SAs CHARLES S. HARDING and ROBERT A. HESS. Her letter to the Director was acknowledged, and the stamped envelope was returned to her. The photograph which she furnished SA HARDING in connection with locating her husband for interview was also returned. In this connection, it should be noted that when Mrs. LYONS was interviewed on 2/13/64, at Bureau instructions, she furnished a photograph of her husband, which was quite old. She stated that she had many more such photographs, and it would not have to be returned.

It is obvious from a review of Mrs. LYONS' letters, and from interviews of her that this woman is very emotionally disturbed. Furthermore, her husband upon interview by the New Orleans Office advised that [redacted] During the interview of 5/4/64, she displayed the same traits of emotional instability. Nevertheless, she was informed that should she have further need to contact the FBI, that she should contact the office in Atlanta.

Because of Mrs. LYONS' mental condition, the Bureau may wish to make a record of such in case she again corresponds with the Bureau.

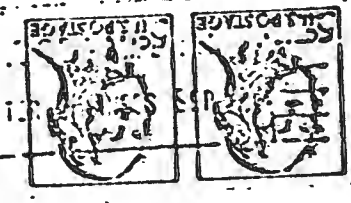
3 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta
CSH:mcl (4)

MAY 7 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

CORRESPONDENCE



Civil Rights (info)

79 MAY 13 1964

May 4, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to express my thanks to you for making the Chief Living to receive my Degree. I did not expect any Hearing & hope we will be Paroled Especially when he explained he didn't have Gasoline to use. Please if necessary to return my Reg addressed Envelope but Special Delivery

Yours Sincerely

[illegible]

REC-101 62-109060-3041

6 MAY 11 1964

Again I say Thank you for the Courtesy Given Me.

6 MAY COMM-FBI

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Mr. Mike, I
Think I want one Day
this Week to Come
for Electing Day Trouble.
I've got one Deal to meet
I'm a free Man.

Sincerely
Your Friend
Boyle B. Lyons

5/11/64

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE DL report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 3/30/64, Bu airtel 4/16/64 & your airtel 4/27/64.

For your information, two copies of rerep have been furnished to the President's Commission and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service in Washington, D. C. Dallas is hereby authorized to disseminate one copy of rerep to Secret Service locally.

You are reminded the President's Commission may draw to a close at an early date and in anticipation of an early wind-up, Dallas must expedite the submission of reports in this particular matter.

It is essential you use extreme care in the coordination and assembling of material for forth-coming reports so they can be disseminated promptly upon receipt.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:vhm
(8)

MAY 11 1964

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109060-3042

19 MAY 11 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-3042

NOTE:

Bureau by letter 5/8/64 to J. Lee Rankin furnished the Commission the second report in this particular category. These reports include data relating primarily to miscellaneous-type investigation conducted as a result of complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents, and individuals believing they are doing a service to the United States by reporting suspicious activities, statements, etc. It is felt the submission of these reports must be expedited so the Commission can be furnished the results of our investigation promptly. A copy of Gemberling's report of 3/30/64 was disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service by 0-14 I on 5/8/64.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-4-64

FROM : M. A. Holmes

SUBJECT: KEN MC REATH
C. J. O. B. NEWS AGENCY
WINNEPEG, CANADA

Captioned individual telephonically contacted the Director's Office at approximately 3:30 p. m., Saturday, May 2nd, and was referred to SA Hanning who was on duty in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office.

McReath stated that his office had received information that there was a Special Agent in Winnepeg from Grand Forks to interview a man concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He merely wanted to have this information verified and SA Hanning advised him we could make no comment.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Holmes

DGH:par
(7)

3043-

9 MAY 12 1964

58 MAY 14 1964

FBI

Date: 5/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

62-109060-582 (Vol 7)

Re: INFORMATION FROM EDWARD POST

Re Washington Field airtel to Director, 11/26/63, enclosing letterhead memorandum.

A review of data to be included in a report in captioned matter indicates that no action was taken concerning information furnished by EDWARD POST, Control Board Engineer, KOL Broadcasting Station, Washington, D. C. The letterhead memorandum enclosed in referenced airtel refers to a taped broadcast over a Mutual station.

Referenced airtel indicates that no further action was deemed necessary in this matter.

Based on investigation being conducted in captioned matter, it would appear that an effort should be made to obtain a copy of the complete taped broadcast for review to determine if it has any bearing on captioned matter. UACB, WASHINGTON FIELD requested to endeavor to obtain the taped broadcast referred to above and submit 25 copies of an insert reflecting basis for this investigation, along with any pertinent information developed from a review of the taped broadcast. If any leads are indicated, they should be set out immediately.

3 - Bureau
2 - Washington Field (89-75)
2 - Dallas

RECEIVED 11 MAY 11

C C- Wick
RJD/ds

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI BIRMINGHAM

317 PM CST URGENT 5-6-64 JA

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-49

FROM BIRMINGHAM 89-43 RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BH TEL MAY TWO, LAST.

MRS. EDDIE MAE BOGAN, RECEPTIONIST IN OUTER OFFICE OF ATTORNEY ARTHUR D. SHORES, BIRMINGHAM, ADVISED SA HENRY A. SNOW THAT SHE RECALLED THE INCIDENT INVOLVING VISIT TO SHORES OFFICE ON APRIL TWENTYFOUR, LAST, OF INDIVIDUAL GIVING NAME JERRY COLEMAN WHO HAD DICTATED TO HER THE MESSAGE LEFT FOR ATTORNEY SHORES. SHE STATED THAT SHE HAD NEVER SEEN COLEMAN PREVIOUSLY OR SINCE THAT INCIDENT AND THAT HE WAS A NEGRO MALE, TWENTYFIVE YEARS OF AGE, SIX FEET, MEDIUM BUILD, WEARING TROUSERS AND SPORT SHIRT. SHE ALSO RECALLED THAT COLEMAN HAD BEEN DRINKING AT THE TIME, AND APPEARED IRRATIONAL. HE ALSO APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN IN A FIGHT SINCE HE WAS BRUISED AND CUT ABOUT THE HEAD AND MADE A REMARK THAT HE HAD BEEN IN QUOTE

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-3045
10 MAY 11 1964

HIDING OUT UNQUOTE FOR A WEEK IN BIRMINGHAM, BUT WAS GOING TO DETROIT BY BUS. SHE CONSIDERED THE MESSAGE LEFT FOR SHORES AS BEING WITHOUT FOUNDATION. MRS. MATTIE FRIESON, ALSO A CLERK IN a/a OUTER OFFICE OF SHORES RECALLED THE INCIDENT, AND WAS OF THE SAME OPINION AS MRS. BOGAN CONCERNING IRRATIONAL ACTIONS OF COLEMAN WHOM SHE HAD NEVER SEEN BEFORE. BOTH WILL ADVISE BIRMINGHAM IF HE SHOULD AGAIN VISIT SHORES' OFFICE.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT COLEMAN IS A NEGRO, INVESTIGATION AT SYLACAUGA CONCERNING THE JERRY COLEMAN, A WHITE MALE, FORMERLY EMPLOYED AS PRISON GUARD AT MONTGOMERY, WHICH INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED BY MOBILE TEL, MAY FIVE, LAST, IS NOT BEING CONDUCTED, AND NO FURTHER ACTION RE THIS MATTER IS CONSIDERED NECESSARY BY BIRMINGHAM, NOTING THAT DETROIT HAS REPORTED IN ITS TEL OF MAY FOUR, LAST, THAT ALL INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE COLEMAN PROVED NEGATIVE, AND ADDRESS GIVEN FICTITIOUS. AM COPIES TO MOBILE AND DETROIT.

END

W DL ADVISED

WWA.LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

FBI

REC-104

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/6/64, instructing Dallas to advise status of efforts to identify Mrs. "DORMAN" who was alleged to have made a statement in the presence of Mr. PAT CARDER, formerly of Volks Department Store, Dallas, Texas, indicating she had knowledge about the assassination.

On March 24, 1964, Mr. J. E. O'REAR, distributor for Burns Cuboid Company and manager of this department, Volks Department Store, 1306 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, after reviewing his files, advised that he could find no record of a cash or charge sale to a Mrs. GORMAN on November 21, 1963. He advised that if a sale had been made, either cash or charge, he should have a record of it. Mr. O'REAR recalled talking to PAT CARDER about the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY and remembers that CARDER made some comment about the way people talk in this (Dallas) town.

A review of the 1963 City Directory for Dallas, Texas, under all of the GORMAN names failed to indicate anyone who is listed as a broker.

3 - Bureau
1 - San Antonio (89-67) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(6)

62-109060-3046

17 MAY 11 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

DL 100-10461

On April 9, 1964, Mr. O'REAR rechecked his files and advised he could find no record of a sale on November 21, 1963, to anyone named DORIAN or anyone with a name ending in "IAN".

No other logical investigation is indicated. The complete results of the investigation summarized above, together with the basis for same, is being included in a report presently being prepared in captioned matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 1, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission confirming a telephonic conversation between Malley and Rankin on 4-29-64 and to expedite field investigation in accordance with the Director's instructions.

BACKGROUND:

In my memorandum dated 4-30-64, I advised you Rankin called Malley on the evening of 4-29-64 from New York and stated Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas had called him from Baltimore, Maryland. Carr reportedly stated one Paul V. Carroll of El Paso, Texas, allegedly had a tape recording telling of a conspiracy of the John Birch Society to assassinate President Kennedy. According to Rankin, Carr learned a justice of the peace in Austin, Texas, was to hold a hearing on 4-30-64 at which Carroll had been subpoenaed to testify.

This matter was immediately brought to the attention of the field, and we learned Carroll, an apparent "mental case," had already contacted our El Paso Office. Carroll in a very incoherent and rambling manner sought FBI advice on the hearing at Austin, Texas. Carroll recontacted our El Paso Office in a highly nervous state, rambled incoherently requesting a statement from FBI to the effect he, Carroll, knew nothing about the assassination. This of course was refused.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

RDR/map
(10)

MAY 12 1964

MAY 13 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ACTION:

Malky advised Rankin that full details concerning our contacts with Carroll were being obtained as well as the results of interviews with doctors who Carroll admittedly had received psychiatric treatment from. Rankin was advised the results of our investigation would be made available as soon as possible. The Director instructed "expedite and confirm by letter to Rankin."

RECOMMENDATION:

1. That the attached letter to Rankin be sent confirming his conversation with Malky on 4-29-64. Copies are being sent to interested field offices reiterating prior Bureau instructions to expedite this matter and furnish the results for dissemination to Rankin.

2. That this matter continue to receive close attention at the Bureau so that the President's Commission can be promptly furnished results of our investigation.

FBI

Date: 5/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL • AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (89-25)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re Birmingham teletype to the Bureau and Detroit 5/2/54.

Enclosed to the Bureau are two copies, 25 copies to Dallas, and one copy to Birmingham, of investigative insert regarding the allegation that Governor GEORGE WALLACE had given $35,000 to JACK RUBY two days before the assassination of the President.

UACB, direct contact is not being made at the Governor's office to determine Governor WALLACE's whereabouts on the day of the assassination until such time as there appears to be some substance to the allegation.

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 2)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encs. 25)
1 - Birmingham (89-45)(Enc. 1)
1 - Mobile
JRC:pr
(7)

62-109060-3048

MAY 11 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

1
DL 89-43
MO 89-25
JRC:pr

RE: ALLEGATION THAT TWO DAYS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, GOVERNOR G. WALLACE, ALABAMA, GAVE JACK RUBY $35,000

By communication of May 2, 1964, the Birmingham Office advised that Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES, Negro, Birmingham, Alabama, on May 2, 1964, advised that on April 24, 1964, a person giving the name JERRY COLEMAN came to SHORES' office, and in the absence of SHORES, COLEMAN talked to the receptionist and left the following message for SHORES: "Gov. G. Wallace went to Texas two days before assassination of President Kennedy. Gave Jack Ruby $35,000 which was supposed to be divided between Ruby, Oswald and a cop, which I can personally prove ever word I am saying because I was there. In other words I was working in the Governor's office. I would like for you to get in touch with me at 353 Smith Street, Detroit, Mich."

JOHN S. ROUSE, Personnel Department, State of Alabama, advised SA DAN O. STEPHENS on May 4, 1964, that one GERALD (NMN) COLEMAN was employed as a prison guard for the Alabama Board of Corrections, Montgomery, Alabama, August 1, 1958, to January 25, 1959. He was discharged due to possession and handling of contraband. He was described as a white male, born November 17, 1921, 6'2" tall, 200 pounds, residence 806 North Main Street and Route 2, Box 204, Sylacauga, Alabama. No other identifiable record was located at the Personnel Department.

The following newspapers were reviewed by SA VINCENT P. DOHERTY at the Montgomery Public Library, Montgomery, Alabama:

"The Montgomery Advertiser" dated November 20, 1963, Wednesday, reported that Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE spoke before the Quarterback Club of Columbus, Georgia, on the previous evening.

"The Montgomery Advertiser" dated November 21, 1963, Thursday, revealed that Governor WALLACE was in his office on the previous day and received some Air Force cadets.

"The Montgomery Advertiser" dated November 22, 1963, Friday, revealed no information concerning the whereabouts of

[illegible] - 3041

ENCLOSURE

Governor WALLACE on the previous day. It was noted, however, that extensive news coverage was afforded a local trial involving allegations of fraud on the part of officials of the Alabama Highway Department, and it is possible that this coverage prohibited information concerning the Governor's whereabouts or activities on the previous day.

- "The Montgomery Advertiser" dated November 23, 1964, Saturday, reported that Governor WALLACE attended a Governor's Day meeting at Haleyville, Alabama, on the previous day.

FBI

Date: 5/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (89-22) -P-

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
AFO

REC-34

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau and to each office receiving copy of instant communication is a self-explanatory letter received by the Little Rock Office on May 5, 1964, from [redacted] along with the enclosure referred to by [redacted] in instant letter.

A review of the article purportedly written by Miss VALERIE ROUGH reveals only that the writer questioned the evidence forming the basis that OSWALD shot President KENNEDY. The article, however, does contain several critical comments concerning the FBI.

No investigation appears necessary concerning the enclosure and it is being brought to the attention of the Bureau and indicated offices for information purposes only.

[redacted] letter has been acknowledged, and he was advised merely that this office appreciated his bringing the article to the attention of the FBI.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Boston (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Little Rock
EFM/jew
(8)

62-109060-3049

15 MAY 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

MAURICE B. FRANK

[illegible] ROAD

[illegible] ARKANSAS 72143

AREA CODE 501
245-2321

5 May 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Courthouse
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a photocopy of a clipping from a recent edition of the student newspaper of Pine Manor Junior College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. The enclosed article was written by Miss Valerie Rough, a citizen of Bermuda now in the United States attending Pine Manor Junior College.

Miss Rough's mother, Mrs. Eva Nielsen, is an ardent liberal. Her address is Shoreview, Sunningdale Estates, Southampton, Bermuda. Miss Rough's education is being financed in part by Mrs. Sophie Welch of 20 Louisburg Square, Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Welch is active in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

I feel that it is my duty to bring to alert Miss Rough to the danger of her being under the influence of persons who are successfully indoctrinating her along Communistic party lines, and to ensure that Miss Rough does not contribute unknowingly to Communist propaganda while in United States.

I request that my name not be divulged to anyone in connection with this matter.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

[redacted]

MBF/vc

SEARCHED ___ INDEXED ___
SERIALIZED ___ FILED ___
MAY 5 - 1964
FBI — LITTLE ROCK

Oswald Reconsidered

There is probably [illegible] person reading this who has not long accepted that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy. The Warren Commission has not completed investigation, yet on November 24th a verdict of guilty was pronounced which has been immortalized ever since. On that day Dallas District Attorney, Henry Wade, announced "the positive confirmation of Oswald's guilt." Every citizen has the right to a fair trial with defense. He is innocent until proven guilty. Lee Oswald was questioned for forty-eight hours without counsel and will have no trial. Neither can an investigation take the place of such. A New York defense attorney, Edward Lane, has issued a brief in Oswald's defense.

It is not the purpose of this article to explore the legal implications of the handling of the case, though they are extremely serious. The object is to bring facts to the attention of fair-minded people so that in the light of these facts it seems doubtful that Lee Harvey Oswald shot President Kennedy and doubtful that there was only one assassin.

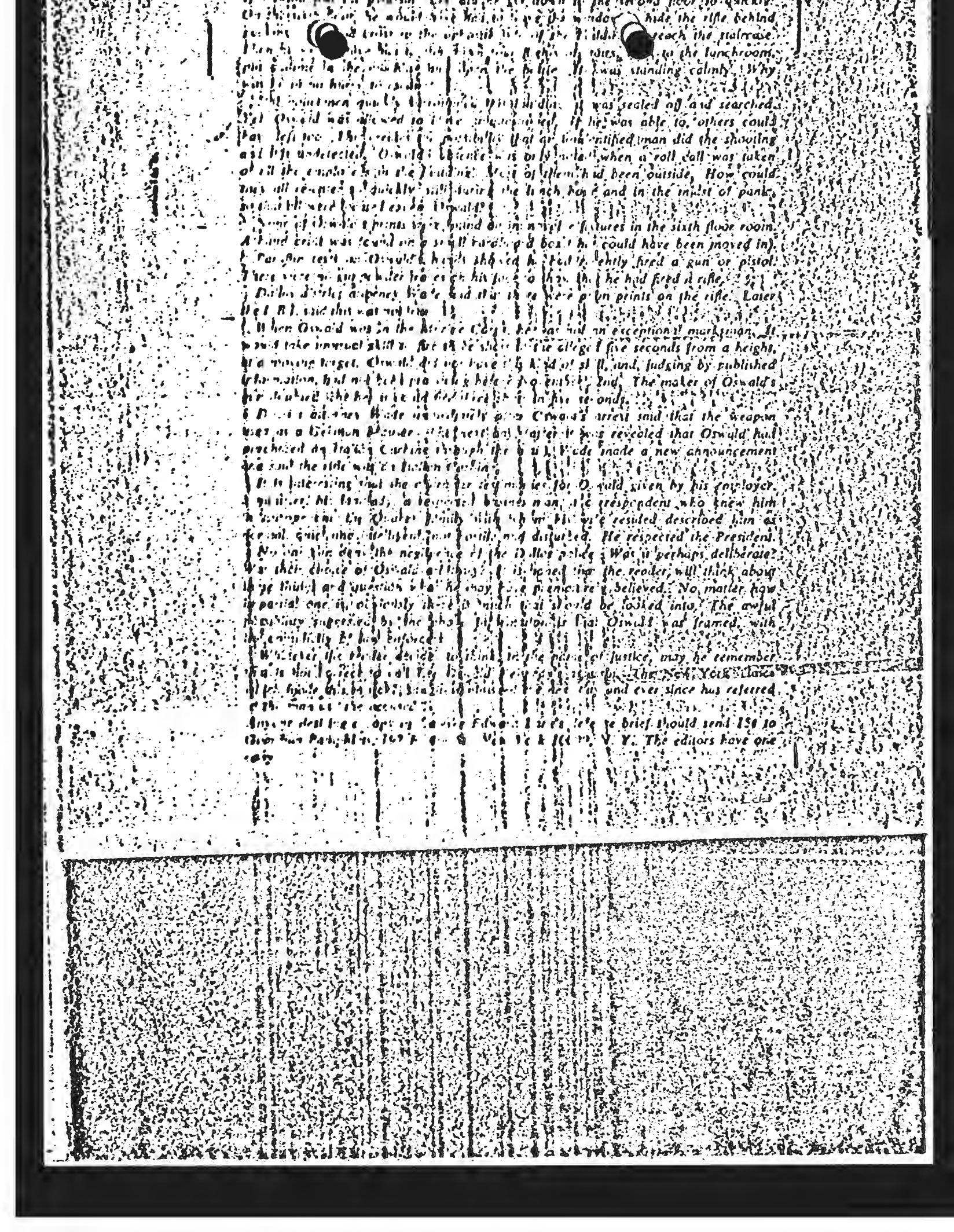
It seems the most conclusive evidence is the fatal shot which hit Kennedy in front of the neck. The hole in the neck was described as an entry wound by Drs. Robert McClelland and Malcolm Perry, who operated on the President in an attempt to restore breathing. Dr. McClelland said he got bullet wounds every day. Dr. Kemp Clark, who pronounced Mr. Kennedy dead, said that one bullet struck at the neckline. All were agreed that the shot did not come from behind, from the sixth story of the Texas Book Depository where Oswald worked. One bullet hit Mr. Kennedy in the back of the head and could not hit the top of the head. Another hit Governor Connally. But the first shot came from the front. [illegible] would have been shot in the front from the back.

The FBI has since said that the head wound was made by a bullet's exit from behind on the basis of an enlarged photograph of the President's head. Two Secret Service men called on Dr. McClelland and Perry and obtained a reversal of their earlier statements by showing them documents called the "autopsy report." But Oswald had died before this time and an autopsy cannot have [illegible] value as examination of the bullet wounds.

The Zapruder film of the assassination clearly shows Mr. Kennedy's wave [illegible] convincing proof that the shot came from the front.

All this would seem to leave no doubt that more than one person was involved in the assassination. Despite the FBI claim that there was no evidence to fully establish absolute confirmation Oswald could not have done it alone.

Witnesses state that the shots came from the Texas Book Depository building. Mr. Ian Cowie on the second floor in the lunch room, drinking a coke, looked towards him. The manager who accompanied the policeman said, "No, not him, he looks like" But the policeman went to arrest Oswald in the room among other people. If there was good reason for Oswald to be singled out



FBI

Date: 5/11/64 REC-104

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION-
CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 5/7/64.

Mrs. VIOLA ARCHIBALD was located and interviewed at 3000 Circle Drive, Oxnard, California, on 4/10/64. The results of this interview were placed on an FD-302 and 25 copies sent to Dallas on 4/15/64.

62-109060-3050

3- Bureau (AM)
1- Dallas (89-43)(AM)
1- Los Angeles
LLB:DHA
(5)

MAY 12 1964

C C - Vick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 13 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5/8/64

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (62-3550) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

OO: DALLAS

ReButel 5/6/64 to Birmingham, Detroit, Mobile and Dallas.

Referenced Butel instructed that results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts and FD 302's for submission to the Bureau and Dallas.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two (2) autostatic copies of Detroit insert furnished to Dallas on May 5, 1964.

Detroit has interpreted previous reporting instructions issued by the Bureau and the office of origin as requiring 25 copies of inserts and FD 302's to be submitted only to Dallas.

The Bureau is requested to advise if future inserts and FD 302's are to be submitted to the Bureau as well as to the office of origin.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Detroit

LHC/jfd
(3)

REC-101

3051

RECORDED
MAY 11 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

DE 62-3650
DL 89-43
LMC:jd - 1

The following investigation was conducted on May 4, 1964, by SAs MELVILLE H. SHANNON and LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.:

Personal observation of the 300 block of Smith Street, Detroit, Michigan, indicates that the address 353 Smith Street is nonexistent. The last house number in the 300 block of this street is 337. At this point Brush Street intersects and the succeeding number on Smith Street is 401.

The 1963 Detroit City Directory contains listings for JEAN COLEMAN at 313 Smith Street, and JAMES COLEMAN at 572 Smith Street.

Mrs. JOSTIA WIMS, 319 Smith Street, Detroit, advised that she is the caretaker at 313 Smith Street, and that JEAN COLEMAN had formerly resided at that latter address. She said, however, that JEAN COLEMAN had moved from the area more than a year ago, after having resided there only about six months. She said that no one by the name of JERRY COLEMAN had ever resided at 313 Smith Street, Detroit.

Mrs. WIMS further advised that she has resided at 319 Smith Street for about 20 years and has never known anyone named JERRY COLEMAN to have resided in this area.

WILLIAM SCOTT, 574 Smith Street, Detroit, advised that JAMES COLEMAN resides at 572 Smith Street alone, and that he has never known anyone by the name of JERRY COLEMAN either as a relative of JAMES COLEMAN or as a resident in the area.

Mr. SCOTT advised that JAMES COLEMAN was not then at home and he did not know what time he would return.

JAMES COLEMAN, 572 Smith Street, Detroit, telephonically contacted SA COOPER at the Detroit Office of the FBI on May 4, 1964, and advised that he does not know anyone by the name of JERRY COLEMAN. He advised he has lived at his present address since about 1948, and has never known anyone named JERRY COLEMAN in the area. He further advised that he has not been in Birmingham, Alabama, recently, and he has no information pertaining to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Records of the following agencies were checked and found to contain no information pertaining to JERRY COLEMAN, GERRY COLEMAN or variations of this name:

Detroit Elections Commission, Voters Records

Detroit Police Department, Identification Bureau

Hamtramck, Michigan, City Clerk's Office, Voters Records

Hamtramck Police Department

Highland Park, Michigan, City Clerk's Office, Voters Records

Highland Park Police Department

It is noted that Smith Street continues from Detroit into Hamtramck, although all buildings on this street in Hamtramck have been torn down for urban renewal. Highland Park is a suburb of Detroit in the vicinity of Smith Street.

Current telephone directories, city directories, and cross-index directories for Detroit and all suburban areas were reviewed and contained no listing for JERRY COLEMAN who might be identical with the individual who attempted to contact Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES, Birmingham, Alabama, on April 24, 1964.

SAC, Detroit (62-3550) May 12, 1964

REC-16

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3051

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 23, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Rebutel 5-6-64, to Birmingham, et al., and urtel 5-8-64, relating to the investigation of one Jerry Coleman based on information furnished by Arthur D. Shores.

Your interpretation of Bureau instructions is accurate; however, in view of the controversial nature of complainant, Bureau desired to be in a position to evaluate investigative developments to preclude any possibility of embarrassment or criticism to the Bureau. Consequently, request for copy of investigative results requested in rebutel.

You should continue to abide by existing instructions in this particular matter, and if the Bureau desires copy of investigation, an appropriate request, such as that set out in rebutel, will be forthcoming.

RDR:hrh
)1(

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 23
MAY 12 1964
COMM-FBI

9 MAY 13 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: For full details, see Rosen to Belmont memorandum 5-6-64, in above-captioned case, RHR:hw.

Briefly, Sharon, a Negro NAACP attorney [redacted] advised our Birmingham Office on 5-2-64, that one Jerry Coleman visited his office on 4-24-64, and in his absence, advised an unidentified receptionist that Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama, two days before the assassination, went to Texas and gave Jack Ruby $35,000 to be divided between Ruby, Oswald and a "cop." Efforts to identify Coleman have been negative.

In view of prominence of complainant who possibly was endeavoring to embarrass the Bureau, in reButel 5-6-64, it was requested that offices conducting investigation furnish a copy of the results to the Bureau, as well as furnishing inserts to Dallas for subsequent reporting.

Detroit in relet requested Bureau advice as to whether copies of investigation in the future should be submitted to the Bureau. This, of course, is unnecessary, and when the necessity arises, appropriate instructions are issued.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

SAC Marlin Johnson, Chicago Office, was telephonically advised this morning that the Bell and Howell camera owned by Abraham Zapruder had been turned over to the Bell and Howell Company in Dallas and had been subsequently made available to the Bell and Howell Co., 7100 McCormick Road, Chicago, Illinois. Johnson was advised that Harry Hoffman of the Sales Department, telephone AMbassador 2-1600, was the person to contact in connection with this camera. Johnson was advised to immediately contact Hoffman and determine if the camera was available for use by the Bureau and whether it was in full working condition.

Johnson was furnished full details as to the reason why the camera was needed and was instructed if the camera was in good working condition and could be obtained by the Bureau that it should be shipped to Dallas immediately. If the camera is available, Johnson will furnish a teletype to the Bureau and Dallas advising that the camera has been shipped. If for any reason the camera cannot be used, Johnson will so advise today. Johnson was furnished the serial number of the camera by SA L. L. Shaneyfelt.

ACTION: None - for information.

REC- 26

62-109060 3052

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

12 MAY 13 1964

JRM:mpd (7)

74 MAY 15 1964

FBI

Date: 4/27/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 3/30/64, and Bureau airtel to Dallas, 4/16/64.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies each for the Bureau and one copy each for New Orleans and San Antonio of amended Cover Page D, pages 65, 96, 119, 188 and additional page 197A.

The following comments are made as per request of Bureau in referenced airtel:

Page 56, last word on page, "hands," has been omitted and should be added as last word on this page.

Page 58, line 2, second word "lose" should be underlined "loge".

Page 60, paragraph 3, line 1, second word "Band" is correct. However, the fifth word on this line "Bank" should be "Band".

62-109060 - cover ltr only
cc airtel to Tickler 6-Fund

3 - Bureau (Enc. 60)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 6)
1 - San Antonio (89-67) (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(7)

NOT RECORDED
13 APR 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

Page 62, last paragraph, line 1, third word, "<u>qought</u>" should be completely underlined. Same paragraph, line 3, second word is correctly shown as "<u>Quoteing</u>" but should be completely underlined.

Page 65, amended page enclosed.

Page 96, amended page enclosed.

Page 119, amended page enclosed.

Page 188, amended page enclosed and appropriate notation included on new Cover Page D, enclosed.

Pages 196 and 197, there is enclosed an additional page, 197A, to be inserted.

Page 225, last paragraph, lines 2 and 3, last words in each line should be "Irving".

Page 228, paragraph 1, line 2, and next to last paragraph, line 3, "Irvine" should be "Irving". In the quoted sentence on this page, seventh line from the top, the word "Irvine" should have the "e" underlined.

Page 229, last paragraph, lines 3 and 5, word "STANICH" should be "STANDISH".

Page 230, paragraph 1, line 3, word "STANICH" should be "STANDISH". Paragraph 1, line 7, word "STANICH" should be "STANDISH". Paragraph 2, line 2, second word, "STANICH" should be "STANDISH".

Table of Contents, page iii, opposite heading "NEUES EUROPA", page numbers should be "196-197A", instead of "196-197".

The foregoing described corrections as well as those mentioned in referenced airtel have been made to Dallas copies.

DL 89-43

THE BUREAU, SAN ANTONIO AND NEW ORLEANS are requested to make appropriate corrections in their copies.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 2ND UNRECORDED AFTER 3052

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

65

U.S. ARMY

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4-21-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (100-1793) (P)

SUBJECT: THOMAS GILLIKIN BUCHANAN, JR.
SM - C
Buffile 100-356411
Paris 100-1793

( )

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
Buffile 62-109060
Paris 62-149

Re Paris letters 4-1-64 and 4-7-64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are pertinent pages of the 4-1-64 edition of "L'Express", containing another article in the series by THOMAS GILLIKIN BUCHANAN, JR., concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

BUCHANAN sets forth in general terms background information concerning the death of ENRICO MATTEI, the Italian oil magnate, and in essence states that oil interests in the United States were behind the death of President KENNEDY as well as that of MATTEI. His reasoning in general is that a firming of American foreign policy following KENNEDY's death would be of interest to powerful oil groups in Texas and could stimulate war industries in which oil interests had invested heavily. He proposes further that a relaxing of American firmness under JOHNSON would have run the risk of nationalization threats which a number of Texas oil magnates had required.

62 109060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1964

5 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Baltimore, 100-12396
1 - Dallas
1 - Washington Field, 100-19196)
2 - Paris (100-1793; 62-149)
REP:HD
(10)

64 MAY 15 1964

Paris 100-1793

BUCHANAN concludes his article by listing seven individuals or groups of individuals whom he accuses of having assisted "Mr. X." in carrying out the assassination plan. (Although he does not elaborate further, it is possible that BUCHANAN may have reference to H. L. HUNT.)

1. The policeman who issued an arrest order against OSWALD at a time when there was no reason to suspect him.

2. The murderer who fired at least one shot from the railroad bridge ahead of the motorcade.

3. The marksman who fired at least two shots from the book warehouse.

4. The individual who was instructed to slay OSWALD in cold blood.

5. LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

6. The accomplice who allowed OSWALD to leave the book depot despite police orders, as well as the policeman in civilian clothes who surveilled him for an hour and did not arrest him despite the arrest order which was then outstanding.

7. A number of municipal and federal investigators.

It is recommended that this current article, which appears to be the last in the series, be translated in order to complete the entire series, and it is requested that a copy of the translation be furnished to this office.

There is also enclosed for the Bureau a copy of U.S.I.S. Bulletin #100 dated April 10, 1964, which contains an analysis and comments by the local office of U.S.I.S. concerning the BUCHANAN series. The Bureau will note that the article concludes with comments concerning the present policy of the local office of U.S.I.S. with regard to the BUCHANAN articles and mentions a possible future course of action in an effort to place the articles in their "proper perspective". Similar information was furnished to the Bureau in my cable 3-10-64 captioned "THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR."

Paris 100-1723

"SH - CP" The Bureau's attention is also invited to page 2 of the U.S.I.S. article, wherein mention is made that two unnamed U. S. publishers are reportedly competing for publication rights in the United States.

As mentioned in referenced Paris letter 4-7-64, we will continue to look for the appearance of BUCHANAN's articles in book form and will promptly furnish two copies of the book to the Bureau as soon as it appears.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 5/11/64

FROM : R. I. Shroder

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

SAC Shanklin telephonically contacted the Bureau today and advised Abraham Zapruder's camera with which he took motion pictures of the assassination of President Kennedy is currently at the Bell and Howell Company, 7100 McCormick Road, Chicago, Illinois.

Should it be necessary to obtain this camera for use by the President's Commission, Mr. Harry Hoffman of the Sales Department, telephone AMbassador 2-1600, should be contacted.

ACTION: None - for information.

1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

RDR:vhm:mpd (6)

REC- 26 3053

15 MAY 13 1964

79 MAY 13 1964

5/12/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Brannigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Rose

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

There is enclosed herewith a letter from the President's Commission signed by J. Lee Rankin dated 5/7/64. You will note that this letter outlines a project to obtain certain technical data that the President's Commission needs for its final report. It is also noted the letter contains the statement that Mr. Rankin will be in Dallas to personally supervise this project on 5/18-19/64.

This project is still the subject of considerable discussion between the Bureau and the President's Commission. At the present time it is contemplated the majority of this project will be handled in Dallas on Sunday, 5/17/64, in accordance with the telephone call made to Dallas today.

To assist in this project Messrs. Leo Gauthier and Roy H [illegible] of the Exhibits Section, Firearms expert SA R. A. Frazier and SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt will be available in Dallas. In addition, the President's Commission has requested Inspector Tom Kelley assigned to Washington Headquarters of U. S. Secret Service and SA John Howlett of the Dallas Secret Service to be available for assistance.

REC 26 62-109060-3054

In accordance with the telephone call received by your office today, you should make necessary arrangements with Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent at the Texas School Book Depository Building, to be available early Sunday morning to assist in this project. A specific time will be furnished to you as soon as this

Enclosure

JRM:vlm
(14)

62-109060-3054 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 4
MAY 12 1964
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-1

information is available. In addition, you should likewise advise Mr. Robert H. Test, the County Surveyor, to be available to assist in this project on Sunday morning. It is noted per telephone conversation today that you have already worked out arrangements with the Dallas Police Department to have officers available to handle traffic on Sunday, 5/17/64.

It is contemplated that a conference will be held with members of the President's Commission concerning this matter and any additional instructions that can be issued to your office in advance will be immediately sent.

Miss Margaret Kinney
31 Central Ave.
Albany 10, N. Y.

May 4, 1964

Dear Sir,

I have been trying since Nov. 22 to write to you. But I haven't had the courage. I want to tell you what happened to me.

Two weeks before J.F.K's murder, I dreamt about it.

On the day that it happened, I was at work at Fatkin Tobacco, a wholesale tobacco Co. One of our girls came running up to me screaming "He's dead" Everyone asked who she was talking about. She said President Kennedy. I said "you're crazy" But she insisted she had heard it on the radio.

Finally I got home and
turned on the radio and read myself
but it really was true. I got scared
I didn't know what to think.
I locked myself in the house
didn't go because I was too shocked.
The next day I started to think
back about the dream.
The day their son was being buried
I was watching it on TV.
No one was home but myself
as they walked to the graveside
I said out loud "Three months from
now a child of theirs will
die" I don't recall what
the day of his funeral it was Aug 22.
Three days before my birthday
Let Gets me [illegible]
Three words in my mouth
When the lord [illegible]

RECD
MAY 6 1964

Miss Margaret Kinnan
31 Central Ave
Albany 10, N. Y.

This is the dream about JFK.
I had two weeks before it happened.
I was sound asleep. Next thing I
know, I was reading a local newspaper.
The Knickerbocker News in front of
me, announcing the headlines
"J. F. K. Assassinated." His picture
was exactly in the same spot.
The left hand corner of the paper
as it was in real life.
All the details were the same.
One exception. The printing in
my dream was black, bold print.
In real life it was ordinary print.
I tried to put it out of my mind as
a bad dream or a night mare.
Sir, I felt had told you

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRUE COPY

Miss Margaret Kinner
31 Central Ave.
Albany 10, N. Y.

May 4, 1964

Dear Sir;

I have been trying since Nov. 22 to write to you. But I haven't had the courage or nerve. I want to tell you what happened to me. Two weeks before J. FK's murder; I dreamt about it. On the day that it happened, I was at work at Nathon Liben, a wholesale tobacco Co. One of our girls came running upstairs screaming "He's dead." Everyone asked who she was talking about. "She said President Kennedy." I said your crazy" But she insisted she had heard it on her radio. Finally when I got home and turned on the radio, I heard it myself that it really was true, I got scared I didn't know what to think. I locked myself in the house, I didn't cry because I was too shocked. The next day I started to think back about the dream. The day their son was being buried; I was watching it on TV. No one was home but myself. As they walked up to the gravesite I said out loud! "Three months from now he will follow his son in death! If I am correct about the day of his funeral, it was Aug. 22. three days before my birthday. What gets me, it's as if someone put those words in my mouth. Now the hard part. This is the dream about J FK. About two weeks before it happed; I was sound asleep, Next thing I know, I see out local night paper The Knickerbock News in front of me. I am reading the headlines. "J. FK. Assasinated" His picture was exactly in the same spot. The left hand corner of the paper as it was in real life. All the details were the same. One exception, the printing in my dream used his initials in big, black, bold print. In real life it was ordinary print. I tried to put it out of my mind as a bad dream or a night mare. Sir, If I had told you at the time that I dreamed of it; would you have believed me? I feel kind of guilty telling you now. Because I have no one else to turn to. Who would have believed me back then?

REC-11 - 3055

Thank you for letting me take up your valuable time.

Yours truly

Margaret Kinner

MAY 14 1964

79 MAY 15 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shrodor
1 - Mr. Raupach

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 30, 1964, requesting information concerning an individual described as a large man with a black beard observed at the Sports Drome Gun Range, Dallas, Texas, during November, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated May 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. This memorandum identifies the described individual as Mr. Michael Bentley Murph and reveals the results of an interview pertaining to his presence at the Sports Drome Gun Range during November, 1963. In addition, your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, pages 115 through 117, which also pertains to this matter. This report was furnished to you by letter dated May 4, 1964.

With the submission of the enclosed memorandum your request of April 30, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (Assassination Pres. Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Enclosures (2)

KMR:vhm
(10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 MAY 11 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109090-2434

NOTE:

Request received from Commission by letter dated 4/30/64 concerning statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Floyd C. Davis who claimed that they observed Oswald at the Sports Drome Gun Range and reference was made to a "large man with a black beard." The Commission understood this individual had been identified by this Bureau and they desired a report of investigation to determine whether or not the individual was associated in any way with Lee Harvey Oswald. The individual has been identified and interviewed and results furnished to the Commission by report and also attached enclosures. Murph did not know either Oswald or Ruby and had no information relative to them.

JFK
Assassination
62-109060
Section 66

copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION
courtesy of THE AARC

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: MISS MARGARET KINNER
31 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY 10, NEW YORK

By letter dated 5-4-64 captioned individual wrote the Director and stated that she had been trying since November 22nd to get up the courage to write. She explained that two weeks prior to President Kennedy's murder she had a dream concerning it and in this dream she saw the headlines of the Albany, New York, Knickerbocker News proclaiming the death of the late President. She continued that she became so frightened that she locked herself in her home.

The letter explained in some detail the circumstances of her dream and advised that on the day the late President's infant son was buried, she was watching television and said to herself, "Three months from now, he (meaning the President) will follow his son in death!"

In conclusion, Miss Kinner stated that she had tried to put all of this out of her mind but was unable to do so and asked the Director if she had told him of her dream at the time it occurred, would he have believed her. She stated that she was feeling guilty about telling him now but is doing so because she has no one else to turn to. Bufiles indicate reprint material on communism was sent to her on 11-5-63. At the time she was not identifiable.

OBSERVATION:

It appears that Miss Kinner is suffering some sort of delusions and has a feeling of guilt concerning the death of the late President. In view of this she might be some sort of a mental case.

Enc.

1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

RR:rls
(4)

REC-11 3056

12 MAY 19 1964

79 MAY 15 1964

Morrell to DeLoach Memo
Re: Miss Margaret Kinner

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Due to the content of the letter, it is recommended that it not be acknowledged.

2. That a copy of Miss Kinner's letter to the Director be sent by routing slip to our Albany Office with a note indicating that it is not being acknowledged.

3. That a copy of Miss Kinner's letter be sent to United States Secret Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/12/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 5/8/64, evidence item number C14, which is a 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766.

The delivery of this item to the Commission has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter.

ACTION:

For information.

REC-11 62-109060-3057

15 MAY 13 1964

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bsm
(10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAY 15 1964

FD-7 (Rev. 3-13-63) (Copies to [illegible] Checked)

TO SAC,

- [X] Albany
- [ ] Albuquerque
- [ ] Anchorage
- [ ] Atlanta
- [ ] Baltimore
- [ ] Birmingham
- [ ] Boston
- [ ] Buffalo
- [ ] Butte
- [ ] Charlotte
- [ ] Chicago
- [ ] Cincinnati
- [ ] Cleveland
- [ ] Dallas
- [ ] Denver
- [ ] Detroit
- [ ] El Paso
- [ ] Honolulu
- [ ] Houston
- [ ] Indianapolis
- [ ] Jacksonville
- [ ] Kansas City
- [ ] Knoxville
- [ ] Las Vegas
- [ ] Little Rock
- [ ] Los Angeles
- [ ] Louisville
- [ ] Memphis
- [ ] Miami
- [ ] Milwaukee
- [ ] Minneapolis
- [ ] Mobile
- [ ] Newark
- [ ] New Haven
- [ ] New Orleans
- [ ] New York City
- [ ] Norfolk
- [ ] Oklahoma City
- [ ] Omaha
- [ ] Philadelphia
- [ ] Phoenix
- [ ] Pittsburgh
- [ ] Portland
- [ ] Richmond
- [ ] St. Louis
- [ ] Salt Lake City
- [ ] San Antonio
- [ ] San Diego
- [ ] San Francisco
- [ ] San Juan
- [ ] Savannah
- [ ] Seattle
- [ ] Springfield
- [ ] Tampa
- [ ] Washington Field
- [ ] Quantico

TO LEGAT:

- [ ] Bern
- [ ] Bonn
- [ ] London
- [ ] Madrid
- [ ] Manila
- [ ] Mexico, D. F.
- [ ] Ottawa
- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Rome
- [ ] Rio de Janeiro
- [ ] Tokyo

Date May 13, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

- [X] For information
- [ ] For appropriate action
- [ ] Surep. by _____

- [ ] The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, [ ] conceal all sources, [ ] paraphrase contents.

- [ ] Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____, dated _____.

Remarks: A copy of the attached has been sent to the U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

Enc. (1)
Buffle
Urfile

RR:cat (3)

FILE COPY

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43) Date: May 11, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-449255 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 5/2/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Q578 has been designated as exhibit D-212. Four photographs of D-212 are transmitted to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with existing instructions concerning D number photographs.

MAILED 5
MAY 11 1964
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

REC-42

62-109060

R 3058

19 MAY 13 1964

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab rpt)

2 - Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730 (sent direct)

JCC:GFM (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 19 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

TELETYPE UNIT

Rogge 5730

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: May 11, 1964
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-449255 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Specimens received 5/5/64

Q578 Envelope postmarked "ST. THOMAS ONTARIO 6 PM 27 IV 1964" bearing handwritten address "F B. I. Dallas texas US.A," and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US. have..." and ending "...yours by a friend of Kennedy"

Result of examination:

Q578 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this exhibit will be added to this file.

The envelope and paper comprising Q578 do not contain any watermarks or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

Q578 is retained.

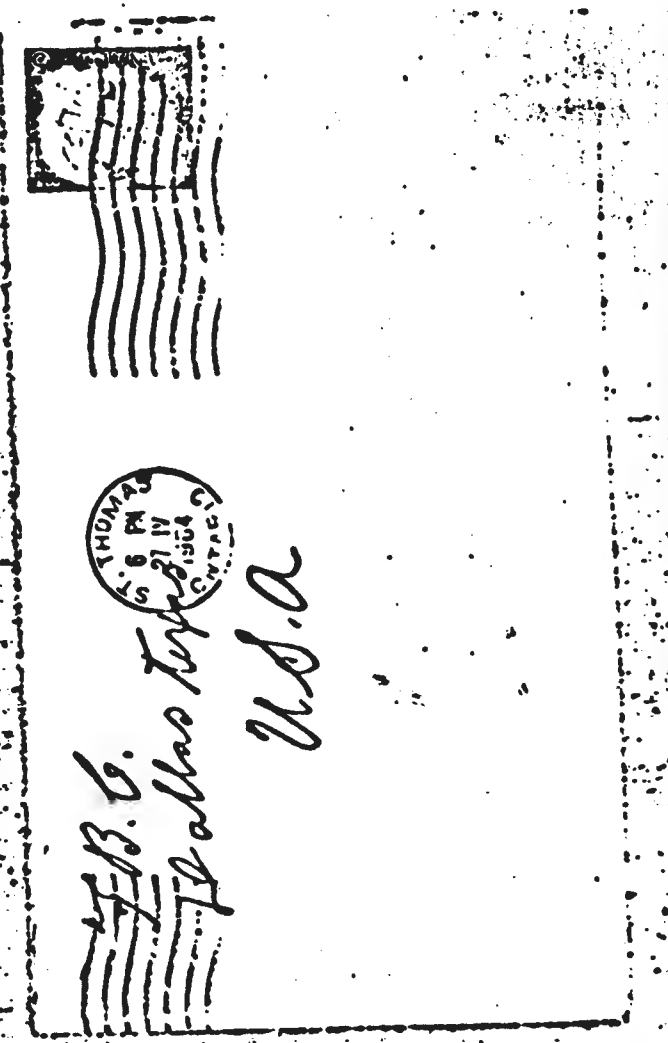
JCC:GFM (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The people of U.S. have been trying for a long time but no success J. F. Kennedy was ~~Ed~~ killed by a rat named Jack Webber and Oswald was killed by another rat named Jack Ruby and Webber was done away by Jack Fraaker and his body done away with. there are four jacks named here and there is four jacks in a deck of cards and webber was a partner of Ruby in crime and Oswald was ready to tell what he knew about Mr. Kennedy death when he was done away with by a rat of low rating

yours by a friend of Kennedy



D-212
E.R.I.

FEB 24

DALLAS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel, The President's Commission, called Special Agent Robert A. Frazier on May 8, 1964, to request that he appear before the Commission on May 13, 1964, to testify concerning his examination of President Kennedy's clothes, Governor Connally's clothes and the Presidential limousine. Mr. Specter stated he would call to advise the specific time at which SA Frazier should appear.

SA Frazier will testify concerning the holes in President Kennedy's clothes and Governor Connally's clothes as to whether they were characteristic of bullet holes and as to whether they were entrance or exit holes. All examinations have shown the holes in the back of the President's coat and shirt were typical of bullet entrance holes and the hole in the front of the President's shirt in the collar area was characteristic of an exit hole of a projectile. A small elongated nick, present in the left side of the knot of the President's tie may have been caused by the projectile which exited from the front of the President's shirt but due to the characteristics of the nick, no additional observations relative to it could be made. Although Governor Connally's clothes were cleaned and pressed before we received them, we found holes similar to bullet holes in his coat, shirt and trousers. The direction of passage of the bullet was not indicated by the clothing.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

RAF:sh
(10)

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

REC-42

15 MAY 13 1964

56 MAY 19 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

The Presidential limousine was examined for bullet fragments and bullet impact areas during the early morning hours of November 23, 1963. It is expected that SA Frazier will testify to the characteristics of the impact area on the inside surface of the windshield and on the inside surface of the chrome strip above the windshield. These two impact areas may have been caused by the two bullet fragments found in the front seat area of the limousine by the Secret Service shortly after the limousine arrived by air from Dallas on November 23, 1963. Mr. Specter stated that he would also like testimony concerning the nature and location of recovery of the three lead fragments found on the floor in the rear seat area of the limousine by our Laboratory examiners.

Mr. Specter requested that SA Frazier bring to the Commission at the time he appears for testimony all of the evidence exhibits listed on the attached page.

ACTION: For information.

C1 Bullet from stretcher

C2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion

C3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side

C4 Metal fragment from the President's head

C5 Metal fragment from the President's head

C9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally

C16 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floorboard carpet

C17 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

C29 President Kennedy's coat

C31 President Kennedy's necktie

C32 President Kennedy's shirt

C35 President Kennedy's bandages and belt

MAY - 4 1964

62-109060-3059

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

May 13, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Director, FBI 62-109060-3040

REC-26

LETTER FROM
MISS BERTA PHILLIPS
2517 TAFT STREET
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter dated April 23, 1964, enclosing a letter received from the captioned individual which was addressed to the Attorney General.

Attached is a copy of a memorandum dated May 7, 1964, Houston, Texas, revealing the results of interviews with Miss Berta Phillips and Mrs. Flora Filko Hyatt which is submitted for the completion of your files.

In view of the information contained in this memorandum, no further action is being taken by this Bureau. However, the information appearing in this memorandum will be furnished to the President's Commission in a subsequent report. Secret Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service are also being advised.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - 105-87555

1 - Mr. J. C. Stokes (645 RB)(Enc)

KMR:jgs
(10)

(See note page two.)

DECLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN 105-82555

MAILED 25
MAY 13 1964
COMM-FBI

55 MAY 18 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Wineweidman

Letter was received from Mr. Miller of the Department dated 4/23/64, which enclosed a letter from Miss Berta Phillips who claimed Mrs. Hyatt had important information concerning the death of President Kennedy. She claimed the assassination was carried out by members of the "Highest Echelon of the Syndicate, called The Members of the House of Ax."

Mrs. Hyatt was interviewed and she stated she had learned that the Attorney General was interested in the "Cosa Nostra" which she claimed was the lowest echelon of the syndicate. She claimed she was in touch with the highest echelon of the syndicate through "demons and werewolves" who continually spoke to her in private." Mrs. Hyatt stated that as frequently done by werewolves she feels that such a demon could have entered the body of Lee Harvey Oswald and assassinated the President. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald has been in contact with Mrs. Hyatt and Division Five is aware of this situation. In view of Mrs. Hyatt's apparent mental condition, no further action is being taken and this information will appear in a subsequent report under the assassination caption being prepared by Dallas. Likewise, Secret Service and INS are being advised. Mrs. Hyatt is an alien. Copies to Secret Service and INS by 0-14i. Inserts furnished to Dallas to be included in a subsequent report.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-22-63)

FBI

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)
(Bureau File 62-109060)
(Dallas File 89-43)
(Houston File 62-2115)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)
(Bureau File 105-82555)
(Dallas File 100-10461)
(Houston File 105-1291)

RE: Bureau airtel to Houston dated 4/27/64 under the ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY caption; Dallas teletype to Bureau, 5/1/64, under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 12) (AL) (PSURH)
4 - Dallas (Enc. 3) (AM)
4 - Houston
(1 - 62-2115)
(1 - 105-1291)
(1 - 100-304 - HYATT)
(1 - 62-2121 - Travel of the President)

REC-26 62-109060-3060

3 MAY 1964

14

GWK:yk
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

HO 62-2115
HO 105-1291

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies of a letterhead memorandum entitled "MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT, also known as Flora Filke Hyatt, Mrs. William Harvey Hyatt, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING" dated 5/7/64 at Houston. This memorandum sets forth the letter received by the Attorney General from Miss PHILLIPS dated 4/17/64, results of interview with Miss PHILLIPS and Mrs. HYATT, and information from the Houston files regarding Mrs. HYATT.

Six copies of this letterhead memorandum are enclosed for the information of Dallas. There are also enclosed for Dallas 25 copies of an insert reflecting the same information for utilization by Dallas in a subsequent report for the President's Commission.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum have been furnished to Secret Service, Houston, and one copy has been furnished to Immigration and Naturalization Service, Houston, due to Mrs. HYATT's alien status.

Since it appears quite evident from the interview with Mrs. HYATT that she is mentally disturbed, no further action is contemplated by the Houston Office in regard to this matter under either one of the above captioned investigations.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

May 7, 1964

MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT,
also known as
Flora Filke Hyatt,
Mrs. William Harvey Hyatt
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following letter was received by the Attorney General in Washington, D.C.:

"Houston, Texaa, April 17, 1964.

"Honorable Attorney General,'
Mr Robert Kennedy,
Hickory Hill, McLean, Vi.

"Dear Sir;

"I am enclosing the address of a lady who says she has important information concerning the death of your brother, the late President. The assination she claims, is still well guarded secret. It was a Plot, --carried out by the members of the Highest Echelon of the Synddicate, called The Members of the 'House of Ax.'

"Details are available by --Mrs Filko Hyatt,-402 Valentine,-Apt. 1oo8,-Houston, Texas. Telephone Fa 3 1765.

COPIES DESTROYED

14 JAN 2 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT

"She has tried again and again to bring this to your attention; she has called your office five times and left her number three times. Feb. second, 1964, she called the WHITE HOUSE BETWEEN eight-thirty and nine, and asked for you, but was refused.

"She also claims her mail has been sabetaged since June 1959, when she first tried to bring the technique of the Syndicate to the attention of Mr_ Herbert Hoover. She asked me to refer this knowledge to you for her. She has the information, but will not discuss it with anyone but you. If you can get in touch with her, you may get some valuable information. 'Why don't you go to the F.B.I.?' I asked. 'I was there November 13th, 1963.'

"Mr. Kennedy, please, I do not want any publicity; I know nothing about these Organizations,-am just trying to help, I hope. My impression is it is family affair,-She spoke of book that is being written.

"With best wishes, am,
"sincerely,

"/S/ Berta Phillips.

"/T/ Miss Berta Phillips,
2517 Taft Street,
Houston, 6, Texas.

"The lady mentioned in letter, lived next door to me in same Apt Building, in 1963; she is German, but came to America about 1935.

"I am well known in city; Captain Willis of Police Dept._ knows me well.

"/S/ Berta Phillips"

RE: MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT

On May 4, 1964, Miss Berta Phillips, 2517 Taft Street, Houston, Texas, advised she had written the above letter to the Attorney General at the request of Mrs. Flora Filko Hyatt. She stated she did not know whether or not Mrs. Hyatt was a "mental case," but Miss Phillips stated she "talked of people dressed in black." She stated Mrs. Hyatt had informed her that she "heard voices" and received much of her information in this manner. Miss Phillips stated she had at first thought Mrs. Hyatt was a spiritualist but has now decided she is not because Miss Phillips stated that she is a spiritualist and for this reason knows Mrs. Hyatt could not be one.

Miss Phillips stated that according to Mrs. Hyatt it had been "told to her ear" that the plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy was made in Houston. She stated Mrs. Hyatt told her that the main individuals involved in this plot were Mr. Sakowitz, head of Sakowitz Department Store, and Fred Mahas, a local news reporter.

Miss Phillips stated that Mrs. Hyatt was divorced from her husband and she feels this divorce was brought about by Mrs. Hyatt's peculiar actions. She stated in her conversations with Mrs. Hyatt she could get no actual sense out of her. Miss Phillips pointed out that she herself had no information whatever bearing on the assassination of President Kennedy and her action in directing a letter to the Attorney General was based solely on her desire to assist Mrs. Hyatt who was apparently reluctant to write this letter herself. Miss Phillips pointed out that she is 88 years old and due to her frail condition is unable to go about the town without assistance.

On May 4, 1964, Mrs. Flora Filko Hyatt, 402 Valentine, Apartment 1008, was interviewed and furnished the following information:

Mrs. Hyatt stated that she had requested Miss Berta Phillips, a friend of her's, to write a letter to the Attorney General to bring to his attention certain information which had come to her attention through demons who spoke into her ear.

RE: MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT

She stated she has learned that the Attorney General was interested in the syndicate known as Cosa Nostra but she wanted to point out to the Attorney General that the Cosa Nostra was actually the lowest echelon of the syndicate. It dealt only with the physical aspects of the criminal situation in the United States and the world. She stated she was in touch with the highest echelon of the "syndicate" through demons and "werewolves" who were continually with her and spoke to her when she was in private, in her left ear. Mrs. Hyatt repeatedly referred to what she called her frequent contacts with the metaphysical world, pointing out there are sometimes five or six "beings" speaking to her at once and imparting information concerning happenings outside the physical world, to which normal people are restricted.

Mrs. Hyatt stated that she felt she could be of assistance to the Attorney General in his investigations of Cosa Nostra and had in the past endeavored to contact him by telephone and through the FBI.

Mrs. Hyatt advised that the higher echelon of the "syndicate" was made up of members of the House of Ax. She stated that in 1959 she had tried to bring this information to the attention of former President Herbert Hoover by letter. She stated since she has not received answers from letters of this type she feels that her mail has been delayed or misdirected through activities of members of the House of Ax.

She stated she had "explored" the syndicate and has determined that there are only two men who are willing and able to act against the syndicate and these are the President of the United States and the Attorney General. Mrs. Hyatt explained that her efforts to relate this information personally to the Attorney General were based on her belief there were very few people capable of understanding the metaphysical world, and she doubted that FBI Agents had had adequate training in this specialized field to equip them to handle such information.

In regard to the assassination of President Kennedy, Mrs. Hyatt states that as is frequently done by werewolves, she feels that such a demon could have entered the body of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassinated the President,

and then returned the body to Oswald. She stated in several murder cases which received considerable newspaper publicity in the Houston area she feels that the accused in these murders was not actually the one involved but his body was being used by werewolves.

She stated it is also possible that President Kennedy was not shot from the Texas Book Depository Building because werewolves could shoot him with a soundless gun from any position.

Mrs. Hyatt advised that the Attorney General could learn a lot from her through the study of the activities of the members of the House of Ax.

When questioned for specific statements concerning the circumstances of President Kennedy's assassination, Mrs. Hyatt related that a voice told her on November 18, 1963, that two businessmen from Houston had gone to Dallas on that date. She identified these men as Lewis Lechinger, owner of a large jewelry store in Houston, and a Mr. Sakowitz, one of the owners of the Sakowitz Department Store. Mrs. Hyatt stated she felt these two men were top leaders of the House of Ax and the trip to Dallas was undoubtedly related to the plans for the assassination of President Kennedy. Mrs. Hyatt does not believe either of the above men were personally involved in the actual shooting but they had exerted their power through metaphysical forces acting on Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated information of this nature is received by her not only from voices but also from "the stars."

Mrs. Hyatt stated that she had had difficulty in bringing the above information to the attention of any responsible people because it seemed that no one wanted to listen to her story. Mrs. Hyatt stated she had been able to relate this information to Mrs. Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, and she understood that Mrs. Oswald had recorded her information on tape. Mrs. Hyatt stated she expected Mrs. Oswald would turn this tape over to the Attorney General.

Mrs. Hyatt advised that she was born and raised in Germany and came to the United States in 1927.

RE: MRS. FLORA FILKO HYATT

The files of the Houston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that Flora Filko Hyatt was interned on December 29, 1941, by an Alien Enemy Hearing Board sitting in the Southern District of Texas. This board held that Hyatt entered the United States as a quota immigrant at Houston, Texas, on December 22, 1927, under her maiden name, Flora Filko. Prior to her marriage and after her separation from her husband, she did household and domestic work for moderate compensation. She also received help from the Family Service Bureau in Houston after separation from her husband.

The Hearing Board set out that based on information furnished, Mrs. Hyatt is almost fanatical in her loyalty to Hitler and to Germany and has so expressed herself on numerous occasions. They point out that the only excuse for her attitude might be that she is mentally unbalanced on this subject. She has also been in frequent touch with German propaganda agents, if not one herself. The board pointed out there were found in her possession several photographs of Hitler and of German troops in action, and writings containing Nazi propaganda.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Houston, Texas, reflect that Mrs. Hyatt is an alien.

Mrs. Hyatt is described as follows:

Name	Flora Filko Hyatt
Aliases	Flora Filke Hyatt, Mrs. William Harvey Hyatt
Born	February 21, 1895, Forst, Germany
Age	69
Height	5'3"
Weight	135 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Greying
Marital status	Divorced
Residence	402 Valentine, Apartment 1008, Houston, Texas
Occupation	Unemployed

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

MAY 13, 1964

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL AND BUTELCALLS MAY TWELVE, LAST, CONCERNING PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION PROJECT TO OBTAIN CERTAIN TECHNICAL DATA FOR SUNDAY, MAY SEVENTEEN, NEXT. PROJECT AS SCHEDULED FOR MAY SEVENTEEN, NEXT, CANCELED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

62-109090 - UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Rose

NOTE: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, advised today project scheduled for this weekend canceled and will probably take place following weekend.

REC-34 62-109090-3061

RDR:hw
) 15 (2)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 13 1964
TELETYPE

19 MAY 14 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 MAY 19 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan

May 11, 1964

1-Mr. Evans
1-Mr. Cleveland

HARRY HAROLD KNABLE
902 Pine Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

The captioned individual, who described himself as a "one-man army," telephonically contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., on May 9, 1964, and stated he intended to release an "Open Letter to America" concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

From the information furnished by Knable, it appears that in this open letter he will allege the late President was assassinated by Jack Ruby, whom he described as a communist and a twin brother of "Bobby Baker." According to Knable, Ruby was acquainted with Lee Oswald and supplied Oswald with money to buy the weapon used in the assassination. He said Ruby actually fired the shots that killed the late President and later attempted to kill Oswald before the latter was apprehended by the Dallas Police Department.

REC-31 62-109060-3062

The files of this Bureau disclose that Knable has furnished nonspecific information in the past. In 1947 he claimed that he alone had broken up a "Nazi ring" during the war and that he is the only man that ever "beat up" Al Capone.

It is understood that Knable is well known to the United States Secret Service as an individual who has attempted on numerous occasions to contact the President of the United States.

10 MAY 12 1964

The above is furnished for your information and whatever action you may deem necessary.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JFC:jma/jad (9)

Orig and 1 to U.S. Secret Service via Liaison channels.

7 9 MAY 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Rel USSS 5/12/64 lym.

See memo Cleveland to Evans, captioned as above, 5-11-64, JFC:jad

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 3063

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 9

SECTION NO.

66

SECRET SERVICE

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

May 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 1, 1964, concerning Paul V. Carroll of El Paso, Texas.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of three communications, one dated May 1, 1964, from our El Paso Office, another dated May 1, 1964, from our Dallas Office and one dated May 5, 1964, from our San Antonio Office. These communications relate to investigation conducted by this Bureau concerning Mr. Carroll.

62-109060-3064

REC-31

Your attention is directed to the communication from our El Paso Office dated May 1, 1964, which contains information furnished by [redacted] on a confidential basis. [redacted] furnished the information with the specific understanding it was not to be disseminated to anyone other than the President's Commission for use in its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy.

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:vhm
(13)

Enclosures (6)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

25 MAY 14 COMM-FBI

9 MAY 18 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

MAY 14 10 27 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

NOTE:

For full details see A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memorandum dated 5/1/64 captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," RDR:map.

Rankin of the Commission called Malley on 4/29/64 and advised he had received information from Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas, that Carroll allegedly had a tape recording telling of a conspiracy of the John Birch Society to assassinate Pres. Kennedy. Rankin also indicated an Austin, Texas, Justice of the Peace, was to hold a hearing on 4/30/64 at which Carroll had been subpoenaed to testify. Rankin requested we look into the matter.

Bulet 5/1/64 to Rankin confirmed his telephone call and also advised him of investigation developed at that time by us. He was advised when investigation was completed he would be furnished the results. Rankin at this time stated in view of information already developed it would not appear necessary for this Bureau to interview Carroll.

The enclosed communications set out the results of our complete investigation of the allegation which indicate it is completely false. Carroll has been undergoing psychiatric treatment for an extended period of time and is subject to [redacted] and is described as an [redacted] with a [redacted].

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 162-109060

SERIAL NO. 3065

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

66

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Tax Unit

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109016D

SERIAL NO. 3016b

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

66

Secret Service

REFERRAL

-il 20, [redacted]

ENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Burt Griffin is an attorney on the staff of the President's Commissio
Local press in Dallas reported Griffin returned to Dallas 4-14-64 after having been removed from Dallas by the Commission as the result of protests made by Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade and other local officials that Griffin used improper tactics in questioning a Dallas police officer and called the officer a liar.

9

FBI

Date: 5/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Under separate cover, there is being submitted by air mail special delivery registered mail to the Dallas Division one Bell and Howell model 414PD 8mm Zoomatic motion picture camera, serial AS13486, and the case for this camera. The camera and case were loaned to the Bureau by Mr. FRANK A. JONES, Secretary, Bell and Howell Company, on 5/12/64 with the understanding that this camera and case would be returned to that company following the completion of tests for which the camera had been requested.

(3) Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Package
1 - Chicago
DWS:jmn
(6)

REC-54

62-101060-3067

MAY 14 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : R. I. Shroder

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached copies of an article captioned, "The Riddle of Dallas" written by "Mordecai Brienberg," true name Norton Brown, are to be placed in file.

Information concerning the author and how this article was brought to the attention of the San Francisco Office is recorded in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 3/30/64 at Dallas, Texas, pages 69-72. The report was furnished to the President's Commission by letter dated 5/8/64. Two copies of the article were furnished to the President's Commission by letter dated 5/13/64.

Copies of the article were reproduced from the original publication, the "Spectator," 3/6/64 issue, borrowed from the Library of Congress and subsequently returned. The "Spectator" is an English newspaper published in London.

ACTION:

The enclosed copies of the article "The Riddle of Dallas" are to be placed in Bureau file 62-109060.

REC-54 62-109060-3068

MAY 14 1964

62-109060

KMR:vhm
(5)

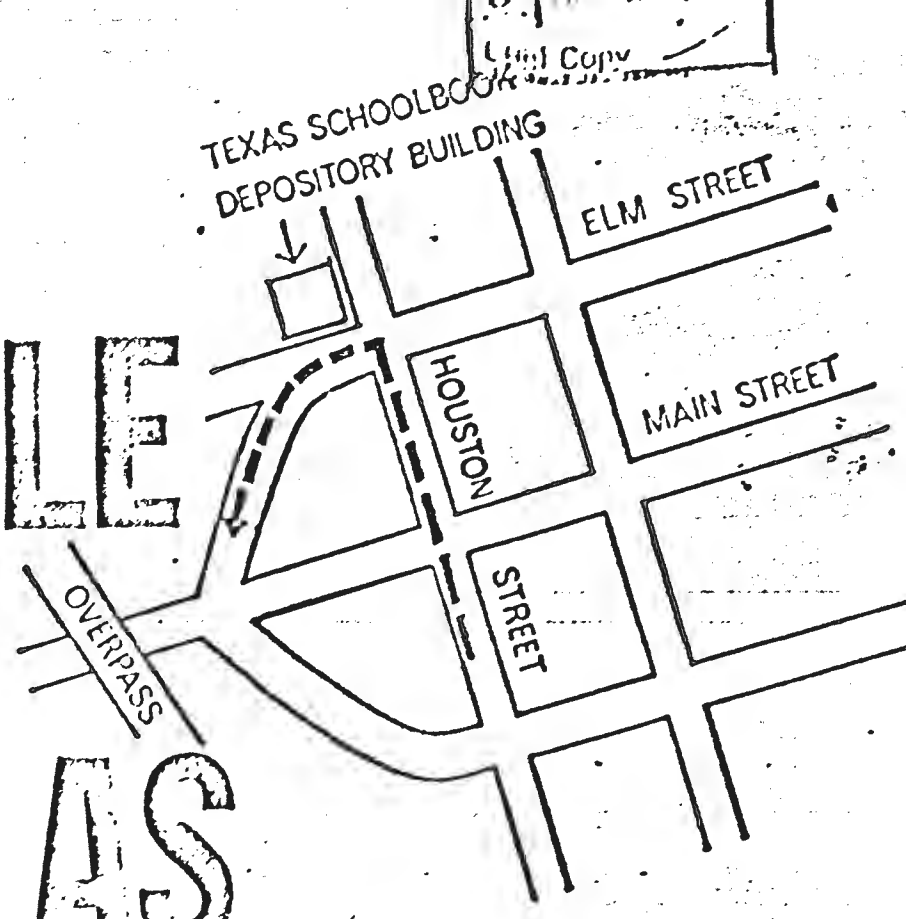
Enclosures (7)

1 ENCLOSURE

59 MAY 19 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

THE RIDDLE OF DALLAS



ALAN BRIEN MARIE BATTLE MURRAY KEMPTON

DAVID WATT SARAH GAINHAM HENRY FAIRLIE

TV & POLITICS

ROBERT KEE

THE RIDDLE OF DALLAS

By MORDECAI BRIENBERG

author of this article, a former Rhodes Scholar from Canada, is a lecturer in sociology at Berkeley, California.

wo widely held interpretations of Kennedy's assassination and the es. The 'liberal' position contends y Oswald was a product of the violence preached by 'extremists this view, radicals of the right *and* ponsible for the assassination. The interpretation traces responsibility sation to 'leftists and Communists' contend, 'was not Oswald a pro-' But more crucial than the differ-wo postures are their similarities. that Lee Harvey Oswald was, in the murder of the President; both amination of whether or not this nonstrable.

few Americans have taken seri-fition that a man is presumed *proven* guilty. These individuals d to assess the evidence in the se in this article is to summarize inquiries, in order to make more some pertinent information.*

e case *against* Lee Harvey Oswald the FBI and Secret Service report he Warren Commission, which is the public. However, the essence ght case' against Oswald was pre-nation-wide radio and television de by the District Attorney of Wade. This statement was made was murdered, while still in police FBI and the Secret Service have ked' to the news media informa-ur own subsequent investigations. is a brief résumé of the *official* of the assassination.

Oswald, positioned at the sixth- of the Texas School Book De-ing (TSBD), fired three rifle shots nt's car as it was moving away lding. The President was struck n the neck and once in the head; nnally of Texas was struck once. between 12.30 and 12.31, Oswald down four flights of stairs to the of the building, where he took a e coke-machine. A policeman who he building immediately after the oached Oswald, selecting him from l persons gathered around the But the owner of the TSBD, who ying the policeman, intervened and swald 'works in the building.' Pre-fied by this comment, the police-nued his interrogation and ran to or. It is only after this brief en-the law that Oswald is alleged to e building itself. He supposedly al blocks to catch a bus, which he eral more blocks; he then hailed a e four miles to his apartment. After ket from his room, he left; and later he shot a policeman, officer Tippit. Finally, it is alleged, Oswald entered a movie theatre where his 'suspicious movements' caused the cashier to call for the police. It was in the theatre that Oswald was arrested.

The official account of the Kennedy assassination consists of assertions about (*a*) the murder weapon, (*b*) the place from which the shots were fired, and the number of shots fired; (*c*) the escape of the alleged assassin, and (*d*) the murder of officer Tippit. I will critically examine each aspect in turn, questioning the plausibility of the official account and pointing out the significant discrepancies that appear when earlier explanations are matched against the final account that I have just outlined.

(a) Weapon

There is on file in Dallas an affidavit by the police officer who found a rifle on the sixth floor of the TSBD. That affidavit states that the weapon was a 7.65 mm. Mauser. Wade, on November 22, stated that this was the murder weapon, and that Oswald's palm-print was found on the weapon. The next day the FBI released a report that Oswald had purchased a rifle in March under the alias Hiddel. But this rifle was a 6.5 mm Italian carbine. After this report, Wade *reversed* his position, the rifle he had in his possession was now an Italian carbine; it was no longer a Mauser. It was also *after* this FBI report that Wade announced that he knew Oswald used the alias Hiddel because he had found an identification card in this name on Oswald's person *at the time of his arrest*. But Wade did not explain why this alias was not released the previous day when he had asserted that Oswald used the alias Lee. The omission is most puzzling when one considers that the alias Lee was not immediately accessible to the Dallas authorities (as was the alias Hiddel), but had to be uncovered by a separate investigation.

Aside from questions about the rifle itself and the alias under which it was purchased, what evidence is there that *Oswald* fired the rifle? The results of paraffin tests, administered to Oswald to determine whether or not he had recently fired a weapon, are on record in Dallas. While positive results in such tests can be produced by contact with substances other than gunpowder, negative results definitely indicate that a person has not recently fired a weapon. The firing of a rifle leaves gunpowder traces on the hands and face, if it is fired from the shoulder. And it would seem rather ridiculous for a person to have fired a rifle with telescopic sights from the hip. The results of the paraffin tests were positive for Oswald's right and left hands. The paraffin tests on Oswald's face proved negative. Moreover, contrary to Wade's assertion on November 22 about palm-prints, the FBI now states that 'no palm-prints were found on the rifle.'

(b) Scene of the Shooting

The crucial question here is to reconcile the nature of the wounds inflicted on the President with the unwavering contention that the shots were fired from the Texas School Book Depository building. Let us follow the changing official reports as they attempt such a reconciliation.

The three doctors who attended the President at Parkland Memorial Hospital immediately after the shooting stated to reporters at the hospital that one of the bullets had *entered* the President's throat 'just' below the Adam's apple. There is a great difference between an entrance and an exit wound, and all three doctors claimed to have dealt daily with gun wounds. The bullet these doctors further stated, ranged downward without exiting. If the President had been shot as his car approached the TSBD along Houston Street, then the nature of the throat wound would be consistent with the allegation that the shots were fired from the sixth floor of that building. This was the *first* FBI interpretation. But *all* the witnesses as well as the photographs of the shooting make clear that the car had already made the turn and was heading towards the overpass when the first shot was fired in the President's throat. Photographs indicate his car was seventy-five to one hundred yards *past* the building. The FBI next argued that the President had turned his head around (almost 180 degrees) and was looking back when the first shot was fired. Mrs. Connally contradicted this by stating that she was speaking to the President immediately before he was shot—and she was sitting directly in front of Mrs. Kennedy. The films also show the President facing forward as the first shot struck him. How, then, can a bullet shot from behind enter Kennedy's throat from the front?

If the place of the shooting is fixed, if the posture of the President is fixed, then the consistency of the final account can only be achieved by altering the initial interpretation about the nature of the President's wound. After the three physicians were questioned by the FBI they issued a statement reversing their earlier view—on which they had been unanimous and definite. The throat wound, they now say, is an *exit* wound. These doctors state that they are, however, unable to talk to reporters or to discuss the matter further.

But there remain other pieces of information which officials have not reconciled with the latest statement of the doctors. The first police bulletin, overheard by a reporter waiting for the President's motorcade at a point farther along the route, was that 'all firing appears to have come from the overpass'—in front of the car. The first radio accounts of the assassination stated that a policeman rushed to the overpass and was seen chasing two persons on the overpass. Ominously, nothing further is ever mentioned about this report. The front windshield of the President's car had a bullet hole in it. The Secret Service prevented reporters at the hospital from coming close enough to determine the direction of the bullet. The car was then flown back to Washington and remained in the custody of the Secret Service. Eight days later, the windshield of the car was replaced. (It is not known whether the shattered windshield was destroyed.) Finally, four reporters of the Dallas *Morning News*, witnesses to the assassination, who were standing between the overpass and the TSBD, all claim that the shots were fired from *in front* of the President's car.

How many shots were there altogether? According to the official report *three* shots were fired. But there appears to be *five* bullets. A fragmented bullet was found in the car (this is most likely the bullet which struck the President in the head and then exited); there was the bullet that 'struck' the President in the throat; there was the bullet that struck Governor Connally; there was a bullet found by the Secret Service on a stretcher, presumably the President's (although its origin is by no means definite); and there was a bullet found by a Dallas policeman in the

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* readers who wish to pursue these other, I refer them to the following ense Brief for Oswald,' by Mark Lane *ardian*, December 19, 1963), 'Seeds of ck Minnis and Staughton Lynd (*New* ember 21, 1963), 'Oswald and the FBI,' ldman (*Nation*, January 27, 1964).

THE RIDDLE OF DALLAS

By MORDECAI BRIENBERG

The author of this article, a former Rhodes Scholar from Canada, is a lecturer in sociology at Berkeley, California.

There are two widely held interpretations of President Kennedy's assassination and the events in Dallas. The 'liberal' position contends that Lee Harvey Oswald was a product of the hatred and the violence preached by 'extremists of all kinds.' In this view, radicals of the right *and* the left are responsible for the assassination. The 'conservative' interpretation traces responsibility for the assassination to 'leftists and Communists' *alone*, for, they contend, 'was not Oswald a professed Marxist?' But more crucial than the differences in these two postures are their similarities. Both presume that Lee Harvey Oswald was, in fact, guilty of the murder of the President; both by-pass an examination of whether or not this assertion is demonstrable.

Some very few Americans have taken seriously the tradition that a man is presumed innocent until *proven* guilty. These individuals have attempted to assess the evidence in the case. My purpose in this article is to summarise their minority inquiries in order to make more widely known some pertinent information.*

The complete case *against* Lee Harvey Oswald is contained in the FBI and Secret Service report submitted to the Warren Commission, which is unavailable to the public. However, the essence of the 'water-tight case' against Oswald was presented in a nation-wide radio and television statement made by the District Attorney of Dallas, Henry Wade. This statement was made after Oswald was murdered, while still in police custody. The FBI and the Secret Service have themselves 'leaked' to the news media information from their own subsequent investigations. What follows is a brief résumé of the *official* reconstruction of the assassination.

Lee Harvey Oswald, positioned at the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building (TSBD), fired three rifle shots at the President's car as it was moving away from the building. The President was struck twice, once in the neck and once in the head; Governor Connally of Texas was struck once. This occurred between 12.30 and 12.31. Oswald then walked down four flights of stairs to the second floor of the building, where he took a coke from the coke-machine. A policeman who rushed into the building immediately after the shooting approached Oswald, selecting him from among several persons gathered around the coke-machine. But the owner of the TSBD, who was accompanying the policeman, intervened and stated that Oswald 'works in the building.' Presumably satisfied by this comment, the policeman discontinued his interrogation and ran to the back door. It is only after this brief encounter with the law that Oswald is alleged to have left the building itself. He supposedly walked several blocks to catch a bus which he took for several more blocks, he then boarded a taxi and finally found his way to his apartment. After taking a jacket from his room, he left, and some time later he shot a policeman, officer Tippit. Finally, it is alleged, Oswald entered a movie theatre where his 'suspicious movements' caused the cashier to call for the police. It was in the theatre that Oswald was arrested.

The official account of the Kennedy assassination consists of assertions about (*a*) the murder weapon; (*b*) the place from which the shots were fired, and the number of shots fired, (*c*) the escape of the alleged assassin, and (*d*) the murder of officer Tippit. I will critically examine each aspect in turn, questioning the plausibility of the official account and pointing out the significant discrepancies that appear when earlier explanations are matched against the final account that I have just outlined.

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Aside from questions about the rifle itself and the alias under which it was purchased, what evidence is there that *Oswald* fired the rifle? The results of paraffin tests, administered to Oswald to determine whether or not he had recently fired a weapon, are on record in Dallas. While positive results in such tests can be produced by contact with substances other than gunpowder, negative results definitely indicate that a person has not recently fired a weapon. The firing of a rifle leaves gunpowder traces on the hands and face, if it is fired from the shoulder. And it would seem rather ridiculous for a person to have fired a rifle with telescopic sights from the hip. The results of the paraffin tests were positive for Oswald's right and left hands. The paraffin tests on Oswald's face proved negative. Moreover, contrary to Wade's assertion on November 22 about palm prints, the FBI now states that 'no palm prints were found on the rifle.'

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President's throat 'just below t
There is a great difference bet
and an exit wound, and all thr
to have dealt daily with gun w
these doctors further stated,
without exiting. If the Preside
as his car approached the TSB
Street, then the nature of t
would be consistent with the
shots were fired *from* the si
building. This was the first F
But *all* the witnesses as well a
of the shooting make clear
already made the turn and wa
the overpass when the first
the President's throat. Photog
car was seventy-five to one hu
the building. The FBI next arg
dent had turned his head
180 degrees) and was looking b
shot was fired. Mrs Connally
by stating that she was speakin
immediately before he was sh
sitting directly in front of M
films also show the Presiden
as the first shot struck him.
bullet shot from behind enter
from the front?

If the place of the shootin
posture of the President is fir
sistency of the final account ca
by altering the initial interpr
nature of the President's woun
physicians were questioned
issued a statement reversing th
on which they had been unani
The throat wound, they now
wound. These doctors state th
ever, unable to talk to reporter
matter further.

But there remain other piec
which officials have not reconc
statement of the doctors. The fi
overheard by a reporter waiti
dent's motorcade at a point
route, was that 'all firing appe
from the overpass'—in front
first radio accounts of the as
that a policeman rushed to the
seen chasing two persons
Ominously, nothing further
about this report. The front
President's car had a bullet ho
Service prevented reporters at
coming close enough to detem
of the bullet. The car was th
Washington and remained in
Secret Service. Eight days lat
of the car was replaced. (It is n
the shattered windshield was d
four reporters of the Dallas Af
nesses to the assassination, w
between the overpass and the
that the shots were fired *fro*
President's car.

How many shots were fired
cording to the official report
fired. But there appears to be *f*
mented bullet was found in th
likely the bullet which struck t
head and then exited); there
'struck' the President in the
the bullet that struck Governo
was a bullet found by the Se
stretcher, presumably the Pre
its origin is by no means d
was a bullet found by a Dalla

*For those readers who wish to pursue these arguments further, I refer them to the following articles: 'Defense Brief for Oswald,' by Mark Lane (*National Guardian*, December 19, 1963), 'Seeds of Doubt,' by Jack Minnis and Staughton Lynd (*New Republic*, December 21, 1963), 'Oswald and the FBI,' by Harold Feldman (*Nation*, January 27, 1964).

he point where the other shots struck
lent and the Governor. Did Oswald
five shots in five and a half seconds,
experts are highly sceptical that an
marksman could have accurately fired
's in that time?

Escape

ssible for Oswald to have done every-
official account attributes to him
he time of the shooting and his arrival
rtment? The shooting took place be-
30 and 12.31. Oswald arrived at his
., according to his landlady, at 12.45.
account states he arrived at 1.0 p.m. This
o mentions 'choked downtown traffic.'
ing to the official version, Oswald's
was about four miles In uncongested
e taxi could average twenty miles per
f the journey would then take twelve
Thus if Oswald arrived at 12.45, he
ve had two minutes to (*a*) hide the
(*b*) walk from the sixth to the second
find coins and get a coke from the
(*d*) converse with a policeman; (*e*)
building and walk four blocks to a
ide the bus several blocks; and (*g*) get
us and hail a taxi. But if the traffic
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per hour. Even if we allow that Oswald
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one William Waley.

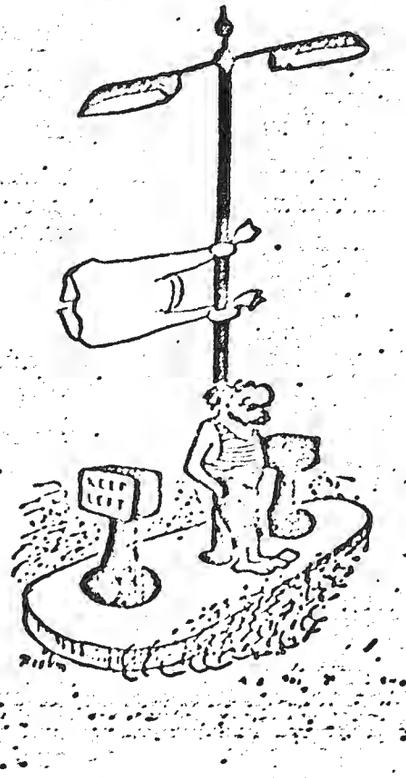
ald were the assassin, what motive
have for returning to his apartment?
ly to pick up his jacket, which is the
ount? Mrs Kennedy complained that
of the 'sweltering heat.' If Oswald was
to facilitate his escape, why, then, did
150 dollars in the dresser of his room?
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making his 'escape.'

'er of Tippit

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describing the murderer as 'short,
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It might be argued in defence of the investigating agencies that in the atmosphere of excitement that followed Kennedy's assassination contradictions and imprecisions were due to 'honest' confusion. Granted that confusion existed, why, then, should the officials be *continuously* certain of one thing, Oswald's guilt? Why is Oswald's presumed guilt the constant in this sea of incomplete and conflicting evidence? Now, supposedly, the confusions have been clarified into a single consistent and convincing account. But if the case is convincing and consistent, why should witnesses refuse to comment to the press after they have been questioned by the FBI? Why has Marina Oswald been held in the custody of the Secret Service since the murder of her husband, more than two months ago? She has had no direct and personal contact with any of her friends, with her mother-in-law, or with any reporter. Every communication to her, and every statement by her, first passes through the hands of a public-relations officer and a lawyer appointed 'in her interest' by the Secret Service. Why, if the case is so convincing, has physical evidence, such as the windshield of the President's car, been unavailable for public examination? An alternative hypothesis to that of 'honest' confusion is the hypothesis that the initial confusion and the present secrecy are attributable to incongruities between the presumption of Oswald's guilt and the inadequacy and intransigence of the evidence which would validate such a presumption.



And if the evidence is 'intransigent,' an critical examination of the official account se to demonstrate, why have the Dallas police, th FBI and the Secret Service been so unrelentin in their efforts to prove *Oswald's* guilt? In th pressure for an arrest, did the Dallas police con sider Oswald an appropriate scapegoat becaus he was first on *their* list of 'subversives'?

The Federal agencies may have differen motives. One hypothesis, which certainly can not be conclusively demonstrated, suggests tha Oswald worked for Federal investigatory agencies such as the FBI and the CIA This hypothesis seeks to account for other wise unexplained incidents in Oswald's life While Oswald was employed he worked at mini mum wages; but more frequently he was unem ployed. Yet somehow he had the financia resources to travel to Mexico, to print politi literature privately, and to pay a stenographe to transcribe a book critical of the Soviet Union which he was writing. The FBI early acknow ledged that Oswald regularly received money through the mail; but it has not yet stated the source. If the money came from a 'left-wing' or ganisation, what reason would the FBI have fo keeping this secret? Oswald had in his possession the private phone number and the automobile licence number of the FBI official in charge o 'subversives' in Dallas. This information is not obtainable from the telephone directory. More over, the agent had contacted Oswald severa times before the assassination.

Passports are not quickly granted, and Cuba sympathisers have found them particularly diffi cult to obtain. But despite Oswald's 'defection' to the Soviet Union, despite his activity in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, he was able to obtain a passport 'within a single day.' With this passport he travelled to Mexico City to try to obtain visas to travel to Cuba and the Soviet Union. Both countries refused him entrance.

Most striking is the fact that Oswald was no under surveillance during the President's visit Supposedly, the greatest security precautions ever taken to protect a President were instituted in Dallas. (The night before Kennedy's arrival posters were pasted which showed front and side views of the President under the caption 'Wanted—Dead or Alive.') People who advo cated integration of Texas schools were under surveillance, but this 'Marxist,' 'defector,' 'pro Castroite' was unwatched. One is led to ask: is the FBI trying to close the case in order to hide the fact that Oswald was in their employ, or in the employ of another investigatory agency?

The Warren Commission—which include Allen Dulles, former head of the CIA; John McCloy; Senator Russell of Georgia; Congress man Boggs of Louisiana; Senator Cooper of Kentucky; Congressman Ford of Michigan —might be a source of some consolation if it were probing for an answer to these worrisome questions. Ironically, the Commission provokes more questions about its own operation than it allays about the operation of other agencies. Its hearings are conducted in secret; and it appears to be restricting itself to a re-examination of the FBI and Secret Service evidence. The accused's constitutional rights to due process of the law, to public trial, to a defence attorney, to the cross-examination of prosecution evidence and witnesses—all these safeguards institutionalised in court procedure have been ignored in the hearing of this Commission. Why, one must again ask, does the Warren Commission judge *in camera*, and by such arbitrary procedures?

grass at the point where the other shots struck the President and the Governor. Did Oswald now fire five shots in five and a half seconds, when rifle experts are highly sceptical that an excellent marksman could have accurately fired three shots in that time?

(c) The Escape

Is it possible for Oswald to have done everything the official account attributes to him between the time of the shooting and his arrival at his apartment? The shooting took place between 12.30 and 12.31. Oswald arrived at his apartment, according to his landlady, at 12.45. Another account states he arrived at 1.0 p.m. This report also mentions 'choked downtown traffic.'

According to the official version, Oswald's taxi ride was about four miles In uncongested traffic, the taxi could average twenty miles per hour, and the journey would then take twelve minutes. Thus if Oswald arrived at 12.45, he would have had two minutes to (*a*) hide the weapon; (*b*) walk from the sixth to the second floor; (*c*) find coins and get a coke from the machine; (*d*) converse with a policeman; (*e*) leave the building and walk four blocks to a bus; (*f*) ride the bus several blocks; and (*g*) get off the bus and hail a taxi. But if the traffic were congested, a taxi could only average about ten miles per hour. Even if we allow that Oswald did not arrive in this case until 1.0 p.m., he would still have not more than *five* minutes to accomplish these same acts.

It does not seem too plausible that the alleged sequence of events could have taken place within the allotted time. But official reversals cast even further doubt on the validity of their interpretations. According to Wade's first account, the taxi-driver who picked up Oswald was named Darryl Click. But when *private* investigation indicated that Mr. Click had never driven a taxi in Dallas, District Attorney Wade reversed his statement. The name of the taxi-driver was now given as one William Waley.

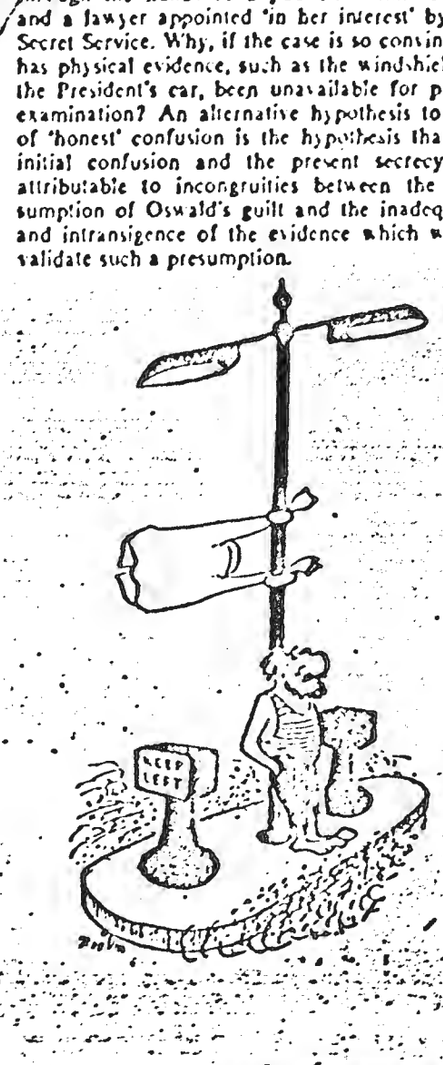
If Oswald were the assassin, what motive would he have for returning to his apartment? Was it only to pick up his jacket, which is the police account? Mrs. Kennedy complained that afternoon of the 'sweltering heat.' If Oswald was returning to facilitate his escape, why, then, did he leave 150 dollars in the dresser of his room? He only had thirteen dollars in his pocket when he was arrested. For a man who had supposedly planned the assassination and carried it out so successfully, he was remarkably 'unplanned' and chaotic in making his 'escape.'

(d) Murder of Tippit

Oswald, it should be remembered, was first arrested for the murder of officer Tippit. This, too, was a 'water-tight case.' District Attorney Wade claimed that he had sent twenty-three men to the electric chair on less evidence than that which he had against Oswald. After making several conflicting statements about where Tippit was shot, Wade ultimately acknowledged he didn't know the scene of the crime. The *one* witness of the Tippit murder has sworn an affidavit describing the murderer as 'short, stocky, and with bushy hair.' I would describe Oswald, from the pictures I have seen, as slight, balding, and perhaps short. And what of the pistol with which Tippit was murdered? No statement was made by the police as to whether the pistol found on Oswald at the time of his arrest was the pistol which fired the shots killing Tippit. A strange omission in a 'water-tight case.' Wade did claim, however, that the police had a marked bullet which 'mis-fired' when Oswald supposedly tried to kill the arresting officer. The policeman himself gave a different account of the arrest, stating that he prevented Oswald from firing the pistol at all by placing his finger behind the trigger before Oswald could pull it. Confronted by the contradiction, Wade yet again changed his version to accord with that of the policeman Thus at one moment Wade claims to have a marked bullet in his possession, the next moment he denies he has such physical evidence. In the Tippit case, as in the Kennedy case, there is distortion, a reversal of interpretations and a mishandling of crucial physical evidence.

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The Warren Commissio
Allen Dulles, former head
McCloy; Senator Russell of
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Warren Commission judge
such arbitrary procedures?

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

May 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President J. F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which was furnished to you by letter dated April 8, 1964.

Your attention is directed to pages 69 through 72 which reveal information concerning Morton Brown, also known as Mordecai Brienberg, author of the article "The Riddle of Dallas." This article appeared in the March 6, 1964, issue of the "Spectator" published by "The Spectator Ltd., 99 Gower Street, London, W. C. 1, England."

Enclosed are two copies of the article which were reproduced from a copy of the "Spectator" obtained from the Library of Congress.

Mr. Morton Brown has never been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Our files contain an article published in the "Daily Californian," Berkley, California, on March 11, 1963, captioned "End the Speaker Ban." The article revealed that on Monday, February 8, 1963, the Administration of the University of California denied the Department of History use of the University facilities to hold one lecture of its regular colloquial series. The justification for the Administration's refusal was based upon an interpretation of Rule Five of the Kerr Directive, which in substance states that speakers cannot use a University Forum

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan (Enc 1)
KMR:vhm /map
(9)

62-109060-3069

19 MAY 14 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

MAY 13 2 20 PM '64

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BY COURIER SERVICE
MAY 14 1964
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

for propagandistic purposes. The scheduled speaker was Dr. Herbert Aptheker, editor of the communist monthly "Political Affairs." Included under the article was the following statement: "We, the undersigned faculty and graduate students of the University of California, protest the existence of the speaker ban and the unwarranted interference by the Administration in the affairs of an academic department of the University." Under this statement were numerous printed names among which appeared the name "Morton Brown," who may be identical with the author of the article "The Riddle of Dallas."

"Political Affairs" was cited by the Subversive Activities Control Board on April 20, 1953. It was described as being among publications which "are or were during their existence official and controlled organs" of the Communist Party of the United States of America.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

[redacted] University of California, Berkley, identity protected, received information from John Gold, New York correspondent for the "London Times," the article "The Riddle of Dallas" written by "Mordecai Brienberg" appeared in the 3/6/64 issue of the "Spectator," a "Highly respectable newspaper." The article attempted to discredit the American system of Justice, the FBI, the Secret Service and others connected with the Oswald and Ruby cases. The article attempted to show Oswald was not guilty of the assassination. Gold conducted an inquiry and determined Brienberg was identical with Brown, a graduate student at University of California. Brown admitted to Gold he was the author. The "Spectator" is

published by "The Spectator Ltd., 99 Gower Street, London, W. C. 1, England," Printed in England by "Gale & Polden Ltd., 28 Craven Street, London, W. C. 2, at their Wellington Press.,

1
SF 89-58
DEJ/msl

On March 18, 1964, an individual who requested his identity not be divulged but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised as follows:

On March 17, 1964, the source received a telephone call from JOHN GOLD, who identified himself as the New York correspondent for the "London Times" newspaper, London, England. GOLD stated that he has been assigned to cover and report on the JACK RUBY trial at Dallas. GOLD expressed grave concern over a news story published March 6, 1964, in "The Spectator", a highly respectable London newspaper. GOLD continued, because of the prestige of the "Spectator", the news story in question has appeared or will appear in leading news media throughout Europe.

The news article entitled "The Riddle of Dallas" carries as its author MORDECAI BRIENBERG. "The author of this article, a former Rhodes Scholar from Canada, is a lecturer in sociology at Berkeley, California."

According to GOLD, the essence of this news article is an attempt to show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is not guilty of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and an attempt to show that justice is not being done in the OSWALD - RUBY case. GOLD continued that the article is an attempt to discredit the American system of justice, the FBI, the Secret Service, the Dallas District Attorney and others connected with this case. GOLD is concerned that a very wrong impression of the actual events which happened in Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963, is being conveyed in this article. The article, according to GOLD, is an attempt to raise grave doubts in the minds of readers.

The source of this information advised that the news article also appeared in the March 10, 1964, issue of the "Christian Science Monitor."

After GOLD's call March 17, 1964, the source advised that he checked records of the University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, California, and records of the Rhodes Scholarship, and determined that no person by

ENCLOSURE

3069

the name MORDECAI BRIENBERG is now or ever has been affiliated with the University of California at Berkeley, and no record of such a person could be found who had been named a Rhodes Scholar.

On March 18, 1964, the source received another telephone call from GOLD stating he had conducted his own inquiry regarding MORDECAI BRIENBERG and had learned that BRIENBERG is identical with MORTON BROWN, a former teaching assistant at University of California at Berkeley, and is presently a graduate student of University of California at Berkeley.

GOLD was placed in telephonic contact with MORTON BROWN on March 18, 1964, at University of California at Berkeley, at which time BROWN (greatly astonished, according to GOLD) admitted writing the above mentioned article and sending it to friends at Oxford University, Cambridge, England. BROWN then told GOLD that his friends at Oxford University had placed the article in "The Spectator."

The source also advised that he had received a telephone call on March 18, 1964, from "News Week" magazine regarding this article, at which time the "News Week" representative stated his intention of publishing the article.

The source furnished the following background information regarding MORTON BROWN:

Date of birth	January 10, 1938
Place of birth	Edmonton, Canada
Education	BA degree from Alberta University, Canada, 1959, in political science; Attended Oxford University, 1961, with a major in political philosophy; Teaching assistant, University of California at Berkeley, California, 1961 - 1963; Presently graduate student in social science, University of California at Berkeley.

3

SF 89-58
DEJ/msl

Present address	6515 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland 9, California
Former address	(1951) - 161 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley, California
Home address	138 Saint Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

AL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 12 1964
TELETYPE

Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI CHICAGO

4:34 PM CDST URGENT 5/12/64 JLS

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, LAST, DALLAS TEXAS.

RE BU PHONE CALL TO CHICAGO THIS DATE.

ZAPRUDER CAMERA OBTAINED THIS DATE FROM BELL AND HOWELL COMPANY BEING FORWARDED TO DALLAS VIA AMSD, RM THIS DATE.

END

WA LRA

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DDL AK

FBI DALLAS

XO

REC. 13 62-109060-3070
11 MAY 17 1964
52 MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 6, 1964

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 1, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission staff member, called SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits.

Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Cortlandt Cunningham received from Mr. Eisenberg on May 1, 1964, the listed exhibits which are presently in Bureau custody.

The photography will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

It is noted that De Mohrenschildt Exhibits 1 through 15 and Commission Exhibits number 387, 391 and 392 did not originate from the Bureau, therefore, they will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Exhibits not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs.

62-109060
ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP
REC-11

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:sh
(10)

MAY 15 1964

MAY 10

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3/6/64

"EXHIBITS TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED"

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D77	Cadigan No. 1	One roll of microfilm
D4	Cadigan No. 2	Letter to Secretary of Navy by Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 3	Photographs of State Department records re Oswald
J1 D77	Cadigan No. 3	Composite photograph of order blank to Klein's and face of envelope addressed to Klein's
D4 K4	Cadigan No. 4	Composite photograph consisting of one page of letter to Secretary of Navy and one page of letter to USMC (both from Oswald)
D67	Cadigan No. 5	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 6	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 7	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D67	Cadigan No. 8	Photograph of letter to State Department from Oswald
D4	Cadigan No. 9	Photograph of letter to Secretary of Navy from Oswald
D3	Cadigan No. 10	Photograph of Oswald's passport application
D19	Cadigan No. 11	Photograph of Postal Money Order to Klein's from A. Hidell
D27	Cadigan No. 12	Mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	Cadigan No. 13	Photograph of Oswald's Post Office Change of Address Form
D18	Cadigan No. 14	Photograph of Change of Address Order from Post Office
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 15	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 16	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name

XEROX
MAY 15 1964

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ENCLOSURE

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 17	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
D206 D207	Cadigan No. 18	D206 is USMC Certificate of Service D207 is SSS Notice of Classification bearing Oswald's name
B1	Cadigan No. 19	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
D44 D206	Cadigan No. 20	Photograph of SSS Notice of Classification and USMC Certificate of Service
B1	Cadigan No. 21	Photograph of USMC Certificate of Service and SSS Registration Certificate
D22	Cadigan No. 22	Photograph of POD Forms 3575 and 1093
D47	Cadigan No. 23	Photograph of Small Pox Vaccination Certificate
D47	Cadigan No. 24	Photograph of WHO Vaccination Certificate
	Cadigan No. 25	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 26	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 27	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	Cadigan No. 28	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 29	Photograph of letter in Russian script
D30	Cadigan No. 30	Photograph of letter in Russian script
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 1	Reproduction of telegram dated July 12, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 2	Letter dated July 31, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from C. J. Charles
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 3	Reproduction of envelope addressed to Paul Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 4	Letter from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 5	Letter dated July 27, 1962, to Jean de Menil from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 6	Memorandum re Haitian Holding Company from De Mohrenschildt dated August 1, 1962
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 7	Reproduction of telegram dated August 3, 1962, to De Mohrenschildt from Tardieu
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 8	Reproduction of envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt and addressed to Paul Raigorodsky
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 9	Reproduction of letter dated September 12, 1963, to Raigorodsky from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 10	Corporate structure diagram dated August 27, 1962, Port-au-Prince
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 11	Reproduction of a map of Haiti
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 12	Letter to Janet Lee Auchincloss dated February 2, 1964, from De Mohrenschildt
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 13	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Dallas, Texas, showing address of Janet Lee Auchincloss
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 14	Letter dated December 12, 1963, to Janet Auchincloss from De Mohrenschildt

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
	De Mohrenschildt Exhibit No. 15	Envelope bearing return address of De Mohrenschildt, Port-au-Prince, addressed to Hugh Auchincloss
	773	Composite photograph of Klein's mail-order coupon and envelope addressed to Klein's bearing return address of A. Hidell
D28	774	Employment Application dated August 6, 1964, to Cosmos Shipping Company signed by Oswald
D6	775	"Affidavit of Support to American Embassy" from Oswald
D11	776	Twelve canceled checks payable to Oswald from Jaggars Chiles Stovall Incorporated
D16	777	Library card application signed by Oswald
D67	778	Two photographs of two letters to State Department from Oswald
D117	779	Two hand printed pages on loose-leaf paper re CPUSA
D5	780	USMC file on Oswald
D3	781	Oswald's passport application
D6	782	Three letters from Oswald to INS
D46	783	Letter to ACLU from Oswald and ACLU Membership Card of Oswald's
	784	Three photographs of standard writing specimens from Oswald
	785	Composite photograph of mail-order coupon to Klein's and envelope addressed to Klein's from A. Hidell
	786	Diagram showing slant of letter "U"
	787	Diagram of letter "R"
D19	788	U. S. Postal money order payable to Klein's

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
D19	789	Photograph of above money order
	790	Photograph of mail-order coupon to Seaport Traders Incorporated
D17	791	Post Office Box Application of Oswald's
D17	792	Photograph of above Post Office Box Application
D18	793	Post Office Change of Address Form dated May 12, 1963
D18	794	Photograph of above
D207	795	SSS Notice of Classification bearing name of Hidell
D207	796	Photograph of above
D207	797	Photograph of reverse side of above
D207	798	Photograph of above
D207	799	Photograph of above
B1	801	SSS Notice of Classification to Oswald
B1	802	SSS Registration Certificate of Oswald's
D206	806	USMC Certificate of Service bearing name of Hidell
D206	807	Photograph of above
D206	808	Photograph of reverse side of above
D206	809	Photograph of front side of above
D206	810	Photograph of reverse side of above
444	813	WHO Vaccination Certificate
444	814	Photograph of above
444	815	Photograph of above
	816	Two 3 x 5 cards bearing rubber stamp imprints of Oswald's New Orleans' address and dated June 8, 1963
D22	817	Post Office Box Application of Oswald
D22	818	Photograph of above

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
B1	819	Photograph of FPCC Membership Card
D18	821	Letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald
D24	110	Sheet of paper bearing Russian and English writing
	361	Diagram showing vicinity of assassination in Dallas, Texas
	362	First floor floor plan of Texas Book Depository
	387	Autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	391	Supplementary autopsy report - Naval Medical School
	392	Medical statements, admission notes - Parkland Memorial Hospital
	566	Photomicrograph of C14 and C1 bullets
C2	567	Bullet fragment from President's car
	568	Photomicrograph of C14 and C2 bullets
C3	569	Bullet fragment from President's car
	570	Photomicrograph of C14 and C3 bullets
C14A	572	Test bullets from C14 rifle
B29	18	2 1/2" x 4" gray plastic address notebook

"ITEMS PREVIOUSLY PHOTOGRAPHED AND OTHER ITEMS RETURNED TO BUREAU CUSTODY"

156	55	Envelopes and contents in Russian language

Item No.	Commission's Exhibit No.	Description
157	56	Envelopes and contents in Russian language
159	66	Envelopes and contents in Russian language
283 (D9)	115	Box containing Warrior Rubber Stamp Kit (Oswald's name)
D27	135	Mail-order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell used to order gun
D18		Change of address card, SS registration card, two employment applications and letter by Oswald
116		45 sheets of English writing which appears to be a diary
117 (D43)		Sheets of ink printing re CPUSA
D11		26 checks, questionaires, et cetera, in Oswald's handwriting
D22		POD Forms signed by Oswald
D17		Application for Post Office Box
260		3 x 5 cards bearing names of G. Hall, A. J. Hidell, B. Davis and V. T. Lee
328		Russian-English Distionary and stenographer's notebook containing Russian-Spanish vocabulary
D96		Envelope postmarked 11/10/62, addressed to N.Y. Labor News Company from Oswald
D71		SS Notice of Classification in name of A.J. Hidell
D155		One homemade paper clipboard
D30	1	Letter in Russian dated 4/10/63

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re San Antonio teletype to the Director dated 4/29/64 and Butel to El Paso dated 4/30/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being enclosed for the Dallas and San Antonio Offices and one copy of the letterhead memorandum is being enclosed for the Houston Office.

An information copy of this communication and letterhead memorandum is being directed to the Houston Office in view of the interest of the Houston Office in this matter as set out in referenced San Antonio teletype.

Security Patrol Clerk DONALD R. HALE of the El Paso Office, received the telephone call from CARROLL at about 5:30 AM on the morning of April 29, 1964.

5 - ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 5) (REG.)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 2) (REG.)
1 - Houston (62-2155) (Enc. 1) (Info) (REG.)
2 - San Antonio (89-67) (Encs. 2) (REG.)
1 - El Paso

REC-11 62-109060-8052

18 MAY 4 1964

DJR/jcs
(9)

cc: Wick
cc: Rosen

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 18 1964

EP 89-52

The information furnished to the Dallas Office by Dr. JOHN REITMANN is not being included in the letterhead memorandum submitted by the El Paso Office and the reporting of this information is being left up to the Dallas Office.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in view of the fact that it contains information furnished to the FBI by [redacted] on a highly confidential basis.

Noted that the enclosed letterhead memorandum contains a statement of [redacted] to the effect that the information furnished by him should be disseminated to no one other than the Warren Commission in connection with its inquiry into the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The Bureau and interested offices will be immediately advised of any additional information developed regarding this matter by the El Paso Office.

HOXIE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

202 U. S. Court House
El Paso, Texas 79901

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Paul Carroll

On November 22, 1963, PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, Apartment 4, 1100 Los Angeles Street, El Paso, Texas, appeared at the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and advised Special Agent ROBERT G. ABEGGLEN that he had been active in Republican Party affairs for several years, having been Chairman of the Young Republicans at the University of Texas in Austin, Texas, and having attended several Young Republican National Conventions. He said it was his opinion that there was a conspiracy between the John Birch Society and the American Nazi Party in 1961 and early 1962 to take over control of the Republican Party and then to take over the Government of the United States by force, if necessary. CARROLL stated that this "enterprise" was made up largely of retired Army personnel, but he could not furnish any facts to substantiate this allegation.

CARROLL advised that he was born December 19, 1933, at Waco, Texas, and graduated from the University of Texas, at Austin, Texas. [redacted]

CARROLL stated that he is presently unemployed, but is working on a book that he is writing.

DECLASSIFIED BY 2540
7-5-77

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

At approximately 5:30 AM, on April 29, 1964, PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, who currently resides at 1239 North Ohio Street, El Paso, telephonically advised a representative of the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had received a subpoena to appear before a Court of Inquiry investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY. He said this subpoena had been issued by CHRIS [illegible], Justice of the Peace, Austin, Texas. He said he wanted the advice of the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding this subpoena. CARROLL was invited to come to the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 7:30 AM, the same date for interview, but he failed to appear.

At approximately 8:50 AM, on April 29, 1964, Mrs. VIRGINIA S. TURNER, City Editor, "El Paso Herald Post", an evening daily newspaper in El Paso, telephonically advised Special Agent DAVID J. REID that PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL and his attorney, ROBERT W. [illegible], had made an appointment with representatives of the "El Paso Herald Post" for an interview regarding the subpoena issued to him to appear before a Court of Inquiry investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. TURNER said that the interview with CARROLL and his attorney was scheduled for 9:00 AM, the same date, and added that CARROLL had requested representatives of the "El Paso Herald Post" to contact the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and request that an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation be present during the interview between CARROLL and representatives of the "El Paso Herald Post". Mrs. TURNER also stated that CARROLL advised the "El Paso Herald Post" representatives that he would make an airplane reservation for an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to accompany him to Austin, Texas, in connection with his appearance before the above mentioned Court of Inquiry.

Mrs. TURNER was advised that an Agent of the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation would

not be present during the above mentioned interview, and would not accompany CARROLL to Austin, Texas. Mrs. TURNER was requested to have CARROLL contact the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation if he had any pertinent information in his possession regarding the assassination. Mrs. TURNER was also requested to contact the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation if CARROLL furnished representatives of the "El Paso Herald Post" any pertinent information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. TURNER subsequently advised the same date that CARROLL told a jumbled story to representatives of the "El Paso Herald Post", stating he had once made a comment that he was writing a book on the assassination of President KENNEDY, but had been bought off and had discontinued this undertaking. Mrs. TURNER said that CARROLL claimed that he kiddingly had made the above statement and believed his name had been turned in to authorities, which resulted in the above mentioned subpoena. Mrs. TURNER concluded from statements made by CARROLL that he had never attempted to write a book about the assassination of President KENNEDY, and had no information regarding the assassination.

At approximately 11:30 AM on April 29, 1964, CARROLL frantically called the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and told the switchboard operator that it was an emergency call. Assistant Special Agent in Charge JAMES T. MIDDLETON talked to CARROLL, who asked that the Federal Bureau of Investigation call Continental Airlines and hold the flight to Austin, Texas, so that CARROLL could answer his subpoena. CARROLL was invited to the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to discuss the matter.

Shortly before 12 o'clock noon on April 29, 1964, CARROLL appeared at the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation accompanied by his attorney, ROBERT M. BABE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

CARROLL told Assistant Special Agent in Charge MIDDLETON that he wanted an affidavit from the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was not competent to testify before the above mentioned Court of Inquiry since he had given all pertinent information in his possession to the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, none of this information having any bearing upon the assassination. CARROLL said he wanted the Federal Bureau of Investigation to testify to this fact at the above mentioned Board of Inquiry in Austin.

CARROLL was requested to produce the above mentioned subpoena, and he stated that he did not have the subpoena in his possession at that time. CARROLL stated that he would obtain the subpoena and return to the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 1:00 PM. the same date.

Mr. ROBERT H. PAUL, CARROLL's attorney, telephonically advised Assistant Special Agent in Charge MIDDLETON at approximately 1:20 PM. the same date that CARROLL did not wish to bother the Federal Bureau of Investigation any more.

An article appeared on pages 1 and 8, section A, of the "El Paso Herald Post" on April 29, 1964, final edition, entitled "CALL E.P. MAN IN PROBE OF ASSASSINATION". The article states as follows:

"A subpoena was served on a young public relations man in El Paso today, requiring him to appear before a Justice of the Peace in Austin to testify regarding the murder of the late President Kennedy.

"Paul Carroll, a native of Ohio, former University of Texas student, and now employed here in public relations, was served with the subpoena at 3 a.m. today in one of the most incredible developments coming in the wake of the

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

President's assassination.

"The Justice Court of Inquiry and the subpoena of Carroll, resulted from action taken by Bob Looney, candidate-at-large for the Democratic nomination for representative in Congress.

"Mr. Looney, in Austin, and Mr. Carroll, in El Paso, engaged in long telephone conversations last night and today, with Mr. Carroll insisting that he knew nothing about the assassination and Mr. Looney insisting that Mr. Carroll take the witness stand and testify about what he told a man who as yet is not identified officially.

"The Justice Court hearing in Austin was set for 3 p.m. today, but a telephone conversation between Looney and Carroll, with Carroll in the office of his attorney, Robert Rabe, lasted so long that Carroll missed the last plane that could have taken him to Austin in time for today's hearing.

"Mr. Looney said he established that Mr. Carroll conducted an investigation in El Paso relative to certain matters relating to, or possibly having connection with the Kennedy murder. Mr. Looney wants Carroll to testify concerning what he told a certain man about Carroll being paid to stop writing a book.

"It was established today that Carroll did confer or make certain reports to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The subpoena directing Mr. Carroll to appear in the court of Justice of the Peace Curtis Lacy in Austin was served by Atty. Jack Thompson.

"Mr. Carroll raised the point of whether that constituted legal service, whether the lawyer had a legal

right to serve the paper. Mr. Rabe said that probably qualified as legal service, but he was not certain.

"Anyway, Mr. Carroll decided at 10:45 a.m. today to go to Austin and appear in Justice Court as ordered, but found the plane that could take him there would leave in four minutes. He telephoned the FBI, asking that agency to request the airline to hold the plane, but this emergency effort failed.

"Mr. Rabe said at noon he and Mr. Carroll would go to Austin this afternoon, leaving by plane about 3 p.m., and that arrangements had been made for the hearing to be held as soon as convenient after Carroll arrives there.

"Indications were that the hearing would be tomorrow."

At approximately 6:00 PM, on April 29, 1964, PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL was interviewed in the presence of his attorney, ROBERT M. RABE. CARROLL advised Special Agents DAVID J. REID and ROBERT G. APEGGLEN as follows:

CARROLL knew nothing about the assassination of President KENNEDY other than that which he had obtained through the news media. CARROLL never told anyone that he knew anything about President KENNEDY's assassination. The information CARROLL furnished the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY had no relation with, or bearing upon, the assassination. CARROLL did not tell representatives of the "El Paso Herald Post" this date that he had once made the comment that he was writing a book on the assassination of President KENNEDY, but had been bought off and had discontinued this undertaking. CARROLL never made such a statement to anyone else at any time.

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

CARROLL was of the opinion that BROOKS HOLMAN, Attorney, Austin, Texas, a fellow law school student of CARROLL and RABE, was responsible for CARROLL being subpoenaed to appear before the Court of Inquiry at Austin. In May, 1963, CARROLL and HOLMAN were together [redacted] at which time they discussed a variety of subjects. HOLMAN possibly attributed statements to CARROLL on a subsequent occasion to a person or persons who were responsible for CARROLL being subpoenaed to appear before the above mentioned Court of Inquiry.

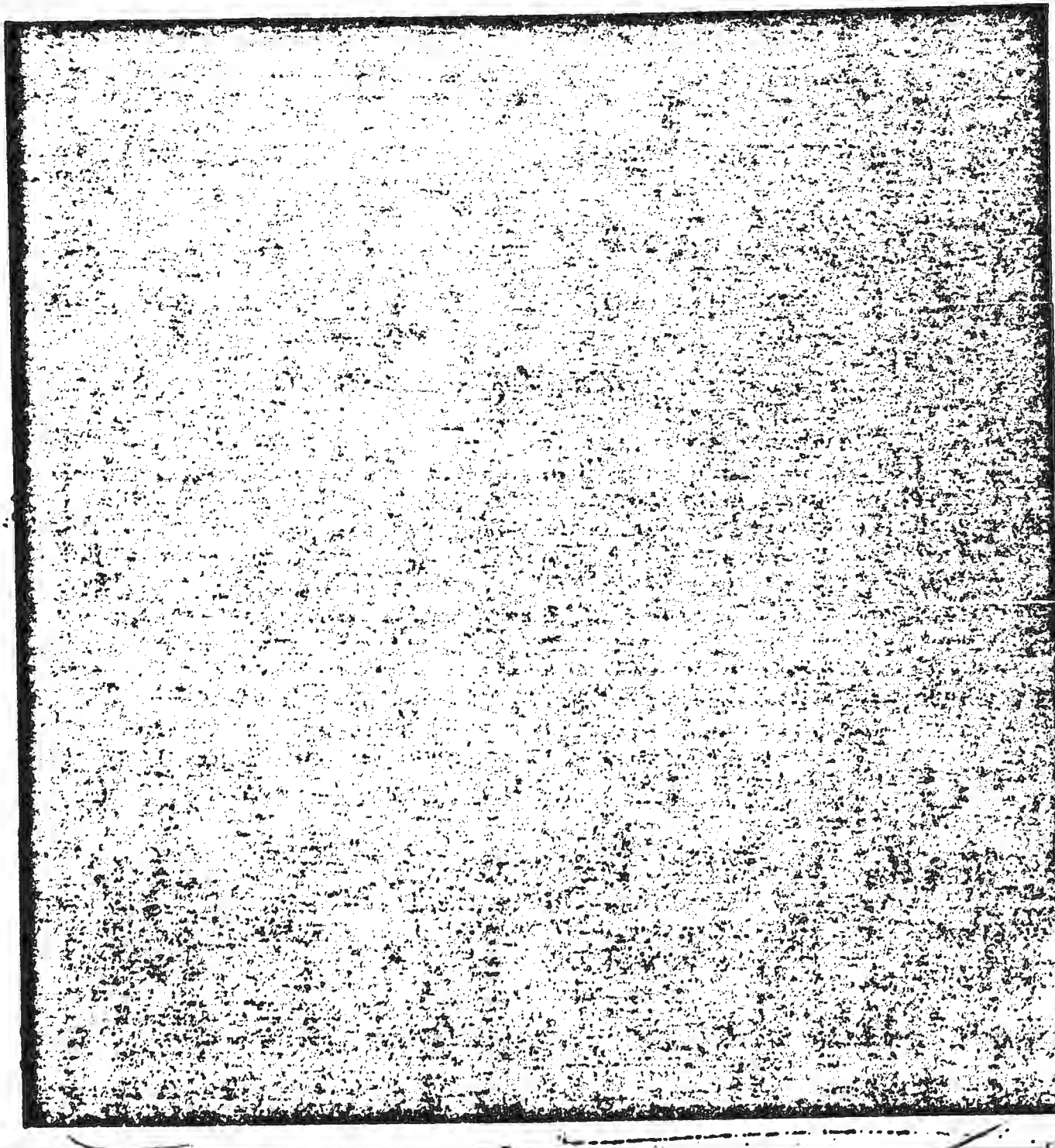
CARROLL requested from the interviewing Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a statement to the effect that CARROLL knew nothing about the assassination of President KENNEDY. CARROLL indicated that he wanted to use such a statement at the above mentioned Court of Inquiry. CARROLL also asked what the policy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was regarding the dissemination of information coming to its attention, and requested that a statement regarding this matter be put into writing and given to him. CARROLL also stated that he had no additional information to furnish regarding the matters he had discussed with a representative of the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

CARROLL was told by the interviewing Agents that the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not disseminate any information to unauthorized persons or agencies. CARROLL's requests for statements from the representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the effect that CARROLL knew nothing about the assassination of President KENNEDY and the Federal Bureau of Investigation policy regarding the dissemination of information were denied.

[redacted]

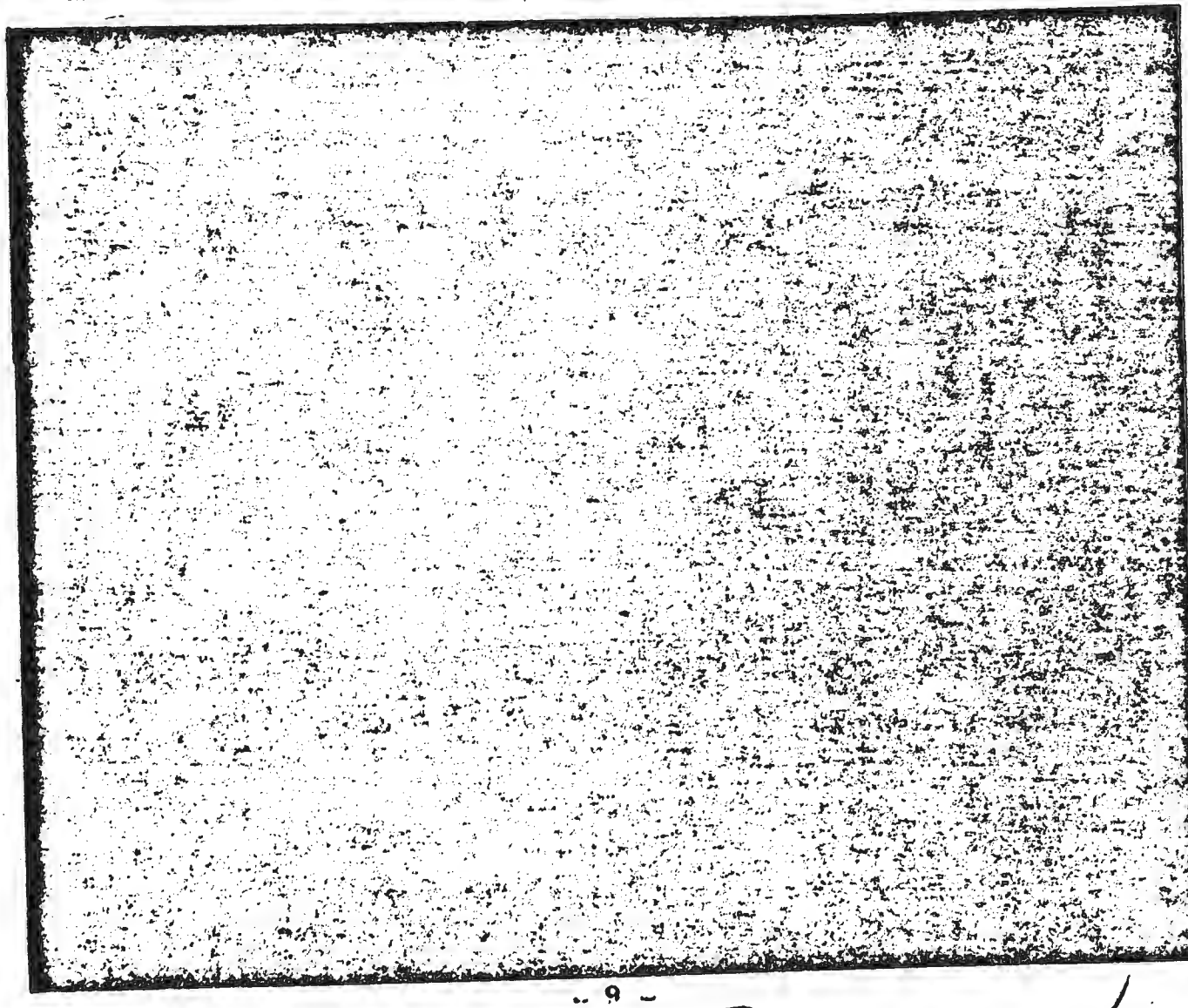
[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963



[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963



[redacted]

[redacted]

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

[redacted]

At approximately 12:30 PM. on May 1, 1964, PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL telephonically advised Special Agent DAVID J. REID that he had been in telephonic contact with CURTIS LACY, Justice of the Peace, Austin, Texas, and had been advised by LACY that LACY was not necessarily interested in having CARROLL appear before a Court of Inquiry, but was desirious of clearing up this matter as it related to CARROLL. CARROLL added that he planned to leave El Paso, Texas, at 1:50 PM. and fly to Austin in order to talk with Mr. LACY and prove to him that he had no information relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

[redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-11

FBI

Date: 5/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re Bureau radiogram to El Paso, San Antonio, Houston and Dallas, 4/30/64, instructing each office to promptly submit a letterhead memorandum in connection with the investigation conducted pertaining to PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies and for El Paso, San Antonio and Houston one copy each of a letterhead memorandum reflecting investigation conducted at Dallas, Texas, by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, on 4/30/64.

The investigation reflected in the enclosed LHM, together with that conducted by other offices, will be included in a subsequent report bearing above caption, and San Antonio, Houston and El Paso are requested to forward Dallas twenty-five (25) copies each of appropriate inserts and FD-302's.

(3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)
1 - EL PASO (89-52) (ENC.-1) (INFO)
1 - HOUSTON (62-2115) (ENC.-1) (INFO)
1 - SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (ENC.-1) (INFO)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(8)

1 ENCLOSURE

17 MAY 4 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 18 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

May 1, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following information is set forth concerning PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, El Paso, Texas, who advised the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at approximately 5:30 AM, April 29, 1964, that he had received a subpoena to appear before a Court of Inquiry investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY issued by Justice of the Peace CURTIS LACY, Austin, Texas:

On April 30, 1964, Doctor CHARLES E. BLOSS, Timberlawn Hospital, Dallas, Texas, advised that Doctor JOHN REITMANN was PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL's physician and Doctor REITMANN would be the proper person to contact for information and evaluation of CARROLL.

On April 30, 1964, Doctor JOHN REITMANN, 4645 Samuels Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, advised he treated PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL from January 19, 1962, to April 2, 1963, at which time he referred CARROLL to Doctor [redacted] University Towers, El Paso, Texas, for treatment. During the time CARROLL was treated by Doctor REITMANN, he was considered by Doctor REITMANN to be a [redacted] Doctor REITMANN described CARROLL as being totally unreliable as to any story he might tell and stated that CARROLL had a vivid imagination. Doctor REITMANN advised that CARROLL seemed to delight in getting himself into difficult situations with his own imagination.

Doctor REITMANN advised he furnished a summary of his treatment of CARROLL to Doctor [redacted] on April 2, 1963, when he referred CARROLL to him, and he would prefer Doctor [redacted] furnish this summary to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He stated [redacted] could give a full evaluation of CARROLL.

At the time Doctor REITMANN was contacted, he was preparing to leave for Los Angeles, California, for a meeting and will return to Dallas, Texas, on May 11, 1964. Doctor REITMANN stated that, should Doctor [redacted] not be able to give a full evaluation of CARROLL, he (Doctor REITMANN) would be happy to furnish same upon his return to Dallas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

May 1, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following information is set forth concerning PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL, El Paso, Texas, who advised the El Paso Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at approximately 5:30 AM, April 29, 1964, that he had received a subpoena to appear before a Court of Inquiry investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY issued by Justice of the Peace CURTIS LACEY, Austin, Texas.

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RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

REITMANN had furnished Doctor [redacted] when he referred CARROLL to him on April 2, 1963. He stated [redacted] could give a full evaluation of CARROLL.

At the time Doctor REITMANN was contacted, he was preparing to leave for Los Angeles, California, for a meeting and would return to Dallas, Texas, on May 11, 1964. Doctor REITMANN stated that, should Doctor [redacted] not be able to give a full evaluation of CARROLL, he (Doctor REITMANN) would be happy to furnish same upon his return to Dallas.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

REC-11

FBI

Date: 5/5/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re San Antonio tel to Bureau, El Paso, and Dallas, 4/29/64, and Bulet to the President's Commission dated 5/1/64. Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. Two copies of this LHM are being enclosed for the Dallas Office, and one copy is being enclosed for the El Paso Office, for information.

It is to be noted that the El Paso Division by airtel dated 5/1/64, to Bureau advised that the information contained in El Paso LHM same date which concerned PAUL V. CARROLL should be disseminated to no one other than the Warren Commission. In view of this, San Antonio Division is making no local dissemination of enclosed LHM.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)(AM SD)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 2)(AM)
1 - El Paso (89-52)(Enc. 1)(AM)
2 - San Antonio
HTB:mkd
(8)

5 - ENCLOSURE

REC-11 62-109060-3074

18 MAY 7 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 MAY 18 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
May 5, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 29, 1964, Justice of the Peace CURTIS LACY, Austin, Texas, candidate for Congressman at Large, State of Texas, advised that BROOKS HOLMAN of Austin, Texas, and BOB LOONEY of Houston, Texas, both attorneys, had requested him to hear testimony of PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL of El Paso, Texas, concerning investigation CARROLL made in El Paso, Texas, and Mexico, approximately eleven months ago regarding a plot to overthrow President JOHN F. KENNEDY via assassination.

LACY said that he agreed to hear CARROLL. LACY issued a subpoena for PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL of El Paso, Texas, on April 28, 1964, to appear before him "instanter" to hear such testimony. LACY denied his intent was to hold a "Court of Inquiry" at this time in the matter, stating the hearing of CARROLL is preliminary to a possible Court of Inquiry which he is authorized to hold under Article 976, Court of Criminal Procedure, State of Texas.

LACY stated he has been informed that DAN RATHER, newspaper correspondent, Washington, D. C., had made a statement that CARROLL is known to have made investigation about eleven months ago in El Paso, Texas, and Mexico regarding a proposed assassination plot, and was possibly being paid $10,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation for his work.

LACY advised that at present he planned to hear only CARROLL's testimony and thereafter he would determine if he would order a "Court of Inquiry." He desired that CARROLL appear before him immediately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
May 6, 1964.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
~~MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING~~

On April 29, 1964, Justice of the Peace CURTIS LACY, Austin, Texas, advised that BROOKS HOLMAN of Austin, Texas, and BOB LOONEY of Houston, Texas, both attorneys, ~~LACY~~ running candidate for Congressman at Large, State of Texas, have requested him to hear testimony of PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL of El Paso, Texas, concerning investigation CARROLL made in El Paso, Texas, and Mexico, approximately eleven months ago regarding a plot to overthrow President JOHN F. KENNEDY via assassination.

LACY said that he agreed to hear CARROLL. LACY issued a subpoena for PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL of El Paso, Texas, on April 28, 1964, to appear before him "instanter" to hear such testimony. LACY denied his intent was to hold a "Court of Inquiry" at this time in the matter, stating the hearing of CARROLL is preliminary to a possible Court of Inquiry which he is authorized to hold under Article 976, Court of Criminal Procedure, State of Texas.

LACY stated he has been informed that DAN RATHER, newspaper correspondent, Washington, D.C., has made a statement that CARROLL is known to have made investigation about eleven months ago in El Paso, Texas, and Mexico regarding assassination and was possibly being paid $10,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation for his work.

LACY advised that at present he planned to hear only CARROLL's testimony and thereafter he would determine if he would order a "Court of Inquiry". He desired that CARROLL appear before him immediately.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Corrected file
CBR to file
Sign changed

5/12/64

AIRTEL

To: SACs Charlotte (89-46)
Dallas (89-43)

REC-11 3075

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

WILLIAM IRVINE TURNER;
ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY,
CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN - VICTIMS
EXTORTION
OO: CHARLOTTE
Bufile 9-41629
CEfile 9-1704

Re DL airtel to the Bureau, Charlotte, and Washington Field in the assassination caption dated 5/8/64 concerning William Irvine Turner.

A review of the extortion case on Turner at the Bureau fails to indicate this matter has any bearing on the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. There is no indication that Turner made any threat against President Kennedy or had any knowledge whatsoever concerning the facts prior to or subsequent to the assassination. This matter was handled strictly as an extortion investigation and therefore the President's Commission has no interest in it.

MAILED 19
MAY 13 1964
COMM-FBI

In view of the above, receiving offices should take no further action in this particular matter as it relates to the assassination investigation. It is noted that Turner's letter was called to the attention of Secret Service and Chief Justice Warren.

1 - Washington Field (89-75)
1 - 9-41629 (William Irvine Turner)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. S. F. McInerney

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

RDR:vhm (4)

56 MAY 21 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 9-41629-1

NOTE:

For full details see Bufile 9-41629. Turner, of Warsaw, N. C., wrote letter 12/2/63 to "Atlanta Constitution" stating in effect Pres. Kennedy got what he deserved and Chief Justice Warren and AG Kennedy were next. Turner indicated if he were offered enough money he would shoot either Warren or Kennedy. This matter was investigated by CE and Turner admitted writing the letter. USA declined prosecution on grounds Turner had not violated Federal law by writing letter. This complaint was immediately furnished to U. S. Secret Service.

DL in reairtel made reference to limited info in its possession indicating Turner may have had knowledge of assassination and instructed CE to reinterview Turner and furnish full details in appropriate inserts for subsequent reporting and dissemination to Commission. They were not in possession of pertinent reports and communications in the extortion investigation.

It is not felt we have the responsibility of furnishing this type information to the Commission since it alleges no knowledge of the assassination and Turner, like many Americans, expressed his personal feelings concerning the assassination. While his remarks are calloused and intemperate there still does not appear to be any reason why this particular matter should be furnished to the Commission.

For information, the extortion case was referred to us from the Department and Chief Justice Warren was advised of the threat.

FBI

Date: 5/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC 11

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
SAC, CHARLOTTE
SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (89-75)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re: WILLIAM I. TURNER

Re WFO letter to Director, 12/10/63.

Relet makes reference to a Bureau telephone call, 12/7/63, advising that WILLIAM I. TURNER, Warsaw, N. C., had written a letter to the "Atlanta Constitution," which reportedly states, "The President got what he deserved; Justice WARREN and the Attorney General are next." The telephone call advised appropriate offices that Secret Service had been notified and requested that the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., be notified by WFO.

A review of data to be included in a report in captioned matter fails to indicate that any action was taken to resolve the allegation by TURNER.

Based on investigation being conducted in captioned matter, it would appear that this allegation should be resolved

3 - BUREAU
2 - CHARLOTTE
2 - WFO
2 - DALLAS
RJD:eah

REC 11 62-109060-305

17 MAY 21 1964

15

MAY 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1-Mr.Callahan
DATE: 5-4-64
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Reference is made to the memorandum from Assistant Director DeLoach 4-30-64 which reported information that Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, had a friend who allegedly met one of our Special Agents. The Agent had formerly been assigned to the New Orleans Office. The Agent told Jenkins' friend that he had been transferred from New Orleans as a result of getting into difficulty with a woman in the French Quarter. The alleged Agent told Jenkins' friend that he assisted in the investigation of the Oswald case and that Oswald, prior to his murder, was definitely an FBI informant. The Agent stated that FBI files in Washington would prove this fact.

It was recommended and approved that we review personnel files to find out if any of the Agents who have been transferred there from New Orleans is a type of disciplinary problem as described above. If there is such an Agent, he should be interviewed re this matter.

A review of personnel files discloses there were 3 Special Agents transferred directly from New Orleans to Dallas. Of these three, the following two cases are noted:

[redacted] was transferred from New Orleans to Springfield 5-2[redacted]. This was later changed to Dallas, Texas. At the same time, [redacted] was censured, placed on probation and suspended without pay for five days. This action followed misconduct on the part of the Agent while attending the 809 Club located in the New Orleans French Quarter. Allegations, which were not established conclusively, were made against him to the effect

WAB:hrt
(12)
1 - Personnel File (SA Richard E. Harrison)
1 - Personnel File (SA Will Hayden Griffin)

REC 11

59 MAY 19 1964

11 MAY 14 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

that he remarked he would see Jean Rose, one of the dancers at the club, in jail and that he patted her on the derriere when she was dancing near his table.

It was concluded that [redacted] had used poor judgment in calling New Orleans detectives, in becoming involved in a discussion with police and management of the 809 Club and in making remarks which had been misconstrued as threats against the owner and a doorman at the club. It was also found that his personal conduct at the club was not in keeping with that required of a Special Agent and he was derelict in failing to report the matter to his SAC.

ACTION:

It would appear that [redacted] meets the description of the Agent described by the friend of Mr. Walter Jenkins. Accordingly, in the absence of the SAC, Kyle Clark, ASAC, Dallas, was instructed to arrange for the immediate interview of [redacted] to determine if he made the statement that Oswald was definitely an FBI informant and he was instructed to obtain an appropriate statement from [redacted]. It was pointed out to ASAC Clark that he was not at liberty to disclose the name of Walter Jenkins but that the interview should cover any contacts [redacted] may have had with persons and conversations held with them which could be interpreted as indicated above.

Dallas was instructed to promptly advise of the results together with their recommendations.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 30, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Walter Jenkins, Special Assistant to the President, told me on 4/29/64 that a friend of his had just returned from Dallas, Texas. In Dallas Jenkins' friend had allegedly met with one of our Special Agents. This Agent had formerly been assigned to the New Orleans Office. The Agent told Jenkins' friend that he had been transferred from New Orleans as a result of getting into difficulty with a woman in the French quarter.

The alleged Agent also reportedly told Jenkins' friend that he assisted in the investigation of the Oswald case and that Oswald, prior to his murder, was definitely an FBI informant. The "Agent" stated that FBI files in Washington would prove this fact.

I told Jenkins that while I doubted very seriously that any of our Agents had furnished this fact to his "friend," that at the same time we, of course, would make a check and find out if the description given this "Agent" fitted any of our people. I asked Jenkins if he would mind letting us interview his friend. He stated that the information had been furnished him in confidence and he preferred not to reveal the identity of this fellow. He stated he wanted to let us know, however, that he had made it very clear to his friend that this was an old rumor that had arisen time and again, and that the FBI had branded it as being completely false. Jenkins stated there was no question in his mind regarding the falsity of this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

Despite the fact that this matter has been tied down as being false, it is considered desirable to review personnel files of Agents in Dallas to find out if any of the Agents have been transferred there from New Orleans for a type of disciplinary problem as described above. If there is such an Agent he should be interviewed regarding this matter. It is, therefore, suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate action.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
CDD:dgs (6)

REC-11 62-109437-3077

ET MAY 14 1964

59 MAY 19 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jepsen

May 6, 1964

By Courier Service

REC-11 62 109060-3678

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your two letters both dated April 24, 1964, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be duplicated.

In accordance with these requests, enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 701, 712, 713, and 714 and three Xerox copies of Commission Exhibits numbered 760 through 772, together with the exhibits themselves.

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE ENCL BEHIND FILE
to Rankin
Delivered 5/12/64

Enclosures (68)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

Addendum for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, together with a listing of same.

RJ:nlb (14)

(see note page 2)

FBI - RECD-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

MAY 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 MAY 10 1964

NOTE: On 4-27-64, Mr. Eisenberg of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, telephonically advised Special Agent William D. Griffith that three copies of Commission Exhibits 760 through 772 would be needed instead of two copies as indicated in Commission letter dated April 24, 1964. Mr. Eisenberg stated that Xerox copies of Commission Exhibits 760 through 772 would be an acceptable means of duplicating these exhibits. Since the submitted exhibits are not original Bureau exhibits, they are being returned to the Commission.

May 6, 1964

701	Penciled lay out of jail.
712	Photograph of man holding paper in right hand and gun in left hand near wooden steps.
713	Outside photograph of wooden steps and surrounding area.
714	A photograph containing two views of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle near wooden steps.
760	United States Secret Service Memorandum -- Protective Research Section (PRS) activities in relation to the Texas trip.
761	Staff assigned to the PRS as of 11-22-63.
762	PRS cases 11-61 through 11-63.
763	Criteria used as guide in determining whether White House mail is to be accepted for PRS processing.
764	Criteria used in determining whether White House gate callers should be committed for mental observation.
765	Form 1609 (revised 7-1-52) utilized by the United States Secret Service, Treasury Department.
766	Sample cases illustrating several phases of protective research activity.
767	Memorandum dated 11-19-63 from Special Agent Winston G. Lawson, White House Detail.
768	Final survey report dated 11-30-63 regarding the planned visit of President John F. Kennedy to Dallas, Texas.
769	Account of Special Agent Winston G. Lawson, United States Secret Service, concerning the visit of President Kennedy to Dallas, Texas, on 11-22-63.
770	Pamphlet bearing a front and side photograph of President Kennedy captioned "Wanted For Treason."

2 XEROX

MAY 15 1964

62-109060 - 3078

ENCLOSURE SPCL. FILING FILE

771

Memorandum from
Special Agent Winston G. Lawson,
United States Secret Service,
indicating his actions before
and after the assassination of
President Kennedy.

772

Statement of
Special Agent Winston G. Lawson,
United States Secret Service,
indicating his activities and
official duties on 11-22-63
ending with his arrival in
Washington, D. C., on 11-23-63.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

April 24, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed for duplication are Commission Exhibit Nos. 760 through 772. Please retain the originals and forward two copies to the Commission.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

REC-11 62-109016-3078

2 MAY 14 1964

XEROX

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

APR 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed for duplication are Commission Exhibit Nos. 701, 712, 713, and 714. Please retain the originals and forward three copies to the Commission.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-11 3079

2 MAY 14 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

May 13, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on May 5, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 325 through 333, 518 and 573 through 607, which exhibits were obtained from the Commission by a representative of this Bureau. No photographs are enclosed for Commission Exhibits numbered 143 and 145, also obtained, inasmuch as photographs of these exhibits were previously furnished to the Commission. Commission Exhibits numbered 325 through 333 and 579 through 586 are also enclosed. The other Commission Exhibits received will be retained.

BY COURIER SVC.
24 MAY 64
COMM. FBI

Sincerely yours,

REC-11 62-109060-3080

J. Edgar Hoover

10 MAY 14 1964

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (152)

62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461) 3 Enclosure (See addendum page 2)
HRK:gmw
(10)

FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
MAY 15 4 PM
ZERO

79 MAY 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
MAY 13 2 20 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

62-109060-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-591

ADDENDUM FOR DALLAS:

Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, except as noted, will be furnished Dallas separately. A listing of these exhibits is enclosed.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on May 5, 1964, and the exhibits were received by SA Robert E. Neill on that same date. Exhibits not originally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

It should be noted exhibits being returned are those which did not originate with the Bureau and are totally Commission exhibits. These items are designated with an asterisk on the attached listing.

MAY 13 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C15	143	Oswald's revolver
C137, C138	145	Two .38 Special cartridges
C51 - C54	518	Four .38 Special cartridges
	325	*List of magazine, newspaper, movie rights and valuations
	326	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald Attended Mass - Had Quiet Yule"
	327	*Newspaper article entitled "Marina Oswald - All the Pity in the World Won't Help"
	328	*Newspaper article entitled "Mrs. Oswald Will Bare Life of Hate"
	329	*Newspaper article entitled "Money Gift to Tippit's is Near $200,000 Mark"
	330	*Newspaper article entitled "Oswald's Widow Reported Hoping to be U. S. Citizen"
	331	*Letter dated 1/6/64, from Greg Olds, Richardson, Tex., Dallas Civil Liberties Union
	332	*Invoice number 04252 of Bauer Audio Video, Incorporated
	333	*Two-page letter in Russian signed "Marina Oswald" and four sheets in English
C148	573	Bullet from General Walker's home
	574	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, unloaded
	575	Photograph of C14 rifle clip, empty
	576	Shim from under front end of telescope mount (C14 rifle)
	577	Shim from over telescope sight at rear (C14 rifle)
	578	Shim from under telescope sight at front clamp (C14 rifle)
	579	*Polaroid photograph of tower and truck

2 xerox
MAY 15 1964

62-109060 - 3050

MAY 13 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	601	Photograph of breech face and firing pin of C15 revolver
C13	602	Bullet from Tippit's body along with button from his uniform
C253	603	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C252	604	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C251	605	Bullet from Officer Tippit's body
C15A	606	Test bullets from C15 revolver
	607	Photograph of C252 and C253 bullets with similar make test bullets from C15 revolver

5/14/64

Airtel

To: SACs, Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)
Los Angeles (89-75) (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3081

REC-38

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re NY airtel to Bureau 5/11/64, observations noted by Mrs. E. W. Glaver, Mrs. Nell D. Crane and Miss Doris Lee Crane on television newscast, Los Angeles, California.

Enclosed for Dallas and Los Angeles is one copy each of the 16 mm film obtained from CBS - TV Channel 2, New York by the New York Office. These copies were prepared by the FBI Laboratory.

Los Angeles is instructed to make arrangements for the showing of this film to Mrs. Einar W. Glaver, Mrs. Nell D. Crane and Miss Doris Lee Crane to determine if this is the film they observed on television the evening following the assassination of President Kennedy. Immediately advise Dallas and the Bureau the results of these interviews to enable Dallas to conduct additional investigation. Los Angeles is instructed to prepare appropriate inserts for Dallas and a letterhead memorandum for the Bureau revealing the results of this investigation.

Dallas, upon receipt of the above information from Los Angeles, contact TV station KLRD, a CBS affiliate in Dallas, Texas, who according to information obtained by New York was the originator of the film. Determine who the official photographer was and interview him regarding this film and circumstances surrounding it and specifically ascertain if he is aware of the identity of the two individuals observed running in the shaded and wooded area.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - New York (89-75)
1 - Mr. L. L. Shaneyfelt Room 7336
KMR:jh
(8)

MAY 19 1964

See note page 2

MAILED 8
MAY 14 1964
FBI

Airtel to SACs, Dallas
— Los Angeles
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

This film has been reviewed at the Bureau and has not been observed previously, however, it appears to be a film similar in nature to those photographed by numerous TV and News media personnel in the Dallas area following the assassination. The film reveals various scenes of the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building and activities of various police officers in the area. In view of the nature of the film, the possibility exists the scene showing two individuals running whose backs are toward the camera may be police officers. If this is the case, make appropriate contacts with logical police agencies and attempt to identify these two men to bring this matter to a logical conclusion. Dallas is instructed to retain appropriate inserts for inclusion in report and furnish the Bureau appropriate letterhead memorandum.

New York in referenced airtel indicated appropriate inserts are being furnished to Dallas. However, the Bureau instructs the New York Office to submit a letterhead memorandum revealing the source of this film and additional background as to how it was acquired.

It is noted that upon receipt of letterhead memoranda revealing the above investigation, they will be furnished to the President's Commission who will also be advised the film is available if desired. All offices are instructed to handle this matter expeditiously.

NOTE: This matter pertains to information furnished by Mrs. Einar W. Giaver and Mrs. Nell D. Crane of Los Angeles who observed on television the day following the assassination, a film revealing two men running from the TSBDB Dallas, Texas. Investigation determined a film which may be the one referred to by Mrs. Giaver was located by New York which does depict two men running. However, they are not identifiable as their backs appear to the camera. Following the receipt of information from Los Angeles, Dallas and New York results will be furnished to the President's Commission at which time it will be indicated the film will be available for review by the Commission if desired and will be retained by the Laboratory. It appears the individuals described may be police officers who were in the immediate area of the TSBDB following the assassination.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 5/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re NY airtel to the Bureau, 5/6/64.

RE: OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W. GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE, AND MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Enclosed for the Bureau is one roll of 16 mm film obtained from CBS - TV Channel 2, 420 Lexington Avenue, NYC.

The film was furnished to this office on 5/11/64, by Mr. NEIL WALDMAN of the CBS Film Library, at the above captioned address.

There is a very short scene of two men in a wooded area, believed to have been taken in the rear of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

This may be the scene that Mrs. GIAVER, Mrs. CRANE, and Miss DORIS LEE CRANE were referring to.

EX-105 REC-38 62-109060-3081

(3)-Bureau (62-109060)(Encl. 1)
2-Dallas (89-43)
1-Los Angeles (89-75)(Info.)
2-New York (89-75)

EJO:np
(8)

5/14/64 KMR:jh

MAY 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. WALDMAN advised that this film was received from TV Station KLRD, a CBS affiliate in Dallas, Texas.

If deemed advisable, the Bureau should make copies of this film, one for Los Angeles to be exhibited to captioned individuals to ascertain if it is the film in question.

A copy should be forwarded to Dallas for contact at TV Station KLRD, Dallas, Texas, to determine the original source of film.

Inserts for Dallas follow.

5/15/64

AIRTEL

EX-105

To: SACs Knoxville
Memphis (44-1166)

REC-38 3082

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re CV airtel 5/12/64 concerning James M. O'Brien, aka. J. Mike O'Brien, James Michael O'Brien.

In view of the possibility the President's Commission may wind-up its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy at an early date, every effort should be made to expedite the investigation and reporting of this matter.

1 - Cleveland (info) (62-1848)
1 - Dallas (info) (89-43)

RDR:vhm
(9)

NOTE: Owner of Chester, South Cardina, hotel reported on 11/28/63 that on 11/22/63 an individual identified as one James Michael O'Brien had stated concerning the assassination that "it was planned but the assassination was supposed to happen in December." Efforts since this time to identify, locate and interview O'Brien have been negative. Continuing efforts are being made and it is felt this matter should be pressed.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

MAILED 25
MAY 15 1964
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

REC-138

Date: 5/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (62-1848) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER

OO: DALLAS

RE: JAMES M. O'BRIEN, aka. J. Mike O'Brien, James Michael O'Brien, Ohio

Re Charlotte airtel to Bureau, 4/17/64.

Enclosed for Knoxville and Memphis are 1 copy each of referenced airtel; one each FD 302 of interview with BLANCHE GILTNER, 4/16/64; 1 each FD 302 of interview with BLANCHE GILTNER, 11/29/63; and 1 copy each of insert reflecting investigation at Chester, South Carolina.

On 5/5/64, [redacted] Metropolitan Bank of Lima, Ohio, advised SA JOHN L. HOLSHOUSER, JR. that his files reflect no checking account in the name of JAMES M. O'BRIEN or other captioned alias.

On 5/6/64, [redacted] First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, advised that his records contain no checking account identifiable with JAMES M. O'BRIEN or other captioned alias.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
2 - Knoxville (Enc. 4)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 4)
2 - Cleveland
WLH:jmp
(11)

cc Sibles

EX-105 Airtel 5/13/64

62 109060-3082

18 MAY 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

[redacted] stated, however, that an account in the name of JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN had been opened sometime between February and March, 1963, during which time O'BRIEN allegedly resided at the Kirwan Hotel, Lima, Ohio. [redacted] stated that O'BRIEN left Lima, Ohio, at an undetermined date, and that bank statements were sent to his forwarding address, 112 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, Indiana. These statements were returned to the First National Bank of Lima together with a letter from A. R. TURNER, 112 W. Ohio St., Indianapolis, Indiana, who stated that he had had prior dealings with a man named O'BRIEN, but that no such person had ever lived at the W. Ohio St. address.

[redacted] stated that these bank statements were then forwarded to R.R. 6, Box 18, Cleveland, Tennessee (source of address unknown), but that these statements were also returned marked "No such Person, Not at this address."

[redacted] displayed O'BRIEN's statement containing checks cashed between 10/63 and 1/64. All of these checks are yellow in color, and were drawn on the First National Bank of Lima. All checks were signed, "JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN" and are described as follows:

Ohio

CHECK #	DATE	PAYABLE TO	AMT.	REMARKS
Counter Check	10/7/63	Home Finance Co., Athens, Tennessee	$62.15	
3126	11/3/63	Home Finance Co., Athens, Tennessee	62.17	
104	12/14/63	Cash	2.00	Stamped "Peoples Nat. Bank, Rock Hill, S. C."
102	12/14/63	Mathew's Drug Co. Great Falls, S.C.	2.00	
105	12/16/63	Sheraton-Barringer Motor Inn, Charlotte, N.C.	20.00	
106	12/16/63	Yadkin Hotel	6.00	Stamped "First Union Nat. Bank, Salisbury, N.C."

CV 62-1848

CHECK NO.	DATE	PAYABLE TO	AMT.	REMARKS
107	12/23/63	Georgian Hotel, Athens, Geo.	7.00	
127	12/27/63	AAA Parking Lot	2.05	State unknown
109	12/29/63	Colonial Hotel	4.12	" "
110	1/6/64	Cash	10.00	Endorsement contained Tenn. license # 19 Z 888, possibly 19 C 888. "BOB OLIVER TIRES - Mobile"
111	1/8/64	Cash	5.00	Endorsed "Bob Oliver Tires" stamped "First Nat. Bank, Mobile, Alabama"
113	1/10/64	Cash	8.00	Endorsed "1724 Ann Street Mobile, Alabama" also "J.W. Hillsman"

[redacted] advised that although the checking account has never been officially closed, there have been no deposits or withdrawls since 1/64, and that there is no balance remaining in the account. He stated that no additional addresses have come to his attention.

On 5/6/64, WILLIAM MORGAN, Manager, Kirwan Hotel, Lima, Ohio, advised that he was unable to locate any record in the name of JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN, JAMES M. O'BRIEN or other captioned alias.

On 5/5/64, Mrs. DOROTHA KRUGH, Town Councilman, Elgin, Ohio, advised SA JOHN L. HOLSHOUSER, JR. that there is no street by the name of Dive St. in Elgin, Ohio.

Mrs. KRUGH further stated that the town of Elgin, Ohio, has approximately 80 residents, all of whom she is well acquainted with, and that she has never known of anyone by the name of O'BRIEN to have established a residence there.

The following investigation should be conducted at Knoxville and Memphis, UACB.

LEADS

KNOXVILLE DIVISION

At Athens, Tennessee

1. Will contact appropriate officials at the Home Finance Company and attempt to determine present address of JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN.

2. Will attempt to locate and interview O'BRIEN and determine if identical with J. MIKE O'BRIEN, and on identification interview concerning statement allegedly made at Chester, South Carolina, on 11/22/63.

MEMPHIS DIVISION

At Nashville, Tennessee

1. Will through Bureau of Motor Vehicles determine owner of Tennessee license 19 Z 888 (possibly 19 C 888) as indicated on check 110, dated 1/6/64, which was cashed by JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN in Mobile, Alabama.

2. Will attempt to locate JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN through this registration and interview to determine if identical with J. MIKE O'BRIEN, who allegedly made the statement in Chester, South Carolina concerning KENNEDY's death on 11/22/63.

3. Upon identification, interview O'BRIEN re his statement.

Report Form
FD-263 (6-12-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	5/15/64	11/22/63-5/12/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By:
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS --	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	ds
CLASSIFIED BY 2040 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1 2 3 DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE 1-5-77 cek	CHARACTER OF CASE MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING ALL PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.	

REFERENCES:

Reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, and 3/30/64, at Dallas.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies his report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibits 8, D-129, D-130, D-131, D-132, D-133, D-134, D-135, D-136, 7, D-138, D-139, D-140, D-196, D-197, D-198, D-203, and 5.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that a paper clipping captioned "10 Years Ago OSWALD Looked Trouble d, Officer Reports" mentioned on pages 1061 and 1068 of

COPIES DESTROYED — Copies noted as destroyed, FBI 12/16/76

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made: 3 6 JAN 23 1973 3 - Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 54) (RM) 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info.) 2 - Jun 26 1964 (89-67) (Info.) 1 - Dallas (89-43)		3083 17 MAY 19 1964 REC-24 EX-117 ST-117

ENCLOSURE

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

SECRET

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

instant report was previously designated Exhibit D-131; however, the three copies of this exhibit have been changed to D-129.

The Bureau's attention is also called to the newspaper clipping captioned "Man Kills Minister, Ex-Wife at Church, Then Ends Own Life" mentioned on pages 1061 and 1068 of instant report which was designated Exhibit D-129, which has now been changed to D-131.

The above exhibit numbers were changed as the two newspaper clippings originally marked D-131 were not contained in the same letter and the foregoing change will result in the two clippings that were contained in the same letter being identified by the same exhibit number.

Two copies of these exhibits are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

In this regard the Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page from those copies of this report that are disseminated to agencies other than the President's Commission.

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of extensive investigation conducted in those Divisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[redacted]

[redacted]

IDENTITIES OF SOURCES CONCEALED

The identities of sources who requested their identities not be divulged, mentioned on certain pages in this report, are identified as follows:

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
31	[redacted]
128 and 129	[redacted]
163	[redacted]
274	[redacted]
350 and 351	[redacted]
425	[redacted]
521	[redacted] Western Union Telegraph Company, Miami, Florida
527	[redacted] Silver Spring Office, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, Silver Spring, Maryland

DL 89-43

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
527 and 528	[redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, Hayttsville, Maryland
579 through 588	Legat, Bonn, Germany
589	Legat, Bern, Switzerland
677	[redacted], Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Grand Prairie, Texas
699	[redacted]
762	[redacted]
773	Mr. JAMES PRIOR, Office of Postal Inspector, Providence, Rhode Island
773	[redacted] Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Providence, Rhode Island
853 and 854	[redacted]
867	[redacted]
868	SA ROLAND E. TRENT, Legat, Mexico City
894	[redacted] Western Union Telegraph Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota

DL 89-43

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
896	[redacted] Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota
925	[redacted] South Carolina State Hospital, Columbia, South Carolina
[redacted]	[redacted]
947	[redacted]
990 and 991	[redacted]
995 and 996	[redacted]
1024	[redacted]
1045, 1046 and 1047	[redacted]
1052	[redacted] Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois

COVER PAGE

DL 89-43

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
1087	Anonymous
1102 through 1105	Legat, Rome
1133	[redacted]
1148, 1149 and 1150	[redacted] Ohio Bell Telephone Company, Central Avenue, Middletown, Ohio
1164	[redacted] Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Atlanta, Georgia

The information from the records of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Chicago, Illinois, on pages 75 through 77, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, Pueblo, Colorado, mentioned on page 144 of this report, was made available by [redacted]

The information from the records of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Nashville, Tennessee, mentioned on page 196 of instant report, was made available by [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

In connection with an interview with O. J. NITCHOLAS, Chief of Police, McKinney, Texas, on March 5, 1964, as reflected on page 283 of instant report, a reference was made to a gun theft amounting to a $5,000.00 loss. Investigation was conducted by the Dallas Office in conjunction with Dallas file 15-4101, captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Two Cartons of Tools, Central Freight Lines, Inc., McKinney, Texas, December 19, 1962; TFIS".

DL 89-43

In connection with information set forth on page 375 of instant report, it appears that it would be virtually impossible to identify the origin of the original transmission as furnished by Mr. L. E. DUNNING without the use of specialized equipment and monitoring the 227.075 megacycles channel constantly.

With respect to the telephone call to the San Antonio Office by one AMBROSE W. GOSCH, which was taken by Security Clerk ERNEST G.LOCKER, JR., as reflected on page 447 of instant report, it should be noted that it was Security Clerk LOCKER's opinion that GOSCH was under the influence of intoxicants. Subsequent to furnishing his opinions concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, GOSCH rambled on, elaborating non-specific information about his family and his job.

In connection with investigation set forth on pages 464 and 465 of instant report, Mr. EDWARD MELENDEZ and JOHN TURNER, Post Office clerks, Roswell, New Mexico, Post Office, both advised that they were not familiar with any person by the name of VEDA BRACKEN.

The persons in the "Second National Front of Escambry, Alpha 66", who were contacted regarding JOHN ROBERT KLINNER, as reflected on page 655 of instant report, are as follows:

[redacted]

With respect to information set forth on pages 746 through 756 concerning DOROTHY MENDENHALL, the following information is set forth:

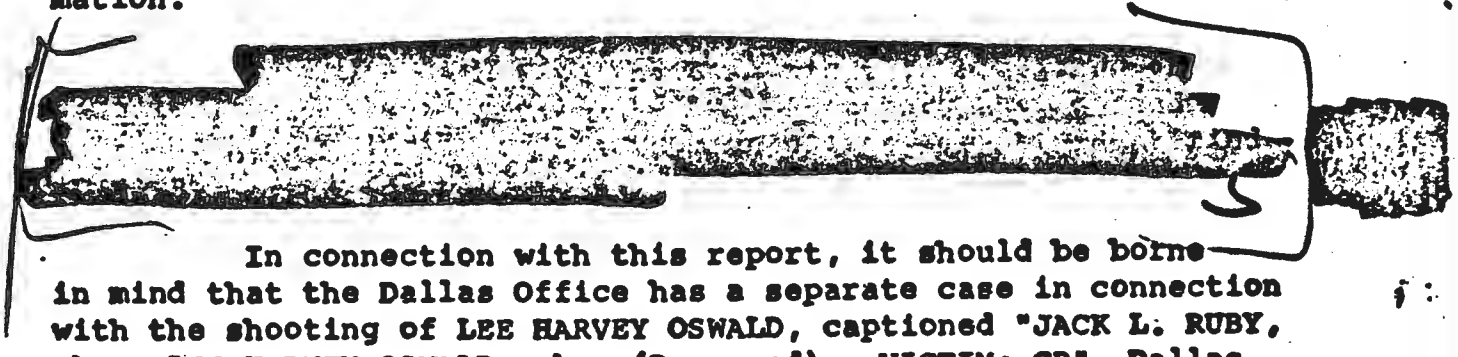
Under date of March 22, 1964, the Dallas Office was in receipt of a postal card bearing no postmark, containing similar information to that received by other offices and is not being restated herein.

DL 89-43

Under date of March 25, 1964, the Baltimore Office advised that it had received a four-cent postal card from Mrs. DOROTHY MENDENHALL containing similar information to that received by other offices.

Under date of March 30, 1964, the Portland and Tampa Offices advised that they had received a four-cent postal card from Mrs. DOROTHY MENDENHALL containing similar information to that received by other offices.

On page 1070 of instant report it will be noted that certain obscene words are not reflected in the details. However, such words are contained in the copies of Exhibit D-138 enclosed with this report. In view of this, it was not felt that a separate enclosure reflecting the obscene language was necessary and essential to the proper reporting of this information.



In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CR", Dallas file 44-1639, Bureau file 44-24016.

It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; IS - RUSSIA - CUBA", Dallas file 100-10461, Bureau file 105-82555.

Numerous communications have been received bearing the ASSASSINATION caption (instant case) which contain information concerning OSWALD and/or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the OSWALD caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the assassination are reported in instant case and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD

case. All information pertaining to items of evidence in connection with the assassination related to OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain allegations was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular allegation could be included in one report. Also, much of the information contained in this report originated with other offices.

The contents of this report merely reflect those allegations which, in the opinion of the Dallas Office, have been resolved completely. Numerous other allegations are under investigation or the Dallas Office is awaiting receipt of appropriate FD-302's and inserts and, upon receipt of same, another report will be submitted in instant caption.

Every effort has been made by the Dallas Office to review the numerous allegations for purposes of determining if they have been sufficiently resolved, recognizing this report will be disseminated to the President's Commission. However, some of the complaints included are so nebulous it is difficult to determine what, if any, investigation can be conducted to resolve such allegations. In each instance every effort has been made to conduct whatever investigation was believed logical. It is felt that any additional investigation into the potential for harming the President with respect to any of the individuals mentioned should lie within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service. However, it is felt that no matter how nebulous the information available may be, the Bureau should include such information herein.

In some instances in this report certain organizations have been characterized immediately following their mention and this was done for clarity purposes.

No T symbols were used in instant report, but where it was necessary to conceal the identity of the source of the information in the details, such source is identified as reflected above.

[redacted] SECRET

DL 89-43

Where investigation has previously been reported in connection with a particular allegation mentioned in this report, the identity of the report where such other investigation is reflected is set forth.

Much of the information contained in this report was compiled by offices from information previously submitted via letterhead memoranda and, therefore, the date of dictation reflected on FD-302's may be longer than the usual five days.

No local dissemination of this report is being made pending receipt of instructions from the Bureau to the effect that such report may be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, Texas.

It is suggested that in view of the fact that considerable information is set forth regarding other persons who may have made threatening remarks or statements, that the Bureau may desire to disseminate a copy of this report on a national level to the U. S. Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

JFK
Assassination

62-109060

Section 67

Copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 15 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

1110 AM CST URGENT 5-15-64 PS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), ST. LOUIS

FROM DALLAS 89-43 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION RE OFFICER J. D. TIPPIT, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHO WAS KILLED NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD. BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED THIS INVESTIGATION INCLUDE CHECK OF MILITARY SERVICE. TIPPIT'S PERSONNEL FILE STATES ONLY HE WAS IN U. S. ARMY NINETEEN FORTYFOUR THROUGH JUNE THIRTY, FORTYSIX, RECEIVED HONORABLE DISCHARGE. TIPPIT'S BIRTH DATE IS SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR, AT ANNONA, TEXAS. EOD 9-18-1924

ST. LOUIS IMMEDIATELY CHECK MILITARY RECORDS AND FURNISH, IN ACCORDANCE BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, LHM FOR IMMEDIATE DISSEMINATION TO COMMISSION WITHOUT NEED FOR REVISION AND/OR

REC-39 62-109060-3084

B MAY 18 1964

59 MAY 19 1964

PG 2

DL 89-43

CORRECTION/ ST. LOUIS FORWARD TWENTYFIVE COPIES OF INSERT OR FD THREE ZERO TWO TO DALLAS FOR INCLUSION IN REPORT BEING PREPARED. BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO EXPEDITE THIS INVESTIGATION.

END

SL MEL

FBI ST LOUIS

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

P

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure

May 14, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Arlen Specter, evidence items C1 through C5, C9, C16, C17, C29, C31, C32 and C35 were delivered to Mr. Specter on May 13, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109060

REC-39 62-109060-3085

BY COURIER SVC.
26 MAY 1 4
COMM-FBI

NOTE: This request was made to SA Robert A. Frazier on 5/8/64, when Mr. Specter discussed with SA Frazier the details of Frazier's testimony before the Commission. Mr. Specter requested the items be delivered at the time SA Frazier appeared to testify on 5/13/64. The items are described on the attached sheet.

RAF:fch (10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX

59 MAY 19 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

C1 Bullet from stretcher

C2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion

C3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side

C4 Metal fragment from the President's head

C5 Metal fragment from the President's head

C9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally

C16 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floorboard carpet

C17 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

C29 President Kennedy's coat

C31 President Kennedy's necktie

C32 President Kennedy's shirt

C35 President Kennedy's bandages and belt

MAY 1

62-109060-3055

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler on May 13, 1964, evidence items numbered 14, 6, 7 and 369 were delivered to Mr. Liebeler on that same date.

Also in accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 13, 1964, evidence item numbered C40 was delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

REC 39 62-109060-3086

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

NOTE: Liebeler made his request to Inspector James R. Malley and Eisenberg made his request to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory. Both deliveries were made by SA Robert E. Neill.

Description of items as follows:

14 One photograph showing rear of General Walker's house
6 One photograph showing a railroad track
7 One photograph showing an alley
369 One photograph showing General Walker's house
C40 Four cardboard boxes from the Texas Book Depository Building

REN:sh (10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-2109

MAY 15 9 51 AM '64 FBI - DOJ READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC. 27 MAY 15 COMM-FBI

19 MAY 18 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: April 27, 1964

To: Director, FBI

From: Legat, Paris (100-1793)(P)

Subject: THOMAS GIFFINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
EM - C
Buffalo 100-354341
Paris 100-1793

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
Buffalo 62-109060
Paris 62-148

Re Paris letter 4/21/64.

The French press in Paris recently devoted considerable attention to a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD holding a rifle which photograph, according to rumors, had been doctored to give the impression that the rifle in question was the murder weapon of President Kennedy. As samples of the press treatment of this matter the following three articles are enclosed for the Bureau:

1. A clipping from the "New York Herald Tribune" edition of April 23, 1964 which summarizes the comments of the French press.

100-354341-102

NOT RECORDED
15 MAY 1 1964

3 - Bureau (ENCLS: 3)(1 - Liaison)
(1 - Baltimore, [100-12596])
(1 - Dallas)
(1 - Washington Field, [100-19194])
2 - Paris [(100-1793)](62-148)
RFP:ij
(10)

5 MAY 21 1964

2. An article by THOMAS BUCHANAN which appeared in "L'Express" of April 23, 1964. In his article BUCHANAN mentions that the second photograph wherein the rifle does have a telescopic sight was purchased by "Life" magazine from JAMES MARTIN, who is the business agent of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, and who is allegedly a former FBI agent. BUCHANAN points out that a similar photograph subsequently published by "Newsweek" magazine and believed to be identical with the "Life" picture shows the rifle without a telescopic sight. BUCHANAN states that "Life" magazine has made no comment concerning the discrepancy in the two photographs and that "Newsweek" was awaiting a reply from their headquarters.

3. A full page article in "Le Nouveau Candide" issue of April 22 - 28, 1964 which also deals with the two photographs. In commenting on the photograph with a telescopic sight published by "Life" one CLAUDE MEILLASOUX in an article appearing in "Analyses and Documents," edited by the Center for Socialist Studies, is quoted as saying "it appears that out of a desire to prove too much the FBI has once again committed an error to its disadvantage. It is probable that the FBI thought that they alone were in possession of the photograph and, therefore, would be able to doctor it without risk."

The translation of these articles is being left to the discretion of the Bureau since the extent to which this matter has been discussed in the American press is not known to this office.

We will continue to follow this matter closely and report promptly to the Bureau any information of possible interest.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. EVANS

DATE: 5-11-64

FROM : W. V. CLEVELAND

SUBJECT: HARRY HAROLD KNABLE
902 PINE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Captioned individual telephonically contacted the Bureau at 10:25 a.m. and 12:55 p.m. on 5-9-64, and spoke with SA John F. Connell, Extra Duty Supervisor, Special Investigative Division.

During the first call, Knable stated he knew who killed the late President Kennedy. He refused to give any further information telephonically and said he will furnish it to the Bureau later when he "comes to Washington." He rambled considerably during the conversation, describing himself as a "one-man army." He stated he is going to have two judges impeached but would not identify these judges. He alleged one [redacted] a Philadelphia hoodlum, was responsible for setting fire to several restaurants in Philadelphia recently in order that the owners could secure the insurance on these businesses. He stated one [redacted] of [redacted] Philadelphia, operates the [redacted] in that city as a cover for narcotics traffic.

During the call at 12:55 p.m., Knable stated he would furnish an "Open Letter to America" to the Bureau which he did not want released until he came to Washington. The substance of this letter is the late President was assassinated by Jack Ruby, a communist and twin brother of "Bobby Baker" who operated a vending machine business. Ruby allegedly was acquainted with Lee Oswald and supplied Oswald with money to buy the assassination weapon. Ruby actually fired the shots at the President and later attempted to kill Oswald before the latter was apprehended by the Dallas Police Department.

Bureau files disclose Knable has contacted the Bureau on a number of occasions, furnishing nonspecific information. In 1947 he claimed he alone broke up a Nazi ring during the war and that he was the only man that ever beat up Al Capone. On 11-3-47, the "Daily Worker" identified one Harry Knable as a "notorious Republican ward heeler and payoff man for the 20th ward," the city's red light district. Other newspapers described him as a "Purple Heart commander." (58-2017-2; 66-3182-4602)

1-Miss Holmes
1-Mr. DeLoach; 1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan

REC-41 13087

3 MAY 18 1964

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 3 1973

WFC:bgj/jad (9)

Memorandum W. V. Cleveland to Mr. Evans
Re: HARRY HAROLD KNABLE

Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with [redacted]. From the information furnished concerning [redacted] who is probably identical with [redacted] notorious racket figure in the Philadelphia area, who is a subject of an active anti-racketeering investigation by the Philadelphia Office.

ACTION:

Although Knable may be a mental case, this memorandum should be routed to Mr. DeLoach's office since he might contact the Bureau in the future. Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to the General Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions in view of Knable's allegations concerning the assassination of the President.

Information furnished by Knable relative to the assassination is being furnished separately to the U.S. Secret Service through Liaison channels. Secret Service has advised Knable is well known to them over a long period of years. They consider him a confidence man who appears to be a mental case and has tried without success to see all Presidents since Truman.

ADDENDUM CPH:mjs

At 11:20 a.m., 5-10-64, Knable called and stated he was in a room at the Harrisburger Hotel in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He stated he had a letter, the contents of which he felt the Bureau should have. He said he would only turn it over to an Agent as he would not trust it with anyone else.

In view of the information furnished by Knable the day before to the effect that he was going to release an "Open Letter to America" concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, Acting Supervisor Claude Pennington of the Philadelphia Office was telephonically advised to have the Resident Agent in Harrisburg make arrangements to obtain the letter and furnish same to the Bureau, attention General Investigative Division.

Orig Evans

5-12-64

airtel

To: SAC, Philadelphia (105-9958)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3087

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re Bureau phone call 5-10-64 concerning Harry Harold Knable, Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

For your additional information Harry Harold Knable, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, telephonically contacted the Bureau on 5-9-64 on two occasions. In substance, Knable stated he was preparing an "Open Letter to America" relative to the assassination of the late President Kennedy. According to Knable, in this letter he will allege the late President was assassinated by Jack Ruby, a communist and twin brother of "Bobby Baker" who operated a vending machine business. Ruby, according to Knable, was acquainted with Lee Oswald and supplied Oswald with money to buy the assassination weapon; Knable further related Ruby actually fired the shots which killed the late President and later attempted to kill Oswald before the latter was apprehended by the Dallas Police Department.

MAILED 4
MAY 12 1964
COMM-FBI

Bureau files disclose Knable has contacted the Bureau on a number of occasions furnishing nonspecific information. In 1947 he claimed he alone broke up a Nazi Ring during the war and that he was the only man that ever "beat up" Al Capone.

Bureau files also contain the following information pertaining to individuals who may be identical with Knable. See your file 53-43 re "Election Irregularities in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." Page 1, your report 10-22-42, indicates Harry Knable was a complainant in that matter. "The Sunday Bulletin" newspaper, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, issue of 11-2-47, contained an item

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nelsen
Gandy

1 - R. D. Rogge
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JFC:jm (7)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAY 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

entitled, "Hecklers Shout At Speakers 'Go Back to Russia.'" This article contained a reference to Harry Knable, Commander of the Purple Heart for the Philadelphia area. The "Daily Worker," issue of 11-3-47, contained an item on page 2 entitled, "Fascists Led Attack on PCA Rally in Philly" and datelined Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In this article Harry Knable is described as a "notorious Republican ward heeler and pay-off man in the Twentieth Ward, the city's red-light district."

Also see your file 55-0 re "Harry Knable, 5313 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Secret Service Matter." Your letter 4-24-58 indicates information received by your office disclosed Harry Knable desired to mail a gift to President Eisenhower. Your letter also disclosed Knable was known to the Philadelphia Office of the U. S. Secret Service. (58-2017, 44-593-4x, 100-338892-258, 62-0-58142)

Unless already accomplished, thoroughly interview Knable concerning the allegations made in his call to the Bureau and make an effort to obtain a copy of the alleged "Open Letter to America." Submit results of investigation to Dallas in appropriate insert form, 25 copies for Dallas and 1 copy for Bureau. Also, you should check your indices and furnish any readily available information relating to Knable's mental competency so that this matter can be appropriately evaluated by any outside agency.

NOTE: For full details, see memorandum Cleveland to Evans dated 5-11-64, JFC:bgj:jad, captioned Harry Harold Knable, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Information Concerning. After calling the Bureau on 5-9-64, Knable again called on 5-10-64 from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, stating he had a letter, the contents of which he felt the Bureau should have. In re telephone call to Philadelphia of 5-10-64, the Philadelphia Office was instructed to have the Resident Agent in Harrisburg handle the matter and submit the results to the Bureau.

The information furnished by Knable on 5-9-64 has been furnished separately to Secret Service who advised Knable is well known to them and they regard him as a confidence man who appears to be a mental case who has tried, without success, to see all Presidents since Truman.

Although it appears he is suffering from some mental instability, in view of his allegations, it is felt we must make reasonable efforts to check this matter out. When results are furnished, they will be appropriately reported by Dallas and disseminated to the President's Commission in line with other similar complaints.

FBI

Date: 5/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re telephone call from Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY, 5/11/64, inquiring as to specific whereabouts of the camera of ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER which had been returned to him.

On 5/11/64, ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, 3909 Marquette, Dallas, Texas, advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that his camera had been turned over to the Bell and Howell Company for inclusion in their Archives at Chicago, Illinois. He suggested that Bell and Howell representatives in Dallas would likely know where his camera could be located in Chicago.

On 5/11/64, Mr. H. A. STALLSMITH, Warehouse Manager, Bell and Howell Company, 433 Regal, Dallas, Texas, advised that the camera of ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER had been forwarded to Chicago to the Bell and Howell Company for inclusion in the Bell and Howell Company Archives. He stated that the person to be contacted to obtain such camera would be Mr. HARRY HOFFMAN, Sales Department, Bell and Howell Company, 7100 McCormick Road, Chicago, Illinois, telephone AMbassador 2-1600.

REC 41 62-109060-3088

EX-112

8 MAY 18 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG:vm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Today while talking to J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, Mr. Rankin stated that he was personally going to Dallas to supervise the project that will be carried out there on the coming weekend and advised Malley that Inspector Tom Kelley had been requested to go to Dallas and he would likewise like to have Malley present in Dallas during the handling of this project.

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, Malley will proceed to Dallas this coming weekend in accordance with the request of Mr. Rankin.

JRM: mpd (4)

REC 18 3089

MAY 18 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/14/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63;
DALLAS, TEXAS

On 5/13/64, SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, testified before the President's Commission concerning the holes in President Kennedy's clothes and Governor Connally's clothes and the examination made of the Presidential limousine. Mr. Arlen Specter, Staff Counsel, elicited the testimony which began at 11:30 a.m., and terminated without recess at 1:40 p.m. Chief Justice Earl Warren was present until approximately 12 noon. Mr. Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, was present for the entire session.

SA Frazier testified that the holes in the back of the President's coat and shirt were typical of bullet entrance holes and bore copper residues. (Copper-jacketed bullets were used in the assassination.) He also testified that the hole in the front of the President's shirt, in the collar area, was characteristic of an exit hole of a projectile but no copper was present around this hole. A small elongated nick, present in the left side of the knot of the President's tie was described by SA Frazier. This nick may have been caused by the projectile which exited from the front of the President's shirt. SA Frazier testified that Governor Connally's clothes had been cleaned and pressed before receipt in the Laboratory and the only determination of value from the examination of the holes in his coat, shirt and pants was that they could have been caused by one or more bullets. The direction of passage could not be determined.

In connection with his testimony concerning the Presidential limousine, SA Frazier described the impact area on the inside surface of the windshield and the impact area on the inside surface of the chrome strip above the windshield and testified that they may have been caused by impact of the two bullet fragments found in the front seat area of the limousine. SA Frazier described the three lead

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Enclosure

62-109060 ENCLOSURE

REC-18 3090

MAY 18 1964

10 MAY 18 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1-Mr. Mallay - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rogge - Enclosure

PERS. REC. UNIT

RAF:fch (11)

particles found by the Laboratory examiners in the rear seat area. In this connection, Mr. Specter inquired as to the results of the spectrographic comparisons of the assassination bullets with the lead fragments from the car, the two lead fragments from President Kennedy's head, the lead fragment from Governor Connally's arm and the lead scraping from the inside of the windshield. Frazier stated that the spectrographic examinations had been made by other examiners but that the Laboratory report described these exhibits as being similar in metallic composition. SA Frazier advised the Commission that detailed testimony concerning these exhibits would have to come from SA John F. Gallagher, Spectrography Unit, FBI Laboratory.

Mr. Specter asked SA Frazier to produce the President's bandages and belt but did not ask any specific questions concerning them.

The exhibits used to illustrate SA Frazier's testimony are listed on the attached sheet. These exhibits have all previously been made a matter of record and are now in the possession of the Commission, with the exception of the windshield which is in the possession of the Secret Service.

ACTION:

For information.

5/14/64

C1	Bullet from stretcher
C2	Bullet fragment from front seat cushion
C3	Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side
C4	Metal fragment from the President's head
C5	Metal fragment from the President's head
C9	Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally
C16	Three metal fragments recovered from rear floorboard carpet
C17	Scraping from inside surface of windshield
C29	President Kennedy's coat
C31	President Kennedy's necktie
C32	President Kennedy's shirt
C35	President Kennedy's bandages and belt
C311	Black suit coat worn by Governor John Connally
C312	Black suit trousers worn by Governor Connally
C313	White dress shirt worn by Governor Connally
C307	Windshield from the Presidential limousine

62-109060-3010

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAY 11 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to your letter of May 5, 1964, the evidence items numbered 201, 202, 303, 305 and 324 which were transmitted to this office on May 4, are herewith returned to you, with our thanks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

5 ENCLOSURE (Enclosures Retained in Lab. Rm. 7/10 - Ja 4/21/64)
Encls.

REC-25 3091

EX 101

6 MAY 18 1964

53 MAY 19 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would like the Bureau to conduct a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department, who was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald on November 22, 1963.

In the course of this investigation we would like the Bureau to do the following:

(1) Obtain a copy of the personnel file of Officer Tippit maintained by the Dallas Police Department for the use of the Commission.

(2) Interview Sgt. C. B. Owens, Oak Cliff Station, and other officers with personal knowledge regarding Officer Tippit's assignments, reputation and associates. In this respect we would like to know whether the absence of any promotions since October 28, 1953 (see Report of Manning C. Clements, dated December 14, 1963, at pp. 43-44) reveals that he was an above average, average, or below average patrolman in the Dallas Police Department.

(3) Interview Mrs. Tippit regarding the interests and associations of her late husband.

(4) Interview those persons identified as Officer Tippit's closest associates outside the Police Department regarding his interests, attitudes, leisure activities, and general background.

COPIES DES... 9
44 JAN 2 1973

REC-25 3092

1 MAY 18 1964

MAY 19 1964

5-12-64 RDR:bw

In the course of each of these interviews, as well as any others which you believe are appropriate, we would like the Bureau to inquire whether Officer Tippit had any associations with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby. As I am sure you are aware, this request is designed to obtain certain basic information which can be relied upon to refute unfounded allegations which have developed in the course of this investigation.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

May 13, 1964

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) SEC. 25 —3092

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 5-12-64, requesting a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department who was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald. In conducting this investigation, you should insure that the following basic investigative steps are included; such as, date of birth, education, marital status, military service and prior employment. You should limit the scope of this investigation to that period Tippit was actually a member of the Dallas Police Department. It is suggested that the Dallas Police Department personnel file on Tippit may include much of the information desired by the Commission, and you should be guided by the availability of this information in conducting your investigation.

Every effort should be made to expedite this investigation, insuring that the Commission's specific requests are appropriately complied with in each instance.

Results of investigation should be incorporated in a suitable LHM for immediate dissemination to the Commission without need for revision and/or correction.

Enclosures (2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RDR:hw) (8)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee H. Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

MAY 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 25
MAY 13 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Commission in relet indicates this investigation of Tippit requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since assassination. Some of the more pertinent aspects of the Commission's requests are as follows: 1. A copy of Tippit's police file should be obtained. 2. Tippit's associates inside and outside the police department, as well as his wife, should be interviewed concerning his reputation, interests, assignments and associates. 3. Each person interviewed should be queried as to whether Tippit had any association with Oswald or Ruby.

While Commission has requested limited background investigation, it is felt any such investigation should include the above indicated investigation and encompass the period while Tippit was on the Dallas Police Department.

This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau, and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be notified.

FBI

Date: 5/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO:DL)

Re: WILLIAM I. TURNER

ReDL airtel to Bu 5/8/64.

Enclosed for Bu and CE are two copies each, and for DL 25 copies of insert reflecting basis of investigation re TURNER. This material forwarded per request in reairtel.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Charlotte (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 25) (AM)
1 - WFO

HRH:mcb
(8)

REC-25 62-109060-3093

6 MAY 18 1964

ST-114

AIRTEL C. C. Wick

53 MAY 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr.
Mr.
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WFO 89-75
HRH:mch
1

Special Agent JAMES ADAMS, assigned to Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D.C., advised Special Agent JAMES P. WOOTEN of the WFO on December 7, 1963, information had been received that one WILLIAM I. TURNER had written a letter to the Atlanta Constitution newspaper, which letter reportedly states, "The President got what he deserved, Justice WARREN and the Attorney General are next." TURNER is reported to live in Warsaw, North Carolina.

The above information was furnished to Sergeant JESSE R. STONE of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, on December 7, 1963, by Special Agent WOOTEN. It is noted Special Agent ADAMS advised this information previously furnished to the United States Secret Service and local authorities in Charlotte, North Carolina and Atlanta, Georgia.

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/15/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 5/13/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, a Commission staff member, called Section Chief, Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the listed exhibits (attached hereto).

Mr. Eisenberg further requested that the Commission be furnished with three photographs of each exhibit not previously photographed.

As a matter of record, SA Robert E. Neill received from Mr. Eisenberg on 5/13/64, these exhibits which are now in Bureau custody.

The photography will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section. It is to be noted that all exhibits marked (*) did not originate from the Bureau and, therefore, they will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Exhibits not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs.

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure

REC-47 62-109060-3094

2 MAY 19 1964

REN:KO (10)
79 MAY 22 1964
1 ENCLOSURE

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5/15/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
D33	133	Two photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle
	565	Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C38 cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository Building)
	608	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	609	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	610	*Photomicrograph (C14 rifle and C1 bullet)
	611	*Photomicrograph (C1 bullet and C2 bullet fragment)
	612	*Photomicrograph (C1 bullet and C3 bullet fragment)
	613	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	614	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	615	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	616	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	617	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	618	*Photomicrograph (C38 cartridge case and C14 rifle)
	619	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	620	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	621	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	622	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	623	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	624	*Photograph (C6 cartridge case)
	625	*Photomicrograph (C253 bullet and C15 revolver)
C10	626	Wrapping paper in shape of large bag (Also prior Commission Exhibit No. 142)
	627	Xerox of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	628	Xerox of Oswald's right palm print from Dallas Police Department
	629	Xerox of Oswald's left palm print from Dallas Police Department
	630	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	631	Photograph of Oswald's palm print (right) from Dallas Police Department

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	632	Photograph of latent palm print from paper bag (C10)
	633	Photograph of latent fingerprint from paper bag (C10)
	633A	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	634	Chart of Oswald's left index fingerprint and fingerprint on C10
	634A	Chart of ridge characteristics used by experts in comparing fingerprints
	635	Photograph of U. S. Marine Corps fingerprint card of Lee Harvey Oswald
	636	Chart of Oswald's right palm print and palm print from C10
	637	Latent lift from C14 rifle
	638	Photograph of Oswald's left palm print from Dallas Police Department
	639	Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle
	640	Chart of Oswald's palm print (right) and palm print from C14 rifle
	642	Photograph of Oswald's right palm print from Dallas Police Department
	643	Photograph of latent palm print identified as Oswald's left palm print
	644	Photograph of latent fingerprint identified as Oswald's right index finger
	645	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	646	Chart of Oswald's left palm print and latent palm print on C40 carton
	647	Chart of Oswald's right index fingerprint and latent fingerprint on C40 carton
C39	649	Palm print found on C40 carton
	650	Photograph of latent palm print identified as Oswald's right palm print
	651	Photograph of Oswald's fingerprint card from Dallas Police Department
	652	Chart of Oswald's right palm print and latent palm print on C40 carton
	655	Two photographs of C40 carton (D)
	656	Ten photographs of C40 carton (A)

FO

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	657	Three photographs of Oswald's fingerprints and palm prints
	658	Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle
	659	Two photographs of latents on C10 bag
	660	Eight photographs of C40 carton (B)
	661	Three photographs of C40 carton (C)
	662	*Notes of Detective Arthur Mandella, New York City Police Department
	663	Piece of wrapping paper
	664	Piece of string
	665	Chart showing textile fibers
	666	Diagram of a hair
	667	Chart showing human and animal hairs
	668	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	669	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	670	Chart showing racial determination of hairs
	671	Chart showing photomicrographs of Oswald's limb hairs and comparison of Oswald's limb hairs and limb hairs from C12 blanket
	672	Chart showing photomicrographs of Oswald's pubic hairs and comparison of Oswald's pubic hairs and pubic hairs from C12 blanket
	673	Photograph of Commission Exhibit 150 (C11 shirt)
	746A	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746B	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746C	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746D	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	746E	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	747	Photograph of C14 rifle
	748	Photograph of investigator holding a rifle
B3	749	Photographic negative of Oswald holding rifle
D145	750	Size 620 Imperial Reflex Camera
	751	Photograph of D145
D145A	752	Photographic negative of investigator holding rifle
	753	Two photographs: Oswald holding rifle and investigator holding rifle
	754	Front cover "LIFE" Magazine, 2/21/64
	755	Page of magazine article on Oswald

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 9, 1964

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT:

Attached is a copy of the transcript of my testimony before the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy. I have marked in red pencil the changes, primarily typos and misspellings, which we will call to the attention of Mr. Stern in accordance with his request.

On Page 6163 and 6164 the Commission suggested we change our Manual of Instructions to replace the word "and" to "or" in two places. The change is being made and will be sent out to the field early next week.

On Page 6193 Mr. Dulles mentioned the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. He said the Commission would make a copy available to us and he would like our comments. The Commission has not yet given the book to us and we will follow up on this on Monday, May 11.

Starting on Page 6202 Chairman Warren referred to an article in the "National Enquirer" by John Henshaw. This article was sent to us by the Commission for comment. We interviewed Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department and he branded portions of the story as false and we have sent a letter to the Commission to that effect. We are analyzing the remainder of the article and will furnish our comments to the Commission.

Starting on Page 6143 there is a discussion of the Bureau file on Oswald up to the date of the assassination. The Commission decided that the Commission staff members would determine how many of the documents in this file the Commission already has and then would decide which, if any, of the remaining serials are necessary for the Commission. Mr. Stern of the Commission staff has advised he is working on this and will consult with us Monday, May 11.

For information.

NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 10 1964

AHB:job
(6)

1 - Mr. Sullivan

11 JUN 10 1964

cc - Mr. Tolson

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Deloach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

MAY 1

Mr. J. Edger Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 2053[illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 29, 1964 enclosing two copies of a memorandum dated April 24, 1964, Dallas, Texas, relating to the advertisement which appeared in the Dallas Morning News of November 22, 1963.

The Commission would like you to interview the three persons identified in the memorandum as contributors to the fund which was used in payment of the advertisement in question, Mr. H. L. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt. We would like to know in fact whether these men did contribute to the fund and whether the money so contributed represented their own funds or was supplied by other persons. We would like these three men to be interrogated generally regarding their knowledge relating to the placing of this advertisement. In addition, we would like each to be asked as to any contacts which he may have had with either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby. If other contributors are identified, we would like these interviewed along the same lines as the above.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109060-

1 MAY 13 1964

5/Lcnihan

Task in DC
RFL:pmh
5/14/64

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

INDIVIDUALS INTERVIEWED ALONG THE SAME LINES AS REQUESTED REGARDING BRIGHT, CRISSEY AND HUNT. YOU SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW BRIGHT, CRISSEY AND HUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH COMMISSION'S REQUEST. RESULTS OF SUCH INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED TO BUREAU IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

NOTE:

"Dallas Morning News" on the morning of 11/22/63 carried advertisement entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas," which was signed by the "American Fact Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas." We learned the money for this add was solicited by Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas independent oil man. At request of the President's Commission we interviewed Mr. Grinnan 4/20/64 to determine the names of the contributors to this add. On 4/24/64 Mr. Grinnan stated the money, approximately $1500 was contributed by H. L. Bright, an independent oil operator in Dallas; Edgar Crissey, insurance man in Dallas; and Nelson Bunker Hunt, an independent oil man in Dallas who is the son of H. L. Hunt, a well-known oil man in Dallas. Grinnan stated he did not know the amounts each of the contributors gave to the fund and felt each may have solicited funds from others for the payment for the add. Grinnan stated he himself did not contribute to the fund. We disseminated results of our interview with Grinnan to the President's Commission by letter 4/29/64. Commission has now requested we interview Bright, Crissey and Hunt in this matter and any others who may have contributed to the add through these three men.

NR. 142
ENC. 2
CK.
APPROVED BY:
TYPED BY

5/14/64

CODE

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

TELETYPE URGENT

62-109060 - UNREC.

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBAIRTEL APRIL TWENTY-FOUR LAST ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SAME DATE SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH P. GRIFFIN. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REQUESTED BY LETTER DAY TWELVE LAST THAT BUREAU INTERVIEW H. R. BRIGHT, EDGAR CROSBY AND NELSON DUNNE HUNT, THE THREE PERSONS IDENTIFIED BY GRIFFIN AS CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND WHICH WAS USED IN PAYMENT FOR THE ADVERTISEMENT WHICH APPEARED IN QUOTE THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS UNQUOTE NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST. COMMISSION STATED IT DESIRED TO KNOW, IN FACT, WHETHER THESE THREE MEN DID CONTRIBUTE TO THE FUND AND WHETHER THE MONEY SO CONTRIBUTED REPRESENTED THEIR OWN FUNDS OR WAS SUPPLIED BY OTHER PERSONS. COMMISSION STATED IT DESIRED THESE THREE MEN BE INTERROGATED GENERALLY REGARDING THEIR KNOWLEDGE RELATING TO THE PLACEMENT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT. COMMISSION ALSO STATED IT DESIRED EACH OF THESE THREE INDIVIDUALS BE ASKED AS TO ANY CONTACTS EACH MAY HAVE HAD WITH EITHER LEE HARVEY OSWALD OR JACK L. RUBY. COMMISSION FURTHER REQUESTED THAT IF OTHER CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND ARE IDENTIFIED, IT DESIRED SUCH

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

VIA TELETYPE
MAY 14 1964
6:15 PM OS
ENCIPHERED

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

61 MAY 21 1964

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: May 12, 1964

To: Director, FBI [100-354341]

From: Legat, Paris [100-1793)(P]

Subject: [THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C]

ReBulet to Baltimore 3/26/64.

Pursuant to instructions in Bulet there are enclosed two copies of "Les Assassins De Kennedy" by THOMAS BUCHANAN.

The latest issues of "Le Nouveau Candide" and "L'Express" contained no additional information concerning the assassination of the President and we will be alert for any additional information in this matter so that it can be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURES: (2)
3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
1 - Paris
RHP:ij
(4)

NOT RECORDED
103 JUN 5 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

58 JUN 9 1964

RECEIVED

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-62)

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (89-36) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963; DALLAS TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re DLtel to Bu 5/15/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM reflecting a review of the army service records for J. D. TIPPIT, SN 3863821, as reviewed by IC NOEL L. BAKER on 5/15/64.

(3)- Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - St. Louis
NLB:sam
(4)

ENCLOSURE

6-5-64
5 additional copies of LHM. Encl + 2 xerox furnished to Secret Service by SA RDA/lab

cc: Mich

REC 11 62-109060-3095

EX-112

MAY 18 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

JUN 5 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

MAY 15, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

J. D. TIPPIT

A review on May 15, 1964, of the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, indicated J. D. Tippit, Serial Number 38631821, was inducted into the United States Army on July 21, 1944, and entered on active duty on the same date at Dallas, Texas. He was honorably discharged on June 30, 1946, as a Private First Class at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for reason of demobilization.

He had foreign service in the European-African Middle Eastern Theater of Operations, and was awarded the American Theater Campaign Medal, the European-African Middle Eastern Campaign Ribbon with one Bronze Star, the Good Conduct Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal (Germany) and the World War II Victory Medal.

His character and efficiency ratings ranged from unknown to excellent and there is no record of courts-martial or absence without official leave.

The following background information was contained in the service record for J. D. Tippit:

Date of Birth:	September 18, 1924
Place of Birth:	Annona, Texas
Education:	Eighth Grade
Civilian Occupation:	Farmer
Military Occupation:	Light Machine Gunner
Addresses:	Route Number 3, Clarksville, Red River County, Texas, June 29, 1946; Route Number 2, Bogata, Texas, November 8, 1955.

Relatives: Mother - Lizzie Mae Tippit,
108 North Washington,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
July 21, 1944;
Father - Edgar Lee Tippit,
Route 3, Clarksville, Texas,
July 21, 1944.

Records reflected disability claim filed with Veteran's Administration, Regional Office, Dallas, Texas, on November 8, 1955, under claim number C-15-430-214, with disability shown as stomach condition.

5/13/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

REC 27 — 3096

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are two copies of a letter received by the Bureau allegedly written by "Attorney at Law. George B. Woods." This communication was dated 5/9/64, Fort Worth, Texas.

Bureau indices are negative concerning this individual and a search of the 1964 Martindale Hubbell Law Directory does not list George B. Woods as an attorney in the Fort Worth, Texas area.

Dallas is instructed to endeavor to identify and interview George B. Woods and prepare the results of this investigation in an appropriate insert for inclusion in a subsequent report. Determine from Woods his reason for writing this communication and also include any information available which would reflect upon his credibility, noting that the communication is incongruous. Furnish the Bureau appropriate copies revealing results of your inquiry.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:job
(4)

NOTE: Letter dated 5/9/64, Fort Worth, Texas, addressed to the Director, was received at the Bureau. The writer claims to be an attorney, however, the communication is completely nonsensical. The writer alleges it is widely known in Dallas that President Kennedy was killed by the FBI in Dallas. It is certainly questionable whether this communication was written by an attorney; however, Dallas has been instructed to locate and interview Woods and include results in a subsequent report.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
MAY 1 1964
COMM-FBI

19 MAY 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5. 9. 1964.
FORTWORTH. TEXAS.

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER.
WASHINGTON.
DC.

DEAR SIR.
this is. ATTORNEY AT LAW.
GEORGE B. WOODS.

i am writeing you. to ask you. what do you all exspect to do. with them men in DALLAS. who killed . MR. KENNEDY. now it is widely known. who killed him the F.B. I. of dallas texas. are the one that killed him. tthe same day he. was killed. a boy in dallas seen. the men. that put all that to a hush up when.MR. KENNEDY. was killed. his wife. MRS OLWALD. said she know her husban didnt kill. MR. KENNEDY. very short ly. after the killing. the. F. B. I. ke his wife in a secreet place. for a perioud of time. learning her how to spea english language. and come out with a.faul8e tail. thay made her say. that h husband. killed . mr. kennedy. this . LEE OSWALD. knew the men. who killed. mr. kennedy. so what thay done. that had.JACK RUBY. to kill him. to stop hi from talking. and this EARL WARREN. is suppose to be. UNITED STATES JUSTICE he has been covering up all he can. everysince the murder of mr. kennedy. it was a plan dearth. for dallas texas. to kill mr. kennedy. the big men. had t done. that brain wash the. F. B. I. men. and possible thay was paid a large sum of money for killing. mr kennedy. i never has seen it on this order. be that a DISTRICT JUDGE. have a federal man, TRIAL. if it ever was a federal man. MR. KENNEDY. was one because he was the. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STAT then why should. washington. let the men. that murdered him. have his trial. dont you see. thay are trying to say. JACK RUBY. is crazy. thay are not go to do anything. with him. you are the head man. of this FBI. company. and w feel that you should. see that this case be worked out well. the FBI men go everywhare. and get other men. but you dont hear. of them . getting the FBI. in dallas texas. who killed. mr. kennedy. what good is a law. if you dont. force it. these FBI. in texas. who killed. MR. KENNEDY. must be brought to. the light. thay put this country is a bad. spot. since MR. kennedy. has bee dead. thay say now in the news. the RUSSIAN. have brought a great army. bac in cuba. texas is the blame for all this. MR. KENNEDY. was one of the best. and greatest. president. this country ever has had. the FBI. slip this woma out of DALLAS. one night. after thay had trained her. to lie. MRS , OLWALD. this is just as plain. as nose of your face. how could. LEE OSWALD. killed. mr. kennedy. in a moveing car. shot. the govenor. the a few minutes later.h killed an officer. all this is just a bunch of lies. thay are telling. it is known all over texas. thatthe FBI. of texas. are the ones. killed him. one m said he saw three of them standing in the same window, at the time of the K KILLING. i am just giveing you some imformation. on who killed mr. kennedy. and it must be something done about it. what do this country wont. with tha type of men. on the FBI force. thay are murders. thay must be brought to the light. this EARL WARREN. been covering up for them. all the way. you must ge to work. on these. FBI. at once. just. the idea. of a bot of murders. kille that poor man. and he febL in wife lap. why should any man. hide for that. type of murdering. you and this NORTH. FBI. must bring these murders to the top. and let this people know. how durty DALLAS TEX. are. loaded with hatc. texas should pay for the dearth of the president. thay killed him from his

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REC 10

TO : Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 13, 1964

FROM : Director
Bureau of Prisons

SUBJECT: Alleged threat on the life of President Johnson

Post office Box 1105
Springfield, Mo

Attached is a letter addressed to the Attorney General from Norman F. Michaud, No. O-701-H, which indicates he has information to submit to the Earl Warren Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, as well as information on a threat against the life of President Johnson.

Mr. Michaud was committed to the custody of the Attorney General for a 60 day study and observation period on March 25, 1964 for violation of § 871, Title 18, United States Code (threats against the President). According to the Probation Officer's report the only prior record on this person was an arrest and fine for public intoxication.

22 MAY 14 1964

James V. Bennett

REC 10 -3097

1 ENCLOSURE

3 MAY 14 1964

From Office of Legal [illegible] 23rd [illegible] 1964
(Date)

To Robert Kennedy — U.S. Justice Dept.
(Name) (Address)

Sir,

In my opinion and certain information at evident, I might be able to shed light on the investigation & assassination of John F. Kennedy before the Warren Commission & Dallas. I have a plot also to overthrow U.S. Govt in the near future, you must remember this correspondence is a part secret & if not carried out may cost lots of life in an danger to the world. Please to the above.

I will be in your city for a short time please see me at the U.S. Court House Center, certain information I will not do in court before U.S. District Court, therefore I was compelled to write you. Please to J.C. Johnson, this was [illegible] see me early.

I also urge you please to [illegible] Jack Ruby & Lee Harvey Oswald [illegible] Ruby wanted I [illegible] to give my life for Oswald, until [illegible] Oswald [illegible] Ruby [illegible] Oswald [illegible] Ruby [illegible]

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1964
BUREAU OF PRISONS

ENCLOSURE (one postcard)

I can only say to you in this letter that the Dear Lord is on my side, & that I will trust you and your secretary stated you had just left.

I want you to know on the 20th June 1961, I did not call a Secret Service Man Payne at the White House & asked him to go down & see a witness & get it over as I said before a plot to discredit me and sack me out of hand.

I am confident and this is my hope and you may see a Miss Lee Crane & Federico Fellini to avoid my story.

I urge you to act for the protection of President Johnson.

I would rely to your notice of this letter.

Sincerely

Howard O Richard

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a letter written by Normand P. Michaud forwarded to this Bureau by the Bureau of Prisons. Mr. Michaud stated "I might be able to enlighten the investigation of John Kennedy before the Earl Warren Commission, only.". Also enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum dated January 31, 1964, Phoenix, Arizona. This memorandum reveals pertinent information regarding Mr. Michaud's background and the threat against President Johnson. The United States Secret Service is fully aware of this matter and Mr. Michaud's recent communication has been furnished to them.

In view of his background, Mr. Michaud will not be interviewed regarding his recent letter unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060 - 3097
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - O. H. Bartlett
KMR:las (10)

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont dated 5-26-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Misc. - Info Concerning" KMR:las, contains background information re Michaud and his mental instability and threat against President Johnson.

BY COURIER SVC.
45 MAY 28
COMM.-FBI

REC. 125

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 8 1964

5-15-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, Albany

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3098

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING Hillview Drive
No. Syracuse, N.Y.

Enclosed for Albany and Dallas are copies of a self-explanatory communication turned over to this Bureau by U. S. Secret Service Headquarters on 5-14-64.

In addition to Mrs. Campbell's letter to President Johnson, U. S. Secret Service advised this individual telephonically contacted the White House on 5-6-64 at which time she was told to contact the FBI.

No information identifiable with Mrs. Georgia Campbell or Mrs. Georgia Ventura could be located in Bureau files. Ventura

In view of the allegation that Mrs. Campbell has "startling information" concerning the assassination, Mrs. Campbell should be thoroughly interviewed and the results appropriately reported to Dallas in insert form for subsequent dissemination to the President's Commission.

This matter must be expedited as it is possible the President's Commission may conclude its inquiries into the assassination at an early date.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures 2)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
RDR/map
(7)

NOTE: Undated letter from Campbell of North Syracuse, NY, turned over by US Secret Service (Inspector E. Thacker) to liaison agent Bartlett on 5-14-64. In view of allegation, it is felt that matter must be appropriately checked out.

MAILED 19
MAY 15 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have attached information concerning the Kennedy assassination which I received in the mail. I thought it might be helpful to the Commission.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Georgia Campbell

Victoria

Attach
Mail
5/15/64

REC 21 -3098

2 MAY 19 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Enclosure from Victoria Texas
re Dallas action the decision
the case will remain closed
U.N. Monday 5/6
Copies to I.B
Contact Fld. Liaison Section



President Johnson
Washington, D.C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC-21 62-109060-3099

May 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 7, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of another communication bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma, which was received at FBI Headquarters on May 14, 1964 in an envelope postmarked May 12, 1964, at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin the enclosed are being furnished.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)

RDR:vhm
(14)

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc.)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc.)

C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. E. Herington
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re SAC letter 64-23B dated 4/28/64. Enclosed is for your information.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAY 13 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
20 MAY 18
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
MAY 18 9 59 AM '64
REC'D-HEADING ROOM
MAY 13 3 31 PM '64
FBI

NOTE:

This is the eleventh letter to the Commission on Martin. Above SAC letter alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

The current communication sets out excerpts taken from various newspapers and periodicals in an apparent effort to show that the investigation of the assassination will be a "whitewash."

World Press

Recently we were asked: "Are you saying you won't accept a verdict from the Warren Commission no matter what it is?"

On December 16, 1963, Chief Justice Earl "Warren told questioners that the commission does not expect to call for the physical evidence in the case, for instance, the Italian-made carbine with which the shots were fired, or the recovered bullets." (New Orleans Times Picayune, 12/17/63)

On February 25, 1964, "the commission, headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren...said that two months of investigation had 'not caused the commission to doubt the reasonableness of the action by the authorities in charging Oswald.'" (NY Times, 2/26/64)

"That evidence ranging from FINGERPRINTS (nonexistent!) to ballistics tests is as conclusive as any confession, and there is NO LINGERING DOUBT about what the commission's main findings will be." i.e. Oswald's guilt. (TIME Magazine, 2/14/64)

"We hope to COMPLETE our study and publish our report early this coming summer." (Letter from Commissioner Gerald Ford, 2/26/64) Mr. Ford thus set in February a limit to an investigation the termination of which should NOT have been predetermined.

Also to be considered is the remark by Chief Justice Earl Warren that certain testimony recorded in regard to the case would not be released "in your lifetime." Mr. Warren concluded this statement by adding: "And I say that seriously."

In light of this (and more) how can the "American people and the world" be expected to "accept a verdict from the Warren Commission no matter what it is?"

Whatever the verdict, will History receive it as consistent, constitutional, rational and scientific?

Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/5/64

REC-21 3099

MAY 19 1964

cc: 100 Europe, Asia, Americas, Anzac Countries

Italics ours

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

May 19, 1964

By Courier Service

Assassination of President Johnson

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI MAY 19 11 13 AM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on May 15, 1964, that portion of evidence item number D6, consisting of Commission Exhibit numbers 782A, 782B and 782C, was delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on that same date.

REC- 25 62-109060-3100

EX-105

Sincerely yours,

2 MAY 20 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC. 21 MAY 19 COMM-FBI

62-109060
REN:fch (10)

NOTE: Mr. Eisenberg made this request to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons of the Physics and Chemistry Sections of the Laboratory. The delivery was made by SA Robert E. Neill. Item D6 is described as follows:

Commission Exhibit 782A - letter from Oswald
Commission Exhibit 782B - letter from Oswald
Commission Exhibit 782C - letter from Oswald

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 21 1964

5-19-64

Airtel

To: SAC, San Francisco

REC-25

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3101

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for San Francisco and Dallas are the following pertinent documents: a letter from the Department dated 5-6-64, a letter from Mr. Andrew I. Volsky to the Attorney General dated 4-30-64 and a two-page summary of an article written by Volsky in the Russian language which was translated by the Bureau.

The only information identifiable to Volsky in Bureau files is a letter from the Director of Naval Intelligence dated 9-26-49 indicating that one Vera V. and Andrew I. Volsky, age 45 and 66 respectively, were among a group of individuals en route to the United States from Shanghai, China, aboard the SS General Gordon, voyage number 15 on 2-4-49, destined for San Francisco, California. (100-354139-288)

MAILED 30
MAY 18 1964
COMM-FBI

You will note in Volsky's letter dated 4-30-64, he describes himself as 82 years of age. From the summary it is quite apparent Volsky has relied on published accounts of the assassination as well as his own anti-Semitic feelings concerning who is responsible for the assassination.

San Francisco is instructed to check its indices on Volsky and, unless in possession of information which would preclude, interview Volsky concerning whether he has any factual knowledge of the assassination.

Enclosures (3)

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosures (3)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - Cryptanalysis and Translation
1 - Correspondence

RDR:las
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAY 21 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Airtel to SAC, San Francisco
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Results of investigation should be promptly furnished in appropriate insert form, 25 copies to Dallas. Expedite, in view of possibility President's Commission may wind up its inquiries at early date.

NOTE:

The Department forwarded to us a ten-page dissertation in the Russian language which was translated at the Bureau. Briefly, Volsky claims that a number of people knew about a "conspiracy" to assassinate the President. He claims that the ones responsible are members of a Zionist Organization and feel Kennedy went against the Jews after his election to office. Volsky deals in some fanciful conclusions based on his own personal anti-Semitic feelings. It is felt in view of allegation Volsky should be interviewed and this matter resolved, reported and disseminated to Commission as in similar cases.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: May 6 1964

FROM : Hobert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: [redacted] AIBER pseudonym of

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letter from Andrew J. Volsky of San Francisco, California, together with its enclosure.

Attachments

2 ENCLOSURES (Translation by Bureau attached)

REC-25 62-107060-3101

2 MAY 4 1964

EX-107

MAY 7 1964

33

SIX (FYI)

433 - [redacted] Avenue,
San Francisco 18, Calif.
April 30, 1964.

The Honorable Robert Kennedi
Attorney General
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
MAY 4 1964
CRIMINAL DIVISION

Sir:

Please accept for reading the enclosed article under the heading of "The links of a chain of conspiracies by Zion-Judaism" It should interest you in the part (pages 22-32) describing a murder of your late brother John F. Kennedi. It is written by myself and signed by my pseudonym ABER.

From my viewpoint it is the most probable version of what had occurred in Dallas in November of 1963. As to my friends who read it they consider it as a truthful story deserving to be published.

I apologize that it has not been translated into English as it should be, but I am an old man of eighty-two years of age unable to do it now. I think that somebody in your office speaking Russian (not a Jew, certainly) could do it easily.

Hoping that my letter will meet your favorable attention,

I am,

Sir,

Very sincerely yours

Andrew I. Volsky

Andrew I. Volsky

CERTIFIED

MAY 4 1964

129-11
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
40 MAY 4 1964
REC'D

Выше говорилось, что европейская газетная публика, поднятая перед убийством Джона Ф. Кеннеди, определенно понималась, как прикрытие существующего политического заговора, выполнение которого окружалось некоторой тревогой за его успешное выполнение.

О нем знали посвященные в заговор лица; потихоньку велись о нем в кругах, стоявших близко к ним; заранее предупреждала о нем журналистка Колдвел /Coldwell/, и слухи дошли даже до обывательской среды; вести о них достигли, наконец, всезнающего FBI /федеральное бюро расследований/. Последнее, боясь быть застигнутым врасплох, если бы стало распространяться незнание о слухах, сочло возможным намекнуть о заговоре кое-каким официальным учреждениям.

Не знала об этом лишь жертва намеченного заговора -- сам президент Кеннеди, которого о грядущей опасности не посвятили ни тайная, ни явная полиция, ни органы правительственной власти. Все "в рот воды набрали". И когда заговор с убийством президента осуществился, широкая публика ахнула от изумления, теряясь в догадках, кому понадобилось убивать главу США и за что.

Но люди созревшего политического ума и знания исторических фактов таинственных убийств отлично знали, кому многократно случавшиеся убийства высокопоставленных лиц, будь то императоры, короли или республиканские президенты, были нужны, и какая мировая организация эт

делом занимается [illegible] орно можно утверждать, [illegible] аговор мирового зна
чения исходит от сион-иудаизма, -- от так называемого иудейского синод

В связи с данным случаем убийства президента Кеннеди навязываются
ряси, требующие должного их освещения: были ли у возглавления сион-иуда
ма основания для снятия Д.Кеннеди с президентского поста? Конечно, были
точки зрения иудейского плана о владычестве над всем миром и, в особенн
сти, по соображениям актуального значения для него.

Дело в том, что никогда прежде власть сион-иудаизма не была такой
всеобъемлющей в США, как за период времени трех президентов: Франклина
Рузвельта с 1933-45 г., Харри С.Трумана с 1945-53 г. и Дваита Д. Эйзен
хауера с 1953-57 г..

Что же касается Д.Кеннеди, то по возвращении с последней мировой в
ны он натворил не мало ошибок. Он симпатизировал евреям, общался с ними
и поступал вопреки традиционной политики рода Кеннедов, чуждавшихся об
щения с евреями. Ни советы престарелого отца, ни уговоры братьев не дейс
вовали на него,-- он продолжал сотрудничество с ними.

Засилье последних на высших государственных постах стало столь вид
ным, что им потребовалось непременно с избранием президента из своей с
ды и пойти на некоторого рода компромисс, поддержав кандидатуру Д.Кенне
хотя и католика по вероисповеданию, но женатого на французской еврейке,
Жаклине Бувье.

В какой-то американской газете промелькнуло известие, что много ев
рейских голосов было подано за кандидатуру Кеннеди, которыми и была обеспе
чена победа, правда с незначительным перевесом голосов. По более веское
обращение, объясняющее еврейскую поддержку Кеннеди было высказано кем-т
из них друзей. По его словам, во время предвыборной агитации 1960 года
республиканская партия официально выставила на пост президента кандида
Ричарда Никсона, к которому евреи питали лютую ненависть. Чтобы покончат
этому избранию евреи подали свои голоса за Кеннеди.

В благоприятном для себя исходе президентских выборов евреи искали
нерального подкрепление своему политическому положению, ибо в лице пре-
зидента,

именно место в ветхозаветной истории, когда еврейка Эсфирь, добившись брака с персидским царем Артаксерксом и захватив влияние в государстве, уничтожила всех, так разнесшихся врагов иудейства, включая всесильного Амана, пред которым падали ниц все служащие при царе. x/

В память этого события евреи установили ежегодное обязательное трехдневное празднество со 2-го по 4-е марта /с 13-го по 15-е месяца Адара/.

Казалось, все предвещало им прежнее всевластие после избрания президентом Дж. Кеннеди: должности государственного секретаря и министров Кабинета почти полностью были заняты евреями, и даже вновь открывавшаяся министерская должность заполнялась ими. Лучшей конъюнктуры для их политической власти трудно было ожидать.

Но на этот раз евреи просчитались, думая найти в Кеннеди прежнего покорного исполнителя всех своих планов и стремлений. У него уже наступило прозрение в личных отношениях с евреями и в оценке их работы на пользу государства. Независимый в финансовом отношении, так как был миллионером по отцу, Кеннеди теперь не выпускал из своих рук ведение внешней и внутренней государственной политики, в особенности по умиротворению Европы. Однако, в своей административной деятельности он постоянно натыкался на противодействие Кабинета, и это его тяготило. Составленные им проекты или интервью по внешней политике продолжения "холодной войны" и даже превращения ее "в горячую" с использованием все увеличивавшегося американского атомного превосходства. Возникновение последней и сопряженной с нею гибели миллионов человечества Кеннеди больше всего опасался.

x/ Книга Эсфирь, главы 1-10.

На этой почве умертвления вылились единством взглядов его/ с Советским премьером Никитой Хрущевым. Последний не переставал посылать эмиссаров с письмами в адрес Кеннеди, минуя министров Кабинета. Не по могло их обоюдному стремлению к миру задуманное строительство прямого провода между Москвой и Вашингтоном с целью предупреждения случайностей в возникновении войны. Надо думать, это произошло тоже не без противодействия еврейского окружения. Поэтому, понемногу Кеннеди стал отходить от иудейского влияния.

Не оставались незамеченными для евреев и другие факты: что Джон Кеннеди не позволял своей жене Жаклин вмешиваться в свои служебные дела; не сошелся, подобно прежним президентам, с всесильным закулисным деятелем, Бернардом М. Барухом, а предпринимал самостоятельные поездки по разным штатам, знакомясь с экономическим положением в стране. Словом — ясно было, что президент Кеннеди уходит в сторону от них, а это грозило им потерей всемогущества в стране.

Когда эта попытка освободиться от сионского влияния дошла до сведения боссов сион-иудаизма, участь Кеннеди была им решена в том смысле, что он должен быть отстранен от занимаемого поста, а это отстранение иначе не понималось, как убийство,— обычная мера расправы сион-иудаизма с лицами, мешающими их мировому господству. Так созрел заговор убийства президента Кеннеди.

После того, как такой приговор был вынесен, возник вопрос о подыскании наемного убийцы. Эта задача не представляла особых трудностей, так как в их распоряжении были неограниченные денежные средства, а притягательной силой денег могли соблазниться многие потенциальные преступники. При этом, одно условие полагалось соблюсти, чтобы тайна убийства не была обнаружена, по правилу Талмуда — "Убивай и прочь руку."

Ли Харви Освальд, убивший Кеннеди, стяжал себе преступную известность наравне с подобными злодеями, убивавшими ранее тех или иных отдельных лиц. Ренегат, отказавшийся от американского гражданства из-за своих коммунистических убеждений, он поехал в СССР, женился на русской женщине и думал обосноваться там навсегда, но Советское правительство не давало ему прав гражданства из опасения, что он может изменить свое решение и потребовать своей отправки обратно в США.

Впоследствии он стал вновь жить в США, и так как слыл отличным стрелком и снайпером стрельбы по одиночным целям, то на него было обращено внимание заговорщиков, чтобы привлечь его к выполнению своих планов. Кроме того, у Ли Освальда была личная неприязнь к президенту Кеннеди за его непримиримую политику в отношении Кубы, которой он сочувствовал. На этом враждебном чувстве также могли играть сообщники, подстрекая Освальда на убийство Кеннеди.

Сговариваться с ним на территории США было рискованно, если б заговор получил преждевременную огласку. Поэтому, было решено перенести переговоры в другую страну, и самым подходящим для этой цели представлялся Советский Союз, где тайну сговора можно было сохранить при личном свидании с намеченным убийцей.

После этого понятным становится заявление правительства Кубы, что 27-го сентября 1963 года Ли Освальд пытался получить оттуда транзитную визу в СССР, в чем ему было отказано. С такой же просьбой он обращался и в Мексику. По тем или иным путям, он все-таки пробрался в СССР и договорился там относительно условий выполнения поручения и получения вознаграждения.

По окончании переговоров ему предстояло снова ехать в США, но теперь он оказался связанным с американской разведкой СИ-АЙ-ДИ или Центральным Агентством Разведки. Это видно из показания его матери,

Маргариты Освальд, беспокоившейся по поводу паспортных формальностей сына в Москве. По одной из агентур ЦРУ-ФБР ее успокоили сказав, что беспокоиться нет причин, так как все равно он в скором времени прибудет в США.

Большой промышленный и коммерческий город Даллас в штате Техас был местом, куда приезжали Освальда для выполнения обусловленного поручения. Предварительно проверили его искусство стрелять в указанную точку, и выбран был генерал Вокер /Walker/, активный член Общества Джон -Борча / John Burch Society /.

Это Общество очень мозолило глаза активной еврейской организации Бен Брит, которая в 1963 году вела яростную кампанию против него, требуя от правительства немедленного закрытия и роспуска его. Покушение на Вокера не удалось, -- Освальд промахнулся, и пуля пролетела в расстоянии не полного дюйма от его головы, ударившись в стену. Однако, поверочный экзамен признали выдержанным, и 11-го апреля Освальд не преминул похвастаться своей жене, Марине Николаевне, сделанным успехом.

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Приступая к разбору обстоятельств убийства президента Кеннеди, следует отрешиться от мысли, что заговорщики сионистского толка не составляли плана, как привести в исполнение распоряжение сион-иудаизма убить главу американского государства с обязательным соблюдением правила талмуда -- "Убивай и прячь руку". План был тщательно продуман, разработан во всех деталях с привлечением к его выполнению иностранных лиц и с применением лицемерства к тем, кого они обрекли на уничтожение.

Существует такое мнение, будто убийство Кеннеди было делом коммунистов. Но с этим не вяжется получение русскими американцами от с их родственников в США траурных писем с черной каемкой по краям,

в которых выражается сочувствие им по поводу утраты такого редкого по достоинствам президента, каким был Кеннеди. Такие письма были легко пропущены Советской цензурой, и их писавшие Советские люди не подвергались наказаниям за это.

Не приходится удивляться, что ли Освальд, выполнив возложенное на него поручение, был убит. Оставлять его живым значило дать ему возможность повиниться в своих преступлениях, если он обнаружил бы предательское отношение к себе, что было неизбежно. Да и сами заговорщики не сомневались, что он сделает такое признание, потому что он однажды позволил себе рассказать своей жене Марине о неудаче покушения на жизнь генерала Уокера. Во что бы то ни стало им надо было ликвидировать его, что и было сделано впоследствии в тюрьме. Стрелять его не было оснований, потому что он был ими нанятый убийца, а не еврей, предавший идеалы сион-иудаизма.

Заговорщики заранее познакомили Освальда с Рубином /сокращенно Рубинштейном/, указали квартиру последнего, куда он должен был бежать после убийства Кеннеди 22-го ноября. В этот день в Далласе, по случаю приезда президента, был сделан усиленный наряд полиции, осматривавшей улицы вдоль и поперек, и это явилось непредвиденной помехой для безопасного бегства Освальда к квартире Рубина, где тот проживал. Так это и случилось с ним в этот день.

Освальда снабдили винтовкой с патронами и картой с пометками на ней пунктами, через которые должна была проезжать моторкада Кеннеди; выбрали помещение в книжном складе школьных учебников, откуда было удобно стрелять, -- в общем все было продуманно, чтобы заговор осуществился. И, действительно, 22-го ноября 1963 года президент Джон Фицджеральд Кеннеди был убит двумя выстрелами наповал, а похороны его состоялись на национальном кладбище Арлингтон.

Все в дальнейшем после убийства Кеннеди происходило чрезвычайно быстро с серией добавочных убийств, понадобившихся Освальду для своего спасения и сокрытия следов. Воспроизведение картины его действий представляется в следующем виде.

Убив Кеннеди, он стремглав побежал к Рубину, в квартире которого надеялся найти обещанное укрытие от глаз полиции. Но на пути к этому месту его бегущего остановил полицейский по фамилии Типпит, которого он безжалостного раздумья убил на месте встречи. Этим актом он осложнил свое положение, так как выстрел был услышан другим полицейским, пытавшимся его арестовать и от которого ему пришлось спасаться в дальнейшем бегстве.

Освальд метнулся за-город, чтобы скрыться от преследования полицейского агента, который уже настигал его. В попутном кинематографе, в который он вбежал, публика, увидев бегущего человека и следом за ним полицейского, начала тревожиться, а кассирша успела вызвать по телефону полицию, сообщив о происшествии. Полицейский же, опасаясь стрельбы в кинематографе, от которой могли бы пострадать зрители, стал поджидать его при выходе, чтобы тогда произвести арест, но Освальд предупредил его намерение, убив его тут же. К этому времени прибыли местные полицейские, схватили его и, водворив обратно в Даллас, посадили в тюрьму.

Так кровавые дела Освальда закончились для него неожиданным для него финалом, наглядно показавшим, как предательски поступают преступники со своими сообщниками. В тюрьму проник Рубин, то ли расстелав собравшуюся толпу, то ли помог ему пробить вовнутрь его сообщник, но Рубин убил там Освальда. Так закончил он теперь взятое на себя дело, которое не удалось ему провалить на своей квартире,

ввиду неопределенных обстоятельств, сложившихся у свидетеля Гевальда вскоре после убийства Кеннеди.

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Было упущено, что лиц, причастных к заговору против Кеннеди было много. Желательно было бы выявить их, если бы позволили сделать это необходимые данные. Однако, в интересах следствия полезно выяснить здесь некоторые вопросы, осветить которые требуется для беспристрастного отправления правосудия. Вопросов также много, но можно ограничиться только некоторыми из них.

Первый вопрос, который надо задать -- это почему к Гевальду, которого надо было "стереть как вещь она", было допущено постороннее лицо -- Жюв Рубин и кто его впустил.

Второй --, почему штатно-работающий прокурор, Гаэтан Фой, так поспешно объявил, что следствие по делу убийства президента закрыто, когда оно еще не начиналось.

Третий --, почему всюду набрасывалось по раскрытии преступления, а отвлечение следствия в сторону с затушевыванием его неверными сведениями: а/ о пребывании Гевальда в кинотеатре, откуда он стрелял; б/ об отпечатках пальцев на винтовке; в/ о самой винтовке, про которую Марина Николаевна дала показание, что та, которую предъявили ей для опознания, была не та, которую чистил Гевальд; г/ о прочем, что неправильно или заведомо ложно освещается.

Самое расследование дела попало в руки учреждения не по принадлежности. Почему его производство взяла какая-то комиссия, возглавляемая председателем Верховного Суда, евреем Эрлом Уорреном, а не поручено было сделать это опытным и незаметным юристам, по назначению генерального прокурора Роберта Кеннеди, брата убитого президента.

Кардинальных же и расследователей стоит вопрос, почем ее дня в Ко

Комитет Конгресса и Сенат России прежде всего выражают предположение что он поехал туда главным образом Советскому Правительству. Нельзя было бы ему умолять Советского премьера, Никиту Хрущева, в дружеских чувствах, когда тому известно было, что Кеннан Джонс возглавляет "Комитет по освобождению плененных наций" от коммунистического рабства Его долголетняя и бессменная работа на этом поле является не дружеским, а прямо враждебным актом по отношению СССР.

Из сопоставления между собой вероятных предположений о цели его таинственной поездки туда, наиболее правдоподобным надо считать сговор с Де Голлем относительно заговора против президента Кеннеди. С такой разгадкой вполне согласуются намерения сношения убить президента Кеннеди. Ведь за организацией этого дела им прежде всего бы обратиться к наглому лицу, неутомимо работавшему над вопросом расчленения России. Оно сулило им решительные коммерческие выгоды и политическое влияние в отпавших от России областях.

o

o o

Бывший вице-президент Линдон Б. Джонсон / Lindon B. Johnson /, приложивший по наследству пост президента США, заявил, что он приложит максимум строгое расследование убийства Кеннеди с раскрытием и наказанием всех тех, которые он сообщит американскому народу. Высказался он и о политике умиротворения, начатой убитым президентом и которой намерен придерживаться и сам. Не упустил также не виду указать, что он будет улучшать отношения с Советским Союзом.

Это дало новой журналистике Кеннеди повод в начале, что приняв на себя разгадку этих политических загадок Джонсон поставил свою жизнь в более опасное положение, чем это сделал прежде Кеннеди. Не дурак газеты сообщили, что теперь вокруг Джонсона из Белого дома охраняется полицейским отрядом в составе пяти тысяч человек из числа

пути его следования в пределах территории США.

Вот пока те выводы, какие можно было сделать, проанализировав обстоятельства убийства президента Кеннеди спецслужбами. Именно последние являются виновниками происходящих в мире одиночных, групповых и массовых убийств. В отношении же еврейской обывательской среды, непричастной к мировым заговорам, позволю себе откровенно заявить, что в моих чувствах к ней преобладает терпимое отношение и отсутствует та ненависть, которая испытывается в отношении спецслужбизма и того, что так звучно называется жандарм.

В заключение, выражу свою твердую надежду, что как ни стараются спецслужбы затушевать и скрыть свои убийства, ни можно забывать изречения Священного Писания: "Несть тайна, яже не откроется", и еще — "Мне отмщение, и Аз воздам".

Сие есть истина, аминь.

1963-64 г. АБП.

ХХХХ ОООООО ХХХХ

SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

Pages 22 - 32 of an article by Andrew I. Volsky, signed "ABER."

The writer alleges that a number of people knew about a conspiracy against President Kennedy's life; a woman journalist (FNU) Coldwell warned about it; finally the reports reached the "all-knowing FBI" which hinted about the plot to certain official agencies, but the only one who knew nothing about it was President Kennedy himself. No one warned him of the danger.

After the assassination, the general public, stunned by the event, was at a loss to understand why and who would want to kill the President of the U. S. However, "people with mature political minds and knowledge of historic facts" knew that at the bottom of all this was the Zionist Sanhedrin (Supreme Council), which resolved to liquidate President Kennedy because he stood in the way of its plans for the world domination.

Although President Kennedy associated with the Jews, much to the chagrin of his father and brothers, and although he was elected with the help of the Jews, after he became the President of the U. S. he started to act independently and went against the Jewish policy of cold war (which they hope to turn into the "hot" one).

Furthermore, President Kennedy never allowed his wife Jacqueline (a French Jewess, according to the writer) to interfere with affairs of State; he had never consulted Bernard Baruch, that power behind-the-scenes. When Zionists learned of his attempts to get free of the Jewish influence, his doom was sealed.

Lee Harvey Oswald was chosen as the assassin by Zionists because of his procommunist tendencies and his reputation as a marksman. Moreover, Oswald disliked President Kennedy because of his irreconcilable attitude toward Cuba, with which Oswald sympathized.

CONFIDENTIAL

The writer becomes somewhat confused alleging that Oswald went to Russia sometime after September 27, 1963, where arrangements for the assassination were made, because it was risky to discuss such things in the U. S. The writer suspects that Isaac Don Levine went to Moscow and spent a month there as an emissary of Zionists, to arrange terms with Oswald.

Oswald's employers tested his skill by ordering him to shoot General Walker and although Oswald failed in the attempt, his bullet passed less than an inch over the General's head and Zionists were satisfied.

Oswald was then killed by Jack Ruby to prevent his talking. The subsequent investigation seems to have been carried out for the purpose of covering up the tracks rather than for discovering the truth. The investigation got, for some reason, into the hands of a commission headed by a Jew, Earl Warren, rather than entrusted to experienced lawyers appointed by Robert Kennedy, brother of the late President.

By promising to follow President Kennedy's policy of peace and improved relations with the Soviet Union, President Johnson put himself even in greater danger than President Kennedy did, according to journalist Coldwell.

In conclusion, the writer expresses a "firm hope" that the truth will come out in the end, no matter how Zionists try to conceal it.

(3)

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

The envelope is addressed to the Justice Department of the United States of America, Washington, (D. C.). It bears the postmark of Stade (N. Hannover, Prussia, Germany), dated April ... (illegible), 1964.

The return address reads:

Friedrich Rudolf Buske
2179 Ihlienworth
Gefluegelhof Birkenheim
(West Germany)

Stade, April 8, 1964

To the Justice Department
of the United States of America
Washington, (D. C.)

Gentlemen:

I take the liberty of urging you to place yourselves in contact with the Office for the Protection of the Constitution of the German Federal Government, Office of the Foreign Ministry in Hannover.

On March 17, 1964, I submitted to the above office certain data and information which should prove very interesting also to you. They might have a direct bearing on the causes of the assassination of your President Kennedy.

The indications I furnished are of great significance inasmuch as I believe to have dependable information to the effect that these "guided actions" will become particularly important in the near future and will undoubtedly occur.

Friedrich Rudolf Buske

COPIES DESTROYED
14 MAR 2 1973

REC-25

3102

2 MAY 22 1964

Translated by
Raffaele A. Uccardi: hea
May 5, 1964
Basic GT-477

(Translation and original original sent to translator 5/5/64) by Zapol—6-4—pursuant to letter

Friedrich-Rudolf Brüske
Landwirt,
Wpf. Italienische Riesenrasse
Geflügelhof Birkenheim

z. Z. Hade, den 6. April 1964.

An das
Justizministerium
der Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika
in Washington

Ich erlaube mir Sie zu bitten sich mit dem Verfassungsschutzamt in Bonn, Außenstelle Hannover der deutschen Bundesregierung in Verbindung setzen zu wollen.

Diese Behörde übergibt mir am 17. 3. 1964 auf für die interessante Aufzeichnungen, die einen direkten Kausalzusammenhang zu der Ermordung dieses geschätzten Präsidenten kennedy gehabt haben könnten.

Meine Kenntnis ist umso mehr von Bedeutung, da ich beauftragt aufschlußreich informiert zu sein glaube, derselbe gleichen Aktionen auch für die nächstliegende Zukunft Bedeutung haben und auftreten werden

Friedrich-Rudolf Brüske

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malky
1- Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

May 14, 1964

Director, FBI

EX-105 REC-25 62-109060-3102

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to a letter from Mr. Friedrich Rudolf Buske in the German language which was forwarded by the Department to this Bureau for translation.

Enclosed for your information are two translated copies of this letter, the original of which is being retained for possible future use.

In view of the information contained in this letter, we have initiated appropriate investigation, the results of which will be furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Enclosures (2)

62-109060

1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - Legal Attache Bonn (100-414) (Enc. 5)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (info)
1 - Foreign Liaison Section (Orally approved by Mario Gregorio on 5/13/64)
1 - Cryptanalysis and Translation Section
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

MAY 14 1964 COMM-FBI

NOTE TO LEGAL ATTACHE BONN AND SAC, DALLAS:
Enc. for Legal Attache Bonn and SAC Dallas are copies of the afore-mentioned self-explanatory letter from Buske.
No information identifiable with Buske could be located in Bureau files.
In view of the allegation in this letter, Legal Attache Bonn is instructed through sources to have Buske located and thoroughly interviewed concerning this matter.
Results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts, 25 copies for Dallas and submit to Bureau for transmittal to Dallas.
Since it is possible the President's Commission may wind up its investigation of the assassination at an early date, every effort should be made to expedite the handling of this matter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

RDR:vhh
(14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAY 25

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI MAY 14 10 16 AM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE:

The Department as a usual practice forwarded to the Bureau a number of communications in foreign languages for translation. After translation these matters are normally returned to the Department for its information. The letter from Buske was not returned inasmuch as the letter contained information to the effect that Buske had information which "might have a direct bearing on the causes of the assassination." In view of Buske's allegation it is felt we have the responsibility of running this matter out and have the results reported by Dallas for dissemination to the Commission.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Branigan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-15-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Bureau has received a request from the President's Commission to interview Mr. H. R. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt, the three individuals who contributed to the fund which was used in payment for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on 11-22-63.

Instructions covering these interviews were forwarded to the Dallas Office by teletype on 5-14-64.

SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office called on 5-15-64 and noted that he anticipated that when the afore-mentioned individuals were contacted for interview they would request to have their attorneys present. SAC Shanklin was seeking Bureau approval to have the interviews conducted in the presence of the attorneys.

ACTION:

Since the interviews are being conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission and the area of interest has been outlined by the Commission, there would be no objection to having the interviews conducted in the presence of the attorneys. SAC Shanklin was so advised.

2 MAY 20 1964

WAB:mhw
(5)

62-109060-5

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 21 1964

29 MAY 21 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

May 15, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Referring to your letter of May 6, 1964, the Exhibit of the Commission, No. 18, which had been delivered to Mr. Richard Mosk of my staff on May 5, 1964, is herewith returned.

Noted on Inventory Records 5/18/64

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC 5 3103

Encl.

2 MAY 20 1964

103

XEROX
MAY 20 1964

EXP. PROC.

35 MAY-15-1964

MAY

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 19, 1964

Mr. H. P. White
H. P. White Laboratory
Post Office Box 331
Bel Air, Maryland

Dear Mr. White:

I want to take this opportunity to express my personal thanks to you and the members of your organization who rendered invaluable service to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the performance of certain ballistics tests on May 12 and May 13, 1964. It is gratifying to know that the FBI has the cooperation of an organization such as yours.

The rapidity in which the tests requested by Special Agent Robert A. Frazier, of our Laboratory, were completed and their thoroughness are very much appreciated. I would especially desire that you express my thanks to Mr. Martin and Mr. Price, of your staff, who performed these tests and prepared the report which was submitted to the FBI Laboratory.

MAILED 20
MAY 19 1964
FBI

REC 5 62-109060-3104

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

2 MAY 20 1964

Enclosure
ENCLOSURE
62-109060

EX-103

NOTE: In order to complete our records concerning the ammunition and rifle used in the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy and to prepare for the scheduled re-enactment of the assassination at Dallas on 5/17/64, (since postponed), it was necessary to obtain muzzle velocity figures and velocity figures at 175' and 265'. H. P. White Laboratory performed these tests and submitted the attached report on 5/15/64, at the telephonic request of SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, on 5/12/64.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

2 MAY 20 1964 (10) TELETYPE UNIT

FIRING RECORD

H. P. WHITE LABORATORY
221 BEL AIR, MARYLAND

JOB NO. N

Ammunition: 6.5 ITALIAN MANLICHER CARCANO

Case: W C C	Used X:	Catalog No.:
Primer:	Loader:	Lot No: 6000
Powder: gr.	On:	Seating Depth:
Bullet: gr.		Overall Length:

Weapon: ITALIAN MILITARY RIFLE		Ser. No.: W9795	Bbl. Length: 21"
Bore:	Groove	Number:	Twist:

Round No.	VELOCITY Time Over ft.	VELOCITY f. p. s. @	PRESSURE Lo= Lc	PRESSURE p. s. i.	REMARKS
1	00473	2114			THIS VELOCITY TAKEN AT 10' FROM MUZZLE
2	00476	2101			OVER 10'
3	00472	2119			SCREENS SET AT 5' & 15'
4	00470	2128			
5	00472	2119			
AVE		2116			
EXT		27			
1	00501	1996			THIS VELOCITY TAKEN AT 125' FROM MUZZLE
2	00508	1968			OVER 10'
3	00507	1972			SCREENS SET AT 170' & 180'
4	00512	1953			
5	00508	1968			
AVE		1971			
EXT		43			
1	00535	1869			THIS VELOCITY TAKEN AT 265' FROM MUZ
2	00537	1862			OVER 10'
3	00543	1842			
4	00554	1805			SCREENS SET AT 260' & 270'
5	00546	1832			
AVE		1842			
EXT		64			

	Velocity	Pressure
Average:		
Extreme Var.:		
Mean Var.:		
Standard Dev.:		

CLIENT

HPW - FOR F.B.I.

Range Conditions:	Barometer: 29.60"	Date: 5-13-64
Dry Bulb Temp: 75°	Wind:	Range: OUT DOOR
Wet Bulb Temp.:	Chronograph No. 2	Gunner: PRICE

FIRING RECORD

H. P. WHITE LABORATORY
BEL AIR, MARYLAND

JOB NO. N

Ammunition: 6.5 MM MANNLICHER-CARCANO

Case: WCC	Used X: 0	Catalog No.:
Primer:	Loader: WISECUP	Lot No.: 6000
Powder: Bl.	On: ?	Seating Depth:
Bullet: — FMJ BT		Overall Length:
Weapon: ITALIAN MANNLICHER CARCANO PROS. RIFLE	Ser. No.:	Bbl Length: 30 3/4"
Bore: .156" Groove .2679"	Number: 4	Twist: RIGHT 1-IN 18.25" = 1 IN.

Round No.	VELOCITY Time Over 20 ft.	VELOCITY f.p.s. 0 15	PRESSURE Lc = .500" Lc	PRESSURE p.s.i.	REMARKS
1	.01075	1861	.473"	23,700	FOULING SHOT
1	00894	2237	.439"	39,800	
2	00929	2153	.450"	35,100	MAX =
3	00930	2151	.451"	34,700	MIN =
4	00920	2174	.449"	35,500	AVER =
5	00927	2158	.445"	37,300	

	Velocity	Pressure
Average:	2175	36,480
Extreme Var.:	86	5,100
Mean Var.:		
Standard Dev.:		

CLIENT

H DWJ - FOR F.B.I.

Range Conditions:	Barometer: 29.80"	Date: 5-12-64
Dry Bulb Temp: 75°	Wind:	Range: INDOOR
Wet Bulb Temp.:	Chronograph No. 2	Gunner: MARTIN
	Screens @ 25'	Recorder: PRICE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5/18/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W. GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE, & MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/14/64.

Enclosed is the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination captioned as above.

ENCLOSURE

ST-112 REC 29

REC 5 3105

EX-103

MAY 20 1964

2 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
1 - New York

EWO:ahd
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 18, 1964

Re: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy, Dallas, Texas,
November 22, 1963;
Assaulting Federal Officer

Observations Noted by Mrs. E. W.
Glaver, Mrs. Nell D. Crane and
Miss Doris Lee Crane on Television
Newscast, Los Angeles, California

On April 24, 1964, Mr. Gene Juster, Film Library, National Broadcasting Company (NBC) Television, Channel 4, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, advised he was unable to locate any film showing two men running down an alley in a wooded area behind the Texas School Depository Building. NY

On May 5, 1964, Mr. Neil Waldman, Film Library, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) Television, Channel 2, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, advised that he had located a film which contained a short scene of two men in a wooded area, believed to have been taken in the rear of the Texas School Depository Building. NY

Mr. Waldman advised that this film was received from Television Station KLRD, a CBS affiliate in Dallas, Texas.

This film was forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters at Washington, D. C. on May 11, 1964.

COPIES DESTROYED
14 JAN 2 1973

REC-39 62-109060-3105

X-103

June 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mrs. Emily R. Francis of Washington, D. C., advised by letter dated March 15, 1964, that a friend, Mrs. E. W. Glaver, of Los Angeles, California, observed various scenes on television following the assassination. One of these scenes revealed two men running from the Texas School Book Depository Building, and this incident apparently was not observed by anyone else.

Our investigation determined film displayed on Los Angeles television stations originated from New York. Special Agents of this Bureau contacted officials of both the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) and the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), New York, New York. The only film similar to the one described by Mrs. Glaver and her associates was obtained from CBS. However, upon review, Mrs. E. W. Glaver and Mrs. N. D. Crane stated this was not the film they observed.

Enclosed are two copies each of four memoranda dated March 31, 1964, Los Angeles, California, May 27, 1964, Los Angeles, California, May 18, 1964, New York, New York, and May 27, 1964, New York, New York, captioned "Observations Noted by Mrs. E. W. Glaver, Mrs. Noll D. Crane and Miss Doris Lee Crane on Television Newscast, Los Angeles, California," revealing results of investigation in this matter. The film obtained from CBS is in possession of the FBI Laboratory and is available for review if desired.

No further action is being taken in this matter unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JUN 5 1964 62-109060

KBR/map
(8)
Enclosures (8)

JUN 10 1964

4 JUN 1964 FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-3105

JUN 4 1964 FBI

NOTE:

This matter pertains to information furnished by Mrs. E.W. Glaver and Mrs. N.D. Crane of Los Angeles, who observed on television the day following the assassination a film revealing two men allegedly running near to and possibly away from the Texas School Book Depository Building. In an endeavor to locate this film it was established the film originated in New York. One film was located by the New York Office depicting two men running in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository Building who appeared to be police officers as this film showed activities of various police officials around this building following the assassination. When this particular film was observed by Mrs. Glaver and Mrs. Crane, they stated it was not the film observed. In view of the voluminous films taken during and subsequent to the assassination by various news and TV media, it appears this particular matter has been logically pursued and no useful benefit could be derived from further investigation in view of the Commission's anticipated early completion in regard to the assassination.

5-20-64

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Airtel

To: ALL SACs

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
Buffilo 62-100060

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
Buffilo 105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Buffilo 44-24016

It is possible the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy may complete its investigation in the immediate future. Receiving offices are again reminded to expedite any outstanding leads or other pending matters relating to the above cases. Results of investigation should be appropriately reported to Dallas and/or the Bureau as the case may be.

Even though the President's Commission may submit its report some time in the near future, these cases will continue to be handled as pending cases with Dallas as the office of origin. You are reminded that allegations received must be thoroughly run out at the earliest possible time and the results appropriately reported.

RDR:las
(160)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont dated 5-19-64, captioned as above, RDR:las.

REC'D-READING ROOM MAY 20 10 27 AM '64 FBI

REC-39 62-100060-3106

EX-101

12 MAY 20 1964

66 MAY 25 1964

MAY 20 1964 COMM-FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley during the period that Oswald resided there in October-November, 1963, has stated that at about 1:00 P.M. on November 22, 1963 a Dallas police car drove slowly by the front of the premises of 1026 North Beckley and honked the horn several times. Mrs. Roberts stated that the occupants of the car were not known to her even though she did have some acquaintances on the Dallas police force who called upon her at the above premises. She has previously stated that the car was number 207. We understand that the Dallas Police Department has indicated that such car was not in the vicinity of the above premises at the time it was allegedly observed by Mrs. Roberts.

Would you please conduct such investigation as may be necessary to determine whether or not any cars of the Dallas Police Department were in the vicinity of 1026 North Beckley between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 PM on November 22, 1963.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

MAY 20 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 180-10078-2872

MAY 20, 1964

AIRTEL 62-109060 - UNREC.

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - C

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 5-13-64, which is self-explanatory.

The Commission's request should be promptly handled and the results furnished to the Bureau at earliest possible time in appropriate letterhead memorandum form suitable for dissemination to the Commission without revision and/or correction.

Enclosure

RDR:hw
)8(
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination file)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE: Commission by relet advised that Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the housekeeper at 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination, had reported that at about 1:00 p.m., on 11-22-63, Dallas Police car Number 207 drove slowly by the front of her premises and honked the horn several times. The Dallas PD indicated that car 207 was not in the vicinity at this time. The Commission requests appropriate investigation to determine if any Dallas police cars were in the vicinity of the premises between the hours of 12:00 noon and 2:00 p.m., on 11-22-63. As you will recall, the President was killed at approximately 12:30 p.m. It was completely feasible for the police to learn Oswald's identity at approximately 12:47 p.m., and to learn he was missing from the Texas School Book Depository Building. The reason for any police car honking the horn in front of this address is unknown, however, it is entirely possible this was a car in plant to determine if Oswald returned to his home.

When this matter is resolved, the Commission will be immediately notified.

JUN 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-50)

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,--11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

For the information of the Bureau, W. J. PENNINGTON, Business Manager, "The Seattle Times," Seattle, Washington, advised on 5/14/64 that the following advertisement had just been called in to "The Seattle Times" by a KAY HOPPER for ART DE WITT, a magazine store owner at 1108 1st Avenue, Seattle: "All persons who believe in LEE OSWALD's innocence in the shooting of President KENNEDY register at 1108 1st Avenue."

PENNINGTON advised he did not know whether he would run the ad but wanted to advise the FBI of the receipt thereof.

There is no record in the Seattle indices identifiable with either DE WITT or HOPPER and a credit and criminal check was made with negative results.

Investigation disclosed that 1108 1st Avenue is a used magazine store which was recently opened and advertises that it buys and sells and trades magazines. A cursory view reflected that it had a large number of nude magazines for sale and appeared to deal in pornographic-type magazines. On the window of the magazine store were several editorial pages of stories cut from "The National Guardian," one being an editorial dated 11/22/63

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (Encl.-25) (89-43)
1 - Seattle
DCR:eon
(6)

62-109060-3107
21
18 MAY 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

SE 89-47

which questioned that OSWALD had actually killed President KENNEDY and another was a "National Guardian" newspaper which had written thereon the date of 5/9/64 and had a story about the OSWALD case "A New Angle."

There was also a sign in the window of the store which stated, "Where is The Warren Report?" Another sign on the window stated "What Your Newspaper Dares Not Print."

The Bureau is being informed of the above and no further investigation is being conducted because of the sensationalism which is apparent in the material not only on sale, but advertised concerning the magazine store.

Twenty-five copies of an insert are being sent to the Dallas Office for inclusion in a report and no further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5-21-64

Airtel

EX 101

To: SAC, Seattle (89-47)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3107

REC-47

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReSEairtel to Bureau 5-15-64.

Referenced airtel sets forth information received by Seattle from Mr. W. J. Pennington, Business Manager, "The Seattle Times" concerning the placement of an advertisement by Kay Hopper for Art DeWitt, magazine store owner, 1108 1st Avenue, Seattle.

Your communication indicated there was no record in Seattle indices either for DeWitt or Hopper and that a credit and criminal check was made with negative results. Bureau files have been reviewed and your attention is directed to Seattle letter dated 4-21-64, captioned "Travel of the President in the United States and Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Seattle file 100-26971," in which you prepared a letterhead memorandum captioned "Arthur DeWitt, Information Concerning." This memorandum reveals information that Arthur DeWitt who operated a hamburger stand in Pasco, Washington, where he allegedly sold sex-type magazines and nude pictures, was supposedly ridiculed because he sent flowers for the funeral of Lee Harvey Oswald.

(62-109114-460)

Your attention is also directed to Seattle file 62-479, report captioned "Semi-annual General Investigative Intelligence Report, Seattle Division, May 31, 1952," dated May 29, 1952. On page 72 under the subheading of "H. Notorious Types and Places

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - R. E. Lenihan Enclosure
1 - T. D. Rushing Enclosure
KMR:las
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAILED 25
MAY 21 1964
COMM-FBI

MAY 25 1964

Airtel to SAC, Seattle
RE: ASSASSINATION PRESIDENT KENNEDY

of Amusement; Mary's Dog House, Corner of Avenue C and Washington Street, Kennewick, Washington," reveals information concerning "Arthur DeWitt." (62- 75147-50-81)

Bureau files also reveal an article captioned "Art DeWitt to Florida" furnished by your office, and obtained from the "Walla Walla Union Bulletin" Walla Walla, Washington, 12-6-63, evening edition. The article stated that Art DeWitt a controversial Pasco, Washington, magazine operator has apparently moved to Florida. (105-82555-A, 12-6-63, WALLA WALLA UNION BULLETIN)

Seattle is instructed to conduct additional investigation to fully identify "Art DeWitt, 1108 1st Avenue," and determine if he is identical with "Arthur DeWitt" who in the past has been associated with various establishments in Pasco and Kennewick, Washington. It is noted the modus operandi for both DeWitts is similar and it appears those individuals could be one and the same.

Prepare additional inserts for Dallas to supplement those previously sent with referenced airtel. Incorporate in your insert all pertinent background concerning DeWitt. Prepare an appropriate letterhead memorandum revealing the same information and forward to Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service headquarters. Insure that this information is furnished to Secret Service on local level. Bureau files contain no references identifiable with Kay Hopper. Handle promptly.

NOTE:

~~Seattle teletype to Belmont 11-22 concerning information~~ the Seattle office received from Mr. W. J. Pennington of "The Seattle Times" ~~and~~ received a telephonic ad from Kay Hopper in behalf of Art DeWitt, 1108 1st Avenue. The ad said "All persons who believe in Lee Oswald's innocence in the shooting of President Kennedy register at 1108 1st Avenue." DeWitts store deals in nude and sex-type magazines. Cut editorials from the "National Guardian" appeared in his window. It appears DeWitt maybe trying to capitalize on sensationalism. Bureau files contain additional information on one "Arthur DeWitt" who has had similar operations in Pasco and Kennewick, Washington. Seattle is instructed to fully identify Art DeWitt and furnish LHM to Bureau for Secret Service and inserts to Dallas for report to Commission.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 5/18/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Dallas and Los Angeles 5/14/64.

On 5/18/64 Mrs. E. W. GIAVER and Mrs. NELL D. CRANE came to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and reviewed the film forwarded by the Bureau with referenced airtel. Miss. DORIS LEE CRANE was not available.

Mrs. GIAVER and Mrs. CRANE stated this was definitely not the film they had previously referred to when interviewed. They both recalled that the two men they had observed on television during the newscast on the weekend of the assassination were running next to and possibly away from the Texas Schoolbook Depository. They both recalled the man in front removed his coat or jacket while running.

The Bureau and Dallas are requested to advise Los Angeles if inserts and letterhead memorandum are desired regarding this negative review of film.

REC-47 airtel as 62-109060 -3108

10 MAY 1964

21

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (AM)
1 - New York (89-75) (AM)
2 - Los Angeles
LLB:dsh
(7)

airtel SAC, LA
KMR:lhz
5-21-64
EX 104

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

5-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (89-75)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3108
REC-47

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBuairtel 5-14-64, and LAairtel 5-18-64.

In connection with the interviews of Mrs. E. W. Glaver and Mrs. Nell D. Crane, who observed the film furnished by New York, although these women did not identify this film as the one they observed the day following the assassination, Los Angeles is instructed to submit letterhead memoranda to the Bureau and inserts to Dallas regarding the negative review of this film. Los Angeles also should include results of your investigation to identify the film revealing contacts with KNBH and KNXT as to where this film originated and where it would be located. This will maintain chronological investigative steps involved.

New York has been instructed in referenced airtel of 5-14-64, to submit letterhead memoranda and inserts. New York should also include in the letterhead memoranda and inserts that officials of CBS and NBC, New York, could not locate any additional film, if this is the case, as the film furnished was the only one located similar to the description furnished by Mrs. Crane and Mrs. Glaver. If you have already prepared appropriate letterhead memoranda and inserts and this information is not included, submit supplemental letterhead memoranda and inserts to include this information which will logically conclude this matter.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New York (89-75)
KMR:las
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 25
MAY 21
COMM-FBI

MAY 25 1964

Airtel to SAC, Los Angeles
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

Dallas is instructed it will not be necessary to conduct additional investigation at TV station KLRD in Dallas, in view of the fact Los Angeles has advised the film was not identified. However, Dallas will include the results of inquiries conducted by Los Angeles and New York in a supplemental report under the assassination caption.

In view of the tremendous amount of footage that was filmed in connection with the assassination by numerous TV and news media personnel following the assassination, it does not appear that further inquiry into this matter would serve any beneficial purpose.

NOTE:

This matter pertains to information furnished by Mrs. E. W. Giaver and Mrs. N. D. Crane of Los Angeles, who observed on television the day following the assassination a film revealing two men running next to and possibly away from the Texas School Book Depository Building. In an endeavor to locate this film it was established the film originated from a national hookup in New York City. One film was located by the New York Office depicting two men running in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository Building; however, when this particular film was observed by Mrs. Giaver and Mrs. Crane, they stated it was not the film observed. In view of the voluminous films taken during and subsequent to the assassination by various news and TV media, it is felt that this particular matter has been logically pursued and no useful benefit could be derived from further investigation in view of the Commissions anticipated early wind up.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-55)

SECRET

FBI

Date: MAY 13, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: Legat, Ottawa (163-364) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBucab April 1 and Ottawa cable April 3, 1964.

[redacted]

Extra copies of this airtel are furnished for Mexico, Dallas and Detroit.

CLASSIFIED BY 2040 INNES
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

ENCLOSURE

Encs. 28

7 - Bureau (1-cc: Mexico 89-6
Dallas 89-43
Detroit
1 - Liaison direct)

1 - Ottawa

MLI:MEG
(8)

SECRET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

SECRET

JFK 32

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 13, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 1
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-5-77 CEL

[redacted]

SECRET

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

DE 62-3550

BIRMINGHAM SUTEL IF FURTHER IDENTIFYING INFO DEVELOPED CONCERNING COLEMAN.

MOBILE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., CONTACT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE TO DETERMINE IF COLEMAN EVER WORKED IN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE THERE AND DETERMINE PRESENT LOCATION.

INSERT FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DL AK

FBI DALLAS

BH JS JS

FBI BIRMGHAM

MO FLK

FBI MOBILE

CO

May 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In response to your letter of May 11, 1964, I am enclosing herewith the following items.

(1) A memorandum dated May 14, 1964, at Buffalo, New York, concerning Abraham Rothstein.

(2) A memorandum dated May 14, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth an interview with Mr. Willard E. Farrell, Production Manager, Plastolite Engineering Company, Fort Worth, Texas, on May 12, 1964.

(3) One "Twist Board" with a descriptive sheet of instructions which were furnished on a complimentary basis by Mr. Farrell.

(4) Sixteen photographs of the "Twist Board."

This completes the investigation as requested in your letter of May 11, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (23)

JMH/cas
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

BY COURIER SVC
MAY 26
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 22 1964

MAY 26 1964

NOTE:

The President's Commission by letter dated 5/11/64 stated the Triangle Manufacturing Company possibly supplied some parts for the "Twist Board" promoted by Jack Ruby in the Fall of 1963 and requested that we conduct investigation to determine if they did supply parts and that we obtain photographs. Previous investigation disclosed that the "Twist Board" was made by the Plastelite Company, Fort Worth, Texas, and that Earl Ruby reportedly made a telephone call prior to the assassination to the Triangle Manufacturing Company in behalf of Jack Ruby. The Commission also requested that we furnish available information from our files concerning one Abraham Hollebrandt of East Rochester, New York. Previous check of Earl Ruby's toll calls indicated that he was in contact with Hollebrandt.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 18, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63;
DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 5/15/64, evidence Item No. C40.

The delivery of the above item has been previously confirmed by appropriate letter to the Commission.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REC 10 3110

REN:bmm
(8)

NOTE: Item No. C40 consists of four cardboard boxes which were found in the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building.

MAY 22 1964

62 MAY 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63 DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission Exhibits.

On 5/18/64, Mary Norton, Secretary to Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission's Staff, verbally requested of SA Robert E. Neill, that the Bureau take custody of the listed Exhibits attached hereto.

Mary Norton further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each Exhibit not previously reproduced.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant Exhibits on the date of the request.

The reproductions will be handled by an Agent examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

The Exhibits will be reproduced and three copies will be furnished to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in the Bureau's custody. Items not originating from the Bureau (designated *) will be returned along with the reproductions.

REC 10 62-109060-3111

Enclosure

62-109060

2 MAY 22 1964

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1-Mr. Callahan (Attention: C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5/19/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
C-1	399	Bullet from stretcher
C-2	567	Bullet fragment from seat cushion
C-3	569	Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side
C-29	393	Suit coat worn by President Kennedy
C-31	395	President Kennedy's necktie
C-32	394	President Kennedy's shirt
C-35		Bandages and belt worn by President Kennedy (back support)
C-16	840	Three small lead particles found on rug underneath left jump seat of President's car
C-17	841	Lead residue found on inside surface of glass of windshield
C-9	842	Small fragment of metal from wrist of Governor Connally
C-4 - C-5	843	Two metal fragments removed from President's head at time of autopsy
	*844	Photograph of permanent trace produced in gelatin tissue model by 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball fired at 90-yard range
	*845	Photograph of permanent trace produced in gelatin tissue model by 7.62 mm Ball, M80, fired from M14 rifle fired at 100 meter range
	*846	Photograph of permanent trace produced in gelatin tissue model by caliber .257 Roberts soft point hunting bullet fired at 100 meter range
	*847	Photograph of set-up for measuring exit velocities from animal tissues
	*848	Photograph of set-up for measuring exit velocities from clothing-covered gelatin tissue model
	*849	Photograph of typical permanent cavity produced in 20% gelatin by bullet at 60-yard range
	*850	Photograph of holes in goat skin produced by bullets before passing through 13.5 to 14.5 centimeters of animal tissue (left) and upon leaving the tissue (right)
	*851	X ray of comminuted fracture of 8th left rib of goat
	*852	Photograph of comminuted fracture of goat rib
	*853	Bullet which was fired through goat

MAY 22 1964

ENCLOSURE 62-109060-3111

5/19/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*854	X ray of comminuted fracture of human radius
	*855	Photograph of comminuted fracture of human radius at 70-yard range
	*856	Bullet that caused damage shown in Commission Exhibits Nos. 854 and 855
	*857	Two bullet fragments recovered from cotton waste outside gelatin coated skull used to catch the fragments
	*858	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano ball which struck gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range
	*859	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball recovered from gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range
	*860	Photograph of gelatin coated and filled human skull viewed from rear - unclipped goat skin used to simulate scalp
	*861	Photograph of skull - gelatin removed from outside - entire right side of cranium blown away
	*862	Photograph of front view of skull - bullet exited near supraorbital ridge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/13/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-47918) (C)

SUBJECT: DONALD HARRY DURKIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

There is enclosed for the Bureau two copies of a letterhead memorandum which was furnished in duplicate to Secret Service locally concerning the above-captioned subject.

Further, Captain LYON, East Orange, New Jersey, Police Department, mentioned in attached letterhead memo, was recontacted on 5/5/64. He stated that during DURKIN's appearance at the East Orange Police Department, he admitted being a communist in theory, adding that he had no connection with the Communist Party, but he felt that communism was an ideal political system which he felt superior to democracy.

A review of the indices of the Newark Office fails to reveal any information concerning DURKIN, and in view of this, no further action is being taken in this matter.

The above is furnished the Bureau for information.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Newark

BJC:MCM
(3)

62-109060 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 21 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44212?

Newark, New Jersey

May 5, 1964

DONALD HARRY DURKIN
SECURITY MATTER - C

On May 1, 1964, Captain Henry Lyon, East Orange, New Jersey, Police Department, telephonically furnished the following concerning Durkin:

James Riley had, on that date, contacted the East Orange Police Department to report that Durkin was in the Barn Tavern, Main Street, East Orange, New Jersey, and that he had admitted that he was a communist and had been involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

As a result of this call, Sergeant Dunbar and a second detective were sent to the Barn Tavern. On arriving, they overheard Durkin state that he was a communist, but did not hear his statement concerning his involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Following his questioning at the Barn Tavern, Durkin appeared at the East Orange Police Department and objected to having been questioned, claiming his rights as an American citizen.

Sergeant Dunbar stated that Durkin was possibly in need of psychiatric care.

Sergeant Dunbar obtained the following description of Durkin while at the tavern:

Residence	352 William Street East Orange, New Jersey
Date of Birth	March 13, 1943
Selective Service #	28-13-43-219

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Belmont

SAC, Newark (100-[illegible])

Director, [illegible]

[illegible]

Enclosure [illegible]

[illegible] one copy two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 8/5/64.

[illegible] handling the subject case directly and [illegible] with the [illegible] to submitting [illegible] the above caption. Any information developed regarding the investigation of Oswald at John F. Kennedy should be submitted under that caption.

Handle promptly.

NOTE:

Subject, while in a tavern in East Orange, New Jersey, 8/1/64, claimed that he was a communist and had been involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He was overheard by two police officers to state that he was a communist but these officers did not hear any reference to the assassination of President Kennedy by Dallas. One of the interviewing police officers stated that Dallas was possibly in need of psychiatric care. Copies of the 8/5/64 letterhead memorandum were disseminated by Newark locally and a copy has been forwarded to Secret Service Headquarters.

TJT/mea
(4)

FILED 19
AUG 20 1964
COMM-FBI

[illegible]

5E

ORIGINAL FILED IN 142127

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R
CUBA

Bureau teletype to Dallas, 5/14/64, instructing that Dallas interview H. R. BRIGHT, EDGAR CRISSEY and NELSON BUNKER HUNT, who had been identified by JOSEPH P. GRINNAN as contributors to a fund used in payment for an advertisement appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" November 22, 1963, as requested by the President's Commission.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a lethead memorandum reflecting interviews with the three individuals as requested, which interviews were conducted by SA'S W. BARLAN BROWN and EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL.

Authority for interview of any of these individuals in the presence of their attorney was obtained telephonically from Section Chief BILL BRANIGAN on May 15, 1964.

Enc. (10)
RDG/ds
(5)

62-109060-61 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

ENCLOSURE

61 JUN 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

3863

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 12, 1964, requested that Mr. H. R. BRIGHT, Mr. EDGAR CRISSEY and Mr. NELSON BUNKER HUNT, who had been identified as contributors to the fund used in payment for the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, be interviewed. This was a full-page advertisement signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. HARVEY ROBERT BRIGHT, who is also known as "BUM" BRIGHT, an independent oil operator of the firm of Bright and Schiff, Mercantile Continental Building, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed, commencing at 10:48 A.M., and was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised he had a right to consult with a lawyer before making any statement.

BRIGHT stated he desired to be interviewed in the presence of his attorney, ROBERT PAYNE, who sat in on the interview.

Mr. BRIGHT stated he did not know JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had had no contact or dealings with them at any time.

BRIGHT stated that sometime prior to the time the full-page advertisement, which was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, he had been solicited to contribute to such an advertisement. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the persons who had contacted him, terming them "A" and "B". He said that "A" first called him and asked him if he would make a contribution to such an advertisement and BRIGHT agreed. He said that later, "A" and "B" came to

his office in the Mercantile Continental Building in Dallas, which was two or three days or perhaps a week prior to the time the "Dallas Morning News" ran this advertisement. "B," according to BRIGHT, stated he did not have the money to put up for the advertisement and Mr. BRIGHT stated he put up "B's" money for him and considered it in the nature of a loan. He said he currently carries it on his books and it is believed that "B" owes him $300.00 or $400.00 now, but did not remember whether all of this was for the advertisement. BRIGHT stated he wrote out a check for "B's" contribution for the advertisement, as well as for his contribution, and that "B" signed notes for the amount owed BRIGHT. BRIGHT stated he had not collected any money from "B" and that the money contributed for the advertisement was his own and was not supplied by any other persons. He advised he did not solicit any funds from others in connection with this matter. He remarked that he might have "bankrolled" "B" for this contribution as he did not know whether "B" was going to pay him back or not. On the other hand, he said "B" might make the full contribution and then he, BRIGHT, would not be a contributor. He said he would have to contact "B" to determine if "B" would pay the entire amount of the contribution. BRIGHT declined to give the names of the people who had contacted him as well as the amount of his contribution and that of "B." BRIGHT stated that the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, had been read to him over the telephone, but declined to give the name of the individual who read it to him.

The interview was terminated at 11:05 A.M.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. EDGAR R. CRISSEY, an insurance man associated with E. F. White & Associates, 1115 Fidelity Union Building, Dallas, Texas, who resides at 3320 Villanova Street, Dallas, Texas, was advised that he did not have to make any statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was advised that he could consult with a lawyer prior to making any statement.

CRISSEY stated he was not acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and never had had any contact with either of

them. CRISSEY collected contributions, he related, for the insertion of an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," on November 22, 1963, which advertisement was edged in black, and signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee, BERNARD WEISSMAN, Chairman. CRISSEY stated he had never known WEISSMAN, but solicited contributions at the request of a friend, JOE GRINNAN. CRISSEY stated he contributed $15.00 in cash for this advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News" and had collected, in all, approximately $135.00 from two or three other people. He declined to give the names of these individuals, stating the money was collected as a matter of confidence and he promised them at the time that their names would not be divulged. He stated that these people who had contributed to him, he was sure, did not know OSWALD or RUBY. The approximately $135.00 collected by him was turned over to JOE GRINNAN for expense concerning the insertion of the advertisement.

JOE GRINNAN contacted CRISSEY about one week prior to November 22, 1963, stating he desired to place the advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News," and requested him to solicit funds for an advertisement to be placed in the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY understood that the Legal Department, of the "Dallas Morning News," had reviewed the advertisement prior to its being run in the November 22, 1963, issues of the "Dallas Morning News." CRISSEY stated that they had very little time in which to obtain contributions and he understood that BUNKER HUNT had contributed and a person known as "BUM" BRIGHT, with offices in the Mercantile Continental Building, was also a contributor.

CRISSEY stated the last thing they wanted was for something to happen to President KENNEDY, terming the insertion of the advertisement as being ill-timed. He said that no organization sponsored the advertisement that he knew of, although it was signed by BERNARD WEISSMAN, whom he did not know.

CRISSEY stated the article was written by a man whose name he did know at the time, but whose name he had forgotten. CRISSEY stated he saw a proof copy of the advertisement prior to its being run in the newspaper. He believed the newspaper

advertisement cost approximately $1,500.00, and stated he did not wish to reveal the names of persons who contributed.

On May 15, 1964, Mr. NELSON BUNKER HUNT, 4508 Lakeside Drive, Dallas, Texas, with offices on the 7th Floor, Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas, Texas, an independent oil operator, at the outset of the interview requested that his secretary call his attorney prior to being interviewed. He was, therefore, interviewed in the presence of his attorney, IVAN IRWIN.

HUNT readily admitted having contributed cash to JOE GRINNAN for the purpose of placing an advertisement in the "Dallas Morning News." This advertisement appeared on November 22, 1963, and was signed by the American Fact-Finding Committee. HUNT termed it an article which asked some embarrassing questions of President KENNEDY. He said he could not recall the amount he contributed, but believed it to be between $200.00 and $300.00. He gave the contribution to JOE GRINNAN in cash, merely reaching in his pocket and pulling forth the contribution. He demonstrated this by reaching in his pocket and exposing a roll of bills while being interviewed. He said JOE GRINNAN contacted him several days before the "Dallas Morning News" ran the advertisement and told him by telephone that the "Dallas Morning News" would publish this advertisement. He later came by the HUNT office and received the money, Mr. HUNT related.

HUNT was unable to state whether he had read the article prior to publication, but stated that GRINNAN might have read some of it over the telephone or might have told him about it. He stated the article was a criticism of President KENNEDY in a dignified way. He stated the money contributed by him was his own money and he did not solicit or obtain contributions from any other person.

HUNT stated he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and stated he had never had any contact with them. He did not know the names of others who had contributed toward the cost of the advertisement and did not know BERNARD WEISSMAN, whose name appeared on the advertisement. He stated that he understood, from reading the papers, that WEISSMAN came from New York.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

HUNT did not know of any organization who had sponsored the advertisement and did not know anything concerning the American Fact-Finding Committee. He did not know who prepared this advertisement for publication and remarked that the timing of the advertisement was not too good.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SECRET DATE: 5/19/64

CLASSIFIED BY: 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-5-77 CEX

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

You previously have been advised that the book "Who Killed Kennedy?" written by Thomas G. Buchanan, has created considerable attention in Europe. You may be interested in the following information which was volunteered to Agent Papich on 5/19/64 by John McCone, Director, CIA:

McCone advised that about three weeks ago he was talking to Fleur Meier, the former wife of Gardner Cowles, the owner of Cowles Publications. She has been spending considerable time in Europe and she emphasized to McCone that Buchanan's book is something which should not be disregarded by U. S. authorities because many Europeans are accepting Buchanan's story as being factual. She stated that Buchanan has not only impressed people with his book but has also been impressive in the press and T. V. interviews.

McCone advised that he then conferred with Chief Justice Warren and suggested that the Commission would want to examine the book very carefully and make certain that all of Buchanan's allegations had been adequately covered. His point was that if the Commission did not review the book, it would always be subject to some criticism and second guessing. Warren commented that it might be to the Commission's advantage to call Buchanan for testimony. McCone told Warren that before such action were taken, the Commission should seriously consider all the possible consequences. He pointed out to Warren that an invitation to testify before the Commission would give Buchanan the ideal opportunity to hold more press interviews solely for the purpose of propagandizing his book.

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
SJP:mii
(6)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Papich

SECRET

61 JUN 2 1964

NOT RECORDED
13 JUN 1 1964

Memo Brennan to Sullivan
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R - Cuba

SECRET

[redacted] S

ACTION:

For information.

SECRET

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/21/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Mr. Malley and I went over to see Mr. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, shortly after 11 a.m. today. I took with me a copy of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the Commission, with the corrections we had made as to typographical errors, et cetera. I told Mr. Rankin we would be glad to go over the transcript with him, as it was apparent that the reporter who took down the testimony had made some mistakes and had even left out some of the thought in the testimony; that this was understandable as the Director spoke at a rapid rate. We mentioned that Mr. Redlich of the staff had called Mr. Malley this morning to state that he thought there were some corrections that needed to be made in the testimony, inasmuch as he had been present when the Director testified and the transcript was not entirely accurate.

Mr. Rankin suggested that I leave the transcript with him so that he could go over it personally, and he said that he would be in touch with me by Monday, 5/25/64, in the event there was a need to discuss any changes. I told him that, of course, there had been no changes in the substance of the Director's testimony. Rankin said that the transcripts of testimony will be published and, consequently, he wanted to be sure that the testimony properly reflected the Director's thoughts. He asked if the Director had gone over it, and I told him that he had and that the testimony, as we had corrected it, properly represented the Director's testimony. He reiterated that he thought it was important, as the testimony would be made public, that it should properly represent the Director's thoughts.

62-101260 — UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 3 1964

Mr. Rankin requested that we advise the Director that he, Rankin, felt that the Director had done an excellent job in testifying before the Commission. Rankin further said, "As you know, the Commissioners like the Director."

With reference to that portion of the testimony dealing with the Director's suggestions on the security of the President, and the memorandum of 12/2/63 which we sent a copy of to the Commission, Mr. Rankin remarked that the Commission had not previously advised us of the fact that a request had been made of Secret Service for a copy of the memorandum we had given to Secret Service, and the request had been denied, on the instructions of Mr. Jenkins of the White House. I told Mr. Rankin that,

AHB:CSH (6)

55 JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-101260-163

in view of this, it would be necessary for us to advise Mr. Jenkins that we had subsequently furnished a copy of this memorandum to the Commission. He agreed, and suggested that we advise Mr. Jenkins that the Commission had requested the Director's views on the security of the President at the time the Director testified, and had requested that a copy of this memorandum be made available to the Commission; that in view of the fact that the FBI was, of course, under instructions to cooperate fully with the President's Commission, the Director furnished a copy to the Commission. Mr. Rankin said that if there are any repercussions from the White House, such repercussions will then be directed at the Commission, rather than at the FBI.

Mr. Malley inquired of Mr. Rankin as to whether the Commission would furnish us a copy of the testimony of the two Dallas police officers relative to their alleged conversation with Special Agent Hosty on 11/22/63, while Hosty and Lieutenant Revill were on their way to the office of Captain Fritz. Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission has been rigid in its rule that the testimony of witnesses will be made available only to the witnesses themselves, and it is up to the witnesses whether they make the transcripts available to anyone else. He did remark that he, Rankin, felt that the statements of Revill and Detective Brian were a put-up job, particularly as Brian did not back up Revill's statement. He said, further, that Brian told the Commission that Revill had asked him to put some statements in Brian's memorandum which Brian felt he could not do. Rankin said there was a division of feeling on the part of the commissioners as to whether the police officers were telling a true story. Rankin said that Brian further admitted that he had dictated another memorandum which had been destroyed, presumably because it had been filled with handwritten corrections.

In the discussion on getting copies of the transcripts of testimony of witnesses, Mr. Rankin said that Secret Service had requested a copy of my (Belmont's) testimony, and the Commission had refused to furnish it, in line with its policy. I inquired why they wanted it and Rankin said Secret Service is floundering somewhat with the problem of what to do with the information we have sent over to them, and is seeking to establish criteria on what information they want. Therefore, they would like to see what criteria we are using in disseminating this information. Rankin said he told Secret Service that they should ask the Bureau if they want this information. I told Mr. Rankin we had not received any request from Secret Service.

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Rankin again mentioned his feeling that some persons in Secret Service are attempting to unload on the Bureau, on the basis that if the Bureau had given them information on Oswald they would have acted upon it. I asked Rankin whether this was Mr. Rowley's position, and he said it was not.

During the Director's testimony, Allen Dulles brought up the subject of a book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," by Gun. We asked Rankin whether he had this book, and Rankin furnished us a copy. The author is Nerin E. Gun. It is 215 pages long, was printed in France, and is in the French language. We have sent it to the Domestic Intelligence Division, with the suggestion that they check with Central Intelligence Agency and see if there is an English edition, so that we will not have to wrestle with the French language.

With reference to the proposed trip to Dallas, which was scheduled for last weekend, and rescheduled for this weekend, Mr. Rankin advised this morning that he is considering holding a conference of FBI and Secret Service representatives, and his own staff, to decide whether such a trip is necessary, and to try and curtail the amount of work to be done in Dallas if such a trip is made.

I must say that, from talking with Mr. Rankin today, as well as on previous occasions, his approach on this whole matter is objective and fair, and he has been very friendly. During the discussion he advised that some of the Commission members had indicated that the present duties of Secret Service should be turned over to the FBI, at least in the field of protecting the President. He said that he had pointed out that the Director traditionally has taken the position that the FBI should be kept a small organization and its duties and responsibilities should be limited, as he (the Director) felt it is highly undesirable to center too much power in any one agency, or to develop what might be termed a national police force. I told Mr. Rankin he was correct in this, and over the years the Director had sought to avoid the concept of a national police force or the centralization of power. Mr. Rankin said this has not come to the point that it is an issue, but it might be that members of the Commission would again raise this point during the conclusion and recommendation phase of their report; in this case Mr. Rankin would see to it that the Director was consulted by the Commission. I suggested to Mr. Rankin that the simplest way to handle this, if it does become an issue, is for the Commission to send a letter to the Director, and I was sure he would express his views forthrightly and succinctly.

Mr. Tolson

ACTION:

I will advise you as soon as Mr. Rankin informs me of the results of his review of the testimony.

We will attempt to get an English version of the book, "The Red Roses of Dallas," and review it, and furnish our comments to the Commission.

If you agree, Mr. DeLoach will advise Mr. Jenkins that a copy of our memorandum of 12/2/63 was furnished to the President's Commission, and the circumstances surrounding this.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-58)

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: Supervisor RICHARD D. ROGGE

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re telephone call to Supervisor RICHARD D. ROGGE, 5/19/64.

There are enclosed two newspaper clippings described as follows:

Clipping captioned, "Police Check on Letter and Photo Clues," from "The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, 11/24/63;

Clipping captioned, "OSWALD Linked to Mail-Order Rifle," from the 11/24/63 issue of "The Dallas Times-Herald," Dallas, Texas.

(3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-2)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 10 62-109060-3112

17 MAY 21 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

C C- Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAY 26 1964

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald Linked to Mail-Order Rifle

Similarity to Death Gun Tightens Murder Case

By GEORGE CARTER, Staff Writer

Dallas police, wrapping up an "airtight" case against accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald Saturday night, matched his handwriting with that on an order form for a rifle like the one which fired the fatal shots at President John F. Kennedy.

Police also revealed they have photographs showing Oswald with the rifle and with the pistol recovered from him when he was arrested.

But as police prepared to transfer Oswald, an avowed Marxist, to the county jail on Sunday, they indicated there is little hope at this point of obtaining a confession of the President's murder.

After the last interrogation of Oswald Saturday night, Police Chief Jesse Curry also announced that assault-to-murder charges have been filed against him in connection with the shooting of Gov. John Connally, who was riding in the car with President Kennedy Friday.

Earlier murder charges were filed against Oswald for the slaying of a Dallas policeman, J. D. Tippit, and the assassination of the President.

"Basically, the case is closed," said Chief Curry at the final press conference of the night. "We had a good case this morning, and we have a better case tonight."

SPECIMENS MATCH

Chief Curry said the FBI had compared the handwriting on the order of a rifle from a Chicago firm (dated last March 20) with that of the man accused of murdering the President. The handwriting specimens matched.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

/ "The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/24/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

He said the rifle cost $12.78 and was mailed in the name of A. Hidell to a Dallas post office box.

Final ballistics reports have not been made to determine whether the rifle found in the building from which the fatal shot was fired is the same one used to kill the President.

"But I understand the report will be favorable," the Dallas police chief said, adding later that the report is due Sunday.

In another development, the chief disclosed that police recovered photographic transparencies of Oswald taken from a house in Irving which showed him with the rifle and pistol taken from him at the time of his arrest.

'BE MILITANT'

In the photographs, Chief Curry said, Oswald is holding papers on which are visible the words "Be Militant" and "The Worker."

The chief said Oswald had been confronted with the photographs, but had little to say about them.

Chief Curry said Oswald will be put into the custody of Sheriff Bill Decker sometime Sunday.

When reporters asked when the transfer to the county jail would take place, he said, "You better be around here about 10 a.m."

Chief Curry said Oswald still has not admitted owning the rifle found at the warehouse.

"I don't think we've made any progress in getting a confession," he said.

Asked why he was pessimistic about obtaining a confession, the chief answered: "Well, we have been in this business a long time, and you can just tell by talking to some fellows. He might have a change of heart, but I would be surprised."

AID OFFER SPURNED

Earlier Saturday Oswald apparently spurned an offer of the Dallas Bar Association for legal assistance.

Louis Nichols, president of the DBA, said after a brief visit with Oswald at the city jail that he was convinced the accused assassin and self-described Marxist was not being denied counsel.

He quoted Oswald as telling him his first choice as a lawyer was John Abt of New York City and his second choice would be a member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

If he were unable to obtain the services of these lawyers, Oswald reportedly told Mr. Nichols, he might call on the local bar association to help him at a later date.

ABT DUBIOUS

United Press International reported from New York that Mr. Abt said Saturday night, "I don't see how it would be possible to undertake a case of this magnitude."

He spoke in an interview with the American Broadcasting System.

While not flatly refusing to take the case, Mr. Abt noted that he had a "very heavy litigation schedule" and that undertaking Oswald's defense "would not be fair to my other clients."

TOLD AID NEEDED

Mr. Nichols, not a criminal lawyer himself, said he went to the jail to see Oswald after he was told Oswald had been unable to obtain counsel.

But after a 3-minute visit with the prisoner, Mr. Nichols said he was convinced the man was not being denied counsel.

He said Oswald did not discuss the shooting with him.

"He seemed perfectly rational. He did not appear to be defiant. Members of his family will attempt to reach Abt," Mr. Nichols said.

BROUGHT DOWN AGAIN

A few minutes after Mr. Nichols left the jail, Oswald was brought downstairs to the office of Capt. Will Fritz, apparently for another round of questioning.

The grinning prisoner, wearing a T-shirt, was besieged by reporters as he was led into Capt. Fritz' office.

When asked if he wanted anything, he said, "Well, I'd like a change of clothes. I would like the basic, fundamental, hygenic rights like a shower."

As he left Capt. Fritz' office at 7:05 p.m. after being questioned about an hour, Oswald still maintained his innocence.

"I don't know where you people get your information," he said to reporters. "I haven't committed any acts of violence."

Later at Chief Curry's press conference, when he was asked about Oswald's request for a shower, the chief said: "I didn't know he had asked for a shower. We have a shower upstairs if he wants to use it."

Oswald, who once lived in Russia and even tried to get Russian citizenship in 1959, was charged Friday night with the sniper assassination of President Kennedy and the fatal shooting in Oak Cliff minutes later of a Dallas policeman, 39-year-old J.D. Tippit.

Gov. Connally was wounded in the shooting just before 12:30 p.m. Friday in which President Kennedy was slain by one or more rifle shots fired from a sixth-story window at the corner of Elm and Houston streets. His condition Saturday was reported satisfactory.

CAUGHT IN THEATER

Oswald was arrested an hour later after a wild scuffle with police in an Oak Cliff theater. Officer Tippit already had been shot to death at 10th and Patton streets in Oak Cliff.

City detectives, Secret Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, sheriff's deputies and a representative of Dist. Atty. Henry Wade were all involved in the lengthy interrogations of Oswald.

In late afternoon Saturday, anticipating Oswald's rumored transfer from the city jail to county jail, hundreds of Dallasites lined the west side of Houston street near the driveway to the Dallas County Jail. On the opposite side of Houston street at least 50 TV cameras moved into range.

Dallas Transit Co. reported that traffic in the area—and nearby, where the President was shot—was so heavy that buses were running up to 35 minutes behind schedule.

Speculations swirled around Oswald's background, and especially his alleged pro-Russian and pro-Castro feelings.

Capt. Fritz said Oswald has said he is pro-Castro and is a member of the American Civil

Liberties Union.

A foreign-made rifle, some shells and a pistol were all sent to Washington Friday night for fingerprint checking. The rifle and shells were found in the sixth-floor room from where the deadly shots were fired as the presidential motorcade moved toward Stemmons Freeway just after Friday noon. The pistol was taken from Oswald when he was arrested in the theater.

Chief Curry said Lt. Carl Day of the Police Department's identification bureau believed that partial palm prints found on a packing box at the sixth floor window were definitely Oswald's.

Police also learned that a 19-year-old Dallas man who drove Oswald to work from his home in Irving Friday morning noticed he was carrying a long object wrapped in brown paper. It was the approximate length of a rifle and the man said Oswald told him it was window shades.

MANY QUESTIONED

Many witnesses were being questioned by Capt. Fritz and others throughout Saturday. Among them were believed to be the driver of a bus which Oswald rode one block from the shooting scene, and a cab driver who may have taken Oswald to an address on Beckley where he had a room.

Police theorize Oswald then changed clothes, went outside and shortly encountered Officer Tippit.

Oswald was an employe of Texas Book Depository, occupant of the seven-story building at Elm and Houston from where the shots were fired.

Another employe of the firm was interviewed at length Saturday after appearing voluntarily. Capt. W.P. Gannaway of the Police Department's Special Services Bureau said this man's name has been in the subversive files of the department since 1955. He was not jailed and police said he was not arrested.

Chief Curry said Oswald had lived in Dallas about two months.

A controversy almost blossomed Saturday when The Times Herald learned that the FBI interrogated Oswald and his Russian-born wife less than two weeks ago. Police Chief Curry said, regardless, Oswald had never been recorded by the Dallas police as either a subversive or a criminal. Later, Chief Curry called a press conference to emphasize there were no differences between his department and the FBI.

Capt. Fritz said that Oswald, during interrogations and in front of the press as well, had asked for a lawyer. On one of the prisoner's many trips through the halls he halted suddenly before a TV reporter, leaned toward the microphone and said in a low voice, "I want to talk to Mr. Abt."

United Press International, in a dispatch out of New York, identified the man as John J. Abt, and said: "During the 1940's and 1950's his name was almost synonymous with the legal defense of the Communist party in the United States."

LETTER REVEALED

In the fast-moving developments, Oswald's service record as a Marine aroused added interest. A 1961 letter from the Pentagon's personnel files shed a new light on the Dallas crimes.

Dated Jan. 30, 1961, it was written in longhand from Minsk, in the Soviet Union, and was signed by Lee Harvey Oswald. It was addressed to then Secretary of the Navy John Connally and asked a reversal of Oswald's undesirable discharge from the Marine Corps.

The letter raised the question of whether the primary target in Friday's tragedy was Gov. Connally or President Kennedy.

In part, the letter stated: "I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a bona-fide U.S. citizen and ex-serviceman."

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Check on Letter and Photo Clues

By JAMES EWELL and CARL FREUND

Dallas police Saturday collected mounting physical evidence against Lee Harvey Oswald in their investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Police Chief Jesse Curry and Homicide Capt. Will Fritz said a letter ordering a 6.5 mm rifle with a telescopic sight from a Chicago mail order house last March 20 is in Oswald's handwriting.

And photographs found in the home of Oswald's Russian-born wife at Irving link him with the rifle believed used in Friday's assassination.

OSWALD, CHARGED with murder in the slayings of the President and Patrolman J. D. Tippit, also faced more court troubles Saturday when an assault to murder charge was filed in connection with the wounding of Gov. John Connally.

Earlier Saturday, a fingerprint expert obtained still more evidence when a print matching Oswald's was discovered.

Curry also announced that a paraffin test showed Oswald had fired a gun recently, and his wife told police the suspect had a rifle in his garage Thursday night. But it was missing Friday.

Under Texas law, however, a wife cannot testify against her husband.

Regarding the mail order for the rifle, Curry said:

"THE FBI HAS just informed us they have the order letter for the rifle. The handwriting on the letter is the same as Oswald's.

"The address on the order letter was a post office box in Dallas of Oswald's. The letter ordering the rifle was under the name of A. Hidell and sent on March 20 of this year. The price was $12.78," the chief said.

Curry said the photos show Oswald with both the rifle used to kill President Kennedy and the pistol used to kill Tippit on an Oak Cliff street.

"This case is cinched," said a confident Fritz. Oswald, however, continued to maintain his innocence.

CURRY TOLD reporters that the latest evidence "just about winds things up at the city police level."

Meanwhile, Oswald was expected to be transferred from the city jail to a solitary cell—basically for his protection—in the Dallas County jail sometime Sunday morning. Saturday night a crowd began milling outside the city hall basement entrance where he supposedly will exit for the trip to county jail.

Oswald, throughout his confinement in city jail, has been kept alone in a fifth floor cell guarded by an officer. Cells on both sides and across the corridor were emptied of prisoners as a precaution, police said.

He had his first breakfast in jail Saturday morning, consisting of the usual fare for city prisoners: Oatmeal, apricots, bread and coffee.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/24/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

DIST. ATTY. Henry Wade again told reporters, "I think we have sufficient evidence to prove Oswald was the man who killed the President."

But Wade declined to discuss the physical evidence at hand.

Wade noted that three witnesses have identified Oswald as the person who killed Tippit shortly after President Kennedy was slain.

Curry, who said, "We had a good case this morning and it is even stronger tonight," said he is confident the rifle recovered from the Texas School Book Depository Building's sixth floor is the assassination weapon, although he said final ballistics reports have not been received.

THEY SAID also that three spent shells found near the officer's body matched those in the revolver which Oswald carried when arrested in the nearby Texas Theater.

"After shooting Officer Tippit, he ran across a field and reloaded the revolver," Wade related. "Police recovered the spent shells."

In other developments:

1. The News learned investigators have at least two witnesses who saw Oswald on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building at Elm and Houston about the time shots were fired from a window on that floor.

2. Wade said that, while he does not anticipate additional arrests in the near future, he is not ruling out "the possibility" that others were involved.

3. The district attorney said there is no evidence to indicate any conspiracy involving foreign nations in the assassination.

4. Fritz said a bus transfer slip confirms Oswald's admission that he drove from the area where President Kennedy was shot to Oak Cliff, where Officer Tippit was slain, in a bus and a taxi. (There had been various reports that a man fitting Oswald's description was seen entering a station wagon.)

5. Wade said Oswald refused to take a lie detector test.

6. The district attorney said he will ask a psychiatrist to examine Oswald "as a matter of procedure" but emphasized investigators have no evidence which would indicate the former Marine is insane.

FBI

Date: 5/15/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL DIVISION

FROM: SAC, Philadelphia (157-916)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau telephone call to Philadelphia 5/10/64, and Bureau airtel to Philadelphia, dated 5/12/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original of a three-page letter and one copy each of an FD-302 concerning information furnished by KNABLE, an FD-302 concerning information furnished by CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, and an investigative insert regarding HARRY KNABLE.

Enclosed to Dallas are twenty-five copies each of the above FD-302's and investigative insert.

3 - Bureau (62-109060) (ENCLOSURES - 4) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (ENCLOSURES - 75) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

TRA:mjz/bsp
(6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
4 - ENCLOSURE

REC 37 62-109060 Enclosure

EX-103

18 MAY 18 1964

58 MAY 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C.C. - Mail

PH 157-916

For the information of Dallas, HARRY H. KNABLE, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., telephonically contacted the Bureau on 5/10/64, advising that he had written an open letter regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. KNABLE requested that he be contacted at the Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and requested that the Agent contacting him identify himself as Mr. "H."

On 5/10/64, Special Agent TERRY R. ANDERSON telephonically contacted HARRY H. KNABLE at Room 1600, Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., and made arrangements to meet with KNABLE at his room.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 13, 1964

1

HARRY HAROLD X KNABLE 8. 9-3-1897 PHILADELPHIA, PA

HARRY H. X KNABLE, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was contacted at Room 1600, Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., at his request on May 10, 1964. D.C. N.J. HARRY X KNABLE

KNABLE advised that he had the solution to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Tex., on November 22, 1963, and stated that he had all of the facts set out in the following letter which he had written on May 9, 1964:

"5/9/64

"An Open letter

"Who killed JACK F. KENNEDY. The killer is JACK X RUBY, formerly a hired killer for the Western Mob. TEXAS

"#1. RUBY's friend is BOB BAKER, U.S. who said he would get even and he did, by hiring this Dope, to do the job, and he loved JACK as much as Jac---- great lady not a tear a heart of Steel without an ounce of love for JACK, JOE paid the Virginia Mrs to stay.

"#2. JACK F.K. was invited to the $100 dinner by Hook Nose the Phoney who always is ready to make a deal that will Benefit him, and this one did.

"#3. CARL ROSENBLUM a lady lover and friend of J.F.K. U.S complained about B-B Double Crossing his friends in the Vending Machine Business, the President ordered the Inverestation on B-B through his brother the Attorney General who took his time, he and J.F.K. had an argument about RUBY KEELER and B.B.

"#4. Mr. LEE OSWALD was a Customer in JACK RUBYS Clip Joint and all of those kind of joints should be cleaned out. JACK RUBY loaned, LEE OSWALD money when he needed any.

On 5/10/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

62-109060-3113

by SAs TERRY R. ANDERSON & JOHN C. MURPHY/jp Date dictated 5/11/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

"So JACK told LEE OSWALD the kind of gun he needed and supplyed the money. The Gun was bought at a mail order house and send it C.O.D. to Texas. On Nov 22, 1963 about 2 P.M, RUBY and LEE OSWALD was in the Window of the Building where LEE OSWALD worked. When the car Passed the Given spot with one Secret Service Man the Chauffer because L.B.J. in his Generous way arranged to get them drunk but as they say in show business the show Must go on. When JACK RUBY shot those three shots to hit JACK F.K., One hit the Governor who was hated by JACK RUBY, LEE OSWALD ran and RUBY after him, when he was close enough he fired at OSWALD missed and hit the Police Officer.

"JACK RUBY is the Killer

"By the Way JACK F.K. gave 100,000,000 to England to Develope this Island for Legal Gambling to ruin his friend Senator Smathers.

"#5. LEE OSWALD ran to a Moving Picture house for Protection, RUBY told the police the killer was in the Movies, they went in and got him, he had no fire Arms on him or an knife.

"LEE OSWALD never killed a Bed Bug, let alone a human, an honest Tax Payer lays buried in texas, while the killer of two lives.

"LEE OSWALD wanted to talk but he was told later, when you get an Attorney, but their was no effort to get the Attorney.

"Why was RUBY allow in the jail when they were moving an inocent man to a save jail, what a body of men are the Secret Service a waste of the Tax Payers money from top to Bottom.

"LEE OSWALD was Killed because he wanted to tell the truth and his mother is honest, send his wife back to Russia I demand.

"Thats the truth.."

After furnishing the above letter, KNABLE advised that he had no further comments on the letter, but he was sure of the facts in the letter as he had written them.

KNABLE did, however, talk and ramble aimlessly about his experiences in the First World War and his numerous contacts in politics. He stated that he is well known in Washington, D.C., and in Philadelphia, Pa.

KNABLE was reluctant to furnish background information concerning himself, and began to ramble about corruption in Philadelphia. He also complained about not being able to buy whiskey in Harrisburg, Pa., on Sunday as he needed whiskey to help his throat, which was injured with mustard gas in the First World War.

Shortly after the arrival of the Agents, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, Pennsylvania State Police, Detective Bureau, also arrived at the hotel room. At this point, KNABLE advised that he would talk no more to the Special Agents, and that he had said everything he wanted to say. He indicated he had information he wanted to give to Detective HARBAUGH.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 15, 1964

1

On May 11, 1964, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Pa., advised that HARRY H. KNABLE had telephoned Colonel E. WILSON PURDY, Commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police, at his home on May 10, 1964, insisting that he talk to him regarding urgent matters.,

HARBAUGH advised that KNABLE told him his version of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and also rambled about corruption in Philadelphia.

HARBAUGH noted that KNABLE had contacted the Pennsylvania State Police a number of times in the past several years, and was considered to be a mental case.

HARBAUGH also advised that KNABLE attempted to borrow money from him on May 10, 1964, and became indignant with him when he refused to find him a bottle of whiskey.

On May 12, 1964, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH advised that his office had trouble with HARRY HAROLD KNABLE again on May 11, 1964.

He stated that KNABLE made numerous telephone calls to the Governor's Office in the forenoon of May 11, 1964, attempting to make an appointment to see Governor WILLIAM W. SCRANTON. On the afternoon of May 11, 1964, KNABLE appeared at the Governor's Office personally and insisted that he talk with the Governor immediately.

Detective HARBAUGH stated that the Pennsylvania State Police were called to the Governor's Office to assist in bodily removing KNABLE from the Governor's reception room.

HARBAUGH said that KNABLE was irrational on May 11, 1964, and seemed to be mentally depressed with an urgent desire to furnish information to the Governor. He added that KNABLE refused to discuss his reason for wanting to see the Governor.

On 5/11/64 and 5/12/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SA TERRY R. ANDERSON:BSP Date dictated 5/14/64

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ENCLOSURE

PH 157-916
WSB:RSP
(1)

RE: HARRY HAROLD KNABLE

On June 25, 1963, Investigative Clerk JOHN F. GUNDERMANN, JR. checked the records regarding HARRY KNABLE at the Voters Registration Commission, Philadelphia, Pa. These records reflected that HARRY KNABLE resided in an apartment on the third floor at 330 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. His occupation was that of a salesman. He was described as a white male, 5' 4" tall, with brown eyes and mixed brown and gray hair. He was born September 3, 1897, at Philadelphia, Pa.

During the period 1942 to 1964, KNABLE has contacted the Philadelphia, Pa., and the Washington, D. C., Offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a number of occasions, and has furnished various complaints and allegations of violations of the law. In most of these instances, he was generally vague and sometimes incoherent.

On September 7, 1954, HARRY KNABLE, who stated he resided at 1952 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., contacted the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and advised that he had just returned from Atlantic City, N. J., where he had been poisoned at Bishop's Restaurant. He said he had important information concerning the Fascists who are trying to take over our Government.

KNABLE rambled at great length concerning Fascism and miscellaneous matters. He stated his wife's name was JULIA BARLOW KNABLE, to whom he had been married for twenty-one years. He said he had finally decided to leave her inasmuch as he had discovered that the Fascist Army of America planted her in his home several years ago to spy on him.

On November 20, 1956, Assistant United States Attorney WARREN D. MULLOY stated that he had been advised by the Secret Service that KNABLE had been jailed in Washington, D. C., by the Secret Service for attempting to annoy President EISENHOWER.

60-3113

ENCLOSURE

MULLOY said he had been further advised by the Secret Service that KNABLE is a former patient at the Byberry Mental Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; and that when KNABLE becomes obstreperous, he will immediately become amenable if asked if he would like to go back to Byberry.

On April 19, 1958, Mr. SAM P. HIRSCH, Manager, Floyd Karrig Shoe Store, 1412 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Philadelphia, Pa., that on April 19, 1958, HARRY KNABLE, 5313 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., came into his store with a package which he wanted HIRSCH to mail to President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. The open package contained two pairs of sneakers and one shirt.

HIRSCH further stated that KNABLE had been in his store once before, and is apparently a "nut." He advised the only way he could get rid of KNABLE was to accept the package for mailing.

On January 29, 1963, KNABLE appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and advised he wished to furnish information concerning various crimes in Philadelphia, Pa. He was unable to furnish any specific information. He mentioned he was a leader in Democratic politics in Philadelphia, Pa., and was an insurance broker; but he could not recall the name of the company for which he worked. He exhibited an IBM card, indicating he had a license to sell insurance in the State of Pennsylvania in 1951 and 1956.

On March 3, 1963, HARRY H. KNABLE, 330 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., called the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and wanted an Agent immediately as his shoes were burned by mustard gas. He also said he had additional information to furnish before leaving for Washington.

On April 5, 1963, KNABLE again appeared at the Philadelphia Office, and asked for the "Chief" or his assistant. He advised he was from Washington, D. C., and rambled on and on in a nonspecific manner.

P: 157-916
(3)

On May 5, 1964, Brigadier General ROBERT T. SHULTZ, Aide to former President EISENHOWER, advised Special Agents JOHN C. MURRAY and FRANK HANLON that he had received numerous telephone calls from HARRY KNABLE of Philadelphia, Pa. During these telephone calls, KNABLE claims he is a Congressional Medal of Honor winner; and after talking for a short time, becomes very abusive, at which time General SHULTZ ends the conversation by hanging up.

On May 14, 1964, General SHULTZ telephonically advised Special Agent JOHN WILLIAM DAANE that KNABLE had attempted to call him that date, and had become so abusive to the telephone company operator, that she had broken the connection after advising him that General SHULTZ was out to lunch.

General SHULTZ advised that according to his records, the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service at the White House has a file on HARRY H. KNABLE.

On May 14, 1964, WALTER YOUNG, Protective Research Section, Secret Service, White House, telephonically advised Special Agent JOHN WILLIAM DAANE as follows:

HARRY HAROLD KNABLE, white, male, age 66 in 1964, 5' 3", 140 pounds, who wears rimless glasses, has been visiting Washington, D. C., and attempting to see either the President or the Vice-President since 1947. Several times the Secret Service has had him committed as a mental case, with the last time being in 1958.

On June 30, 1958, at a hearing under the District of Columbia Mental Health Act, KNABLE was found to be in need of mental assistance; however, he was released to the custody of his wife, JULIA BARTOW-KNABLE. KNABLE is usually well dressed, and sometimes wears an American Legion Uniform.

YOUNG stated that they feel KNABLE is more of a nuisance than a physical threat, based principally on his size, age and physical condition.

(1)

Lucayan Beach

5-9-64

An Open Letter

Who killed Jack F. Kennedy.

The killer is Jack Ruby, formaly a hired killer for the Western Mob.

#1. Ruby's friend is Bob. Baker, who said he would get even and he did, by hiring this Dope, to do the job, and he loved Jack as much as Jac —— just Lady not a tear a heart of Steel without an ounce of love for Jack, Joe paid the Virginia Miss to stay.

#2. Jack F.K. was inivited to the $100 dinner by Hook Nose the Phoney who always is ready to make a deal that will Benefit him, and this one did.

#3 Carl Rosenblum a lady lover and friend of J.F.K. complained about B-B Double Crossing his friends in the Vending Machine Business, the President ordered the Investigation on B-B Through his brother The Attorney General who took time, he and J.F.K Had an argument about Ruby Keller and B.B.

Lucayan Beach

#4 Mr. Lee Oswald was a Customer in Jack Ruby's Clip joint and all of those kind of joints should be Cleaned out.
Jack Ruby loaned, Lee Oswald money when he needed any.
So Jack told Lee Oswald the kind of gun he needed and supplyed the money.
The Gun was bought at a mail order house and send it C.O.D. to Texas. On Nov 22, 1963 about 2 P.M, Ruby and Lee Oswald was in the Window of the Building where Lee Oswald worked. When the car Passed the Given spot with one Secret Service Man the Chauffer because L.B.J in his Generous way arranged to get them drunk but as they say in show business the show Must go on. When Jack Ruby shot those three shots to hit Jack F.K., One hit the Governor who was hated by Jack Ruby, Lee Oswald ran and Ruby after him, when he was Close enough he fired at Oswald missed and hit the Police Officer..

Jack Ruby is the Killer

By the Way, Jack F.K. gave 100,000 to England to Develope this Island for Legal Gambling to ruin his friend Senator Smathers.

(5)

Lucayan Beach

Lee Oswald ran to a Moving Picture house for Protection, Ruby told the police the killer was in the Movies, they went in and got him, he had no fire Arms on him or an knife,

Lee Oswald never killed a Bed Bug, let alone a human, an honest Tax Payer lays buried in Texas, while the killer of two lives.

Lee Oswald wanted to talk but he was told later, when you get an Attorney, but their was no effort to get the attorney.

Why was Ruby allow in the jail when they were moving an inocent man to a save jail, what a body of morons the Secret Sivice a waste of the Tax Payers money from top to Bottom.

Lee Oswald was Killed because he wanted to tell the Truth and his mother is honest, send his wife back to Russia I demand.

Thats the truth

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 13, 1964

HARRY H. KNABLE, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was contacted at Room 1600, Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., at his request on May 10, 1964.

KNABLE advised that he had the solution to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Dallas, Tex., on November 22, 1963, and stated that he had all of the facts set out in the following letter which he had written on May 9, 1964:

"5/9/64

"An Open letter

"Who killed JACK F. KENNEDY. The killer is JACK RUBY, formerly a hired killer for the Western Mob.

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"#4. Mr. LEE OSWALD was a Customer in JACK RUBY's clip joint and all of those kind of joints should be cleaned out. JACK RUBY loaned, LEE OSWALD money when he needed any. So JACK told LEE OSWALD the kind of gun he needed and supplyed the money. The Gun was bought at a mail order"

On 5/10/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SAs TERRY R. ANDERSON and JOHN C. MURPHY /mjz Date dictated 5/11/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

"house and send it C.O.D. to Texas. On Nov. 22, 1963 about 2 P.M., RUBY and LEE OSWALD was in the window of the building where LEE OSWALD worked. When the car passed the Given spot with one Sercet Service Man the Chauffer because L.B.J. in his generous way arranged to get them drunk but as they say in show business the show must go on. When JACK RUBY shot those three shots to hit JACK F. K., one hit the Governor who was hated by JACK RUBY, LEE OSWALD ran and RUBY after him, when he was close enough he fired at OSWALD missed and hit the Police Officer.

"JACK RUBY is the killer.

"By the way JACK F. K. gave 100,000,000 to England to Develope this Island for Legal Gambling to ruin his friend Senator SMATHERS.

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"Thats the truth."

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KNABLE did, however, talk and ramble aimlessly about his experiences in the First World War, and his numerous contacts in politics. He stated that he is well known in Washington, D. C., and in Philadelphia, Pa.

KNABLE was reluctant to furnish background information concerning himself, and began to ramble about corruption in Philadelphia. He also complained about not being able to buy whiskey in Harrisburg, Pa., on Sunday as he needed whiskey to help his throat, which was injured with mustard gas in the First World War.

Shortly after the arrival of the Agents, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, Pennsylvania State Police, Detective Bureau, also arrived at the hotel room. At this point, KNABLE advised that he would talk no more to the Special Agents, and that he had said everything he wanted to say. He indicated he had information he wanted to give to Detective HARBAUGH.

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Dallas 5/14/64 and Los Angeles airtel to Bureau 5/18/64, both relating to Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, DORIS LEE CRANE, and Mrs. E. W. GIAVER.

Los Angeles should submit appropriate inserts to Dallas and UACB appropriate LHM should be submitted to the Bureau.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
2 - Dallas

PEW:vm
(7)

REC-37 62-109060-3114

17 MAY 22 1964

EX-103

C C- Wick

58 MAY 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 12, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont dated 5/11/64 made certain recommendations concerning personnel to be sent to Dallas over the coming weekend to obtain additional technical data needed by the President's Commission. One of the items recommended was that Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service be requested to make arrangements to have an appropriate seven-passenger open automobile available in Dallas.

This matter was discussed with Inspector Kelley of Secret Service today and he advised that arrangements were being worked on today and he would see to it that one of the Secret Service automobiles, seven-passenger open car, would be available in Dallas no later than Saturday for the work to be performed in Dallas.

Kelley also advised Malley that J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission had requested that he, Kelley, be available in Dallas for the work to be done there and also desired Secret Service Agent John Hollett, who has participated in a great deal of photography and measurements for Secret Service, be available.

This morning Malley received a call from Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission staff who stated that Mr. Rankin was agreeable to handling a large portion of this project on Sunday morning, May 17. He requested that the Dallas Police Department be advised that it would probably require the greater part of the day on Sunday to complete the project. He was desirous of knowing if this was agreeable with the Dallas Police Department.

After appropriate contact with the Dallas Police Department, the Dallas Office advised that the Police Department was in full agreement with handling this project on Sunday and stated it would be perfectly agreeable to utilize the entire day if necessary to complete the project and they would make appropriate arrangements for handling the traffic problem.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 37 - 3115

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Lee Harvey Oswald file

FX-103

MAY 25

JRM:mpd (13)

15 MAY 22 1964

58 MAY 26 1964

Memo to Mr. Belmont from Rosen
Re: Assassination of President

The Dallas Office also advised that they had been in touch with County Surveyor Robert H. West and he advised he would be available Sunday for whatever services were needed. West indicated he would appreciate being advised in advance of as much detail as possible as to the work he would be required to perform in order that he could be appropriately prepared to carry out his duties.

In addition to the above items, Mr. Specter desired that a dummy of a size similar to that of President Kennedy be available in order that certain photographs and other examinations could be made, making use of this dummy. Such a dummy is available and will be available in Dallas in order to handle this project.

Mr. Specter indicated that numerous questions were being raised by various Commission staff members and that he was working out more details relative to the entire project and would like to have a conference with personnel who would be going to Dallas prior to any departures from Washington. He advised that he would notify Malley as soon as possible what date this conference could be held and the time for such a conference.

ACTION: None - submitted for information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

My memorandum of May 8, 1964, referred to the letter from the President's Commission dated May 7, 1964, advising that Mr. J. Lee Rankin would be personally available in Dallas to supervise additional work the Commission desired with reference to the taking of films, measurements and other items which would deal with the placing of an automobile on the Elm Street thoroughfare which would simulate the location of the President's car at the time the shots were fired.

As a result of the visit of Commission members on May 8 and 9, 1964, they were satisfied from their personal observation that events could have taken place as had been described but they still desired additional photographs and measurements to be taken in order to pinpoint as nearly as possible the locations where the shots were actually fired.

Messrs. Gauthier and Shaneyfelt have studied the letter of May 7 from Mr. Rankin and estimate that the work desired will require a maximum of two to three working days. This would include preliminary work being done prior to Mr. Rankin's arrival in order that the actual checks requested by the Commission could be made in the shortest possible time and with the least amount of inconvenience from the standpoint of traffic control. It is noted that the letter from the Commission refers to plotting trajectories from the railroad overpass. This work should be handled by a firearms expert and Assistant Director Conrad has indicated that SA Robert Frazier would be available for this purpose.

With regard to the actual request of Mr. Rankin, it is noted that Mr. Rankin was previously advised that the Bureau did not desire to participate in a re-enactment of the President's assassination. Instant request is not for a re-enactment as such, but does request additional technical data for the Commission's use in their final report. Mr. Rankin feels the steps requested are necessary to properly complete this project. Mr. Rankin, in his letter,

58 MAY 28 1964

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Callahan 1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Sullivan
JRM:AOB
(13)

EX-103 REC 37 62-109060-3116

15 MAY 22 1964

MAY 28

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

has requested the FBI to make all the necessary arrangements for this project and has directed a copy to Chief Rowley of the Secret Service in order that they will be aware of the request as well as to furnish any assistance that the Bureau might desire. If the Bureau refuses to carry out this request it places the Bureau in a position where considerable criticism may result.

In handling this request it will be necessary to utilize an automobile similar to the car that the President was traveling in, namely, a seven-passenger open car and Inspector Kelly of Secret Service has indicated that Secret Service will make arrangements to have such a car available in Dallas if desired.

It will also be necessary to have available a qualified surveyor and in previous work done in Dallas, a county surveyor, Robert H. West, was utilized and arrangements for this were made by Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATIONS: (3)

1. That Mr. Rankin be advised the Bureau will make arrangements to handle the request set forth in his letter of May 7, 1964. If approved, the Dallas Office will be issued necessary instructions for arrangements that will have to be made in Dallas, including the arrangements for handling traffic while photographs are being taken and other work is being performed. Because of traffic conditions on this busy thoroughfare, efforts will be made to perform this work in the early morning hours of Sunday, May 17, 1964, providing it can be worked out with Mr. Rankin.

OK

2. That Messrs. Gauthier, Shaneyfelt, and Frazier, along with whatever technical assistants Messrs. Gauthier and Shaneyfelt need, be utilized to proceed to Dallas to handle this project.

OK

3. Inspector Kelly of Secret Service will be requested to make necessary arrangements to have an appropriate seven-passenger open automobile available in Dallas.

OK RV

GHC

R Jun

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont DATE: May 8, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 5-7-64, we received a request from the President's Commission that this Bureau make all necessary arrangements for a partial re-enactment of the assassination in Dallas, Texas, on May 18 and 19, 1964. This project specifically deals with the shots fired at President Kennedy and technical data, measurements and photographs relating thereto as developed through investigation. This will involve placing cars in the highway at various points at scene of assassination.

The Commission by reference to various motion pictures taken of the actual assassination itself along with other technical data previously furnished, is endeavoring to pinpoint the exact time when and location where the shots were fired and the exact location where President Kennedy and Governor Connally were when they were hit. This study will include mathematical calculations and probable trajectory of projectiles fired.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BACKGROUND:

The advisability of this Bureau participating in a re-enactment has been discussed in my previous memoranda, and Mr. Belmont pointed out the undesirability of such action, principally due to the resultant publicity which will undoubtedly accompany any such venture, and our views were brought to the attention of Mr. Rankin.

REC 37 62-109060-3117

As you are aware, J. R. Malley is currently in Dallas with members of the Commission and Inspector Tom Kelly of Secret Service for an on-the-spot inspection. He is scheduled to return sometime Saturday, May 9.

ACTION:

Mr. Malley is aware of the Commission's request, and when he returns to Washington, appropriate recommendations for handling this request will be made.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Wick
RDRhw (14)

MAY 25

2 COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON
MAY 27 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAY 7 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This Commission has been making a careful study of the various motion picture films taken at the scene of the assassination. In this project we have had the valuable assistance of members of your Bureau, particularly Inspector James R. Malley, Inspector Leo Gauthier and Special Agent Lyndal A. Shaneyfelt. As a result of the information obtained from these films the Commission would like the cooperation of your Bureau in the performance of certain additional investigation at the scene of the assassination.

I will personally be available to supervise this work and will have such other staff members present as may be deemed necessary. We would hope to be able to perform this work in Dallas on May 18 and May 19. The purpose of this letter is to set forth the steps which we feel are necessary to properly complete this project.

I. PROBABLE RANGE WITHIN WHICH THE FIRST TWO SHOTS OCCURRED

Our examination of the Zapruder films indicates that Governor Connally was hit at some point prior to frame 240. (All references to frames in the Zapruder films are on the basis of a numbering system worked out with FBI personnel who have been working on this project.) Doctors familiar with the Governor's wounds concluded that after frame 236 his body was not in a position to have received the wound from a projectile fired from the sixth floor southeast corner window of the Texas School Book Depository Building. The Governor feels he was hit at approximately frame 230; some members of our staff feel that it could have been as late as 240. There is general consensus, however, that it could not have been later than 240. Governor and Mrs. Connally also testified that the Governor was hit by the second shot.

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3118

EX-103 REC 37

MAY 22 1964

MAY 27 1964

EXP. PROC.

MAY 7 1964

The FBI laboratory examination of the Zapruder camera establishes that it operates at a speed of 18-1/3 frames per second. Weapons experts have testified that the minimum time required to operate the assassination weapon is 2-1/4 seconds. It would appear, therefore, that a minimum of 41 frames would have to elapse between the first and second shots (18-1/3 X 2-1/4).

The Commission is aware that it is impossible to determine the exact point at which the first two shots were fired. We request the following on-site investigatory steps, however, in order to determine whether it was possible for a person located in the sixth floor southeast corner window of the TSBD building to fire two shots at the Presidential car, the second of which occurred no later than frame 240:

(1) A point should be marked on the road corresponding to frame 199 on the Zapruder film, which is the last point at which the assassin could have fired from the window and still have been able to fire again by frame 240. A car should be photographed on this spot from the point where Zapruder was standing so that this photograph can be compared with frame 199 to make certain that the location is accurate. This should be done with the Zapruder camera, which has been retained for this purpose. A Polaroid should also be used for immediate comparison.

(2) After a car has been placed at this point on the road it should be photographed from the assassination window to determine whether the assassin had a clear shot at the occupants of the rear seat, with particular reference to the tree which at some point blocks the view from this window.

(3) If the car had not passed the tree at frame 199, when viewed from the window, the car should be moved forward to the point at which there is a first clear view from the window and photographed at this point from both the window and from the place where Zapruder was standing so that we may determine what frame in the Zapruder film corresponds with this location.

(4) If the car has in fact passed beyond the tree at frame 199, it should be moved back to the point where it first cleared the tree and photographed from the window and the Zapruder location to establish the corresponding frame reference.

(5) The car should also be placed at the point where there is the last clear shot before it goes behind the tree and photographed from the window and the Zapruder location to determine the frame reference at this point.

(6) All the above points should be mapped on a survey. Lineal distances should be measured on the ground between these various points. Trigonometric readings should be taken to determine the distances from these various points to the assassination window and the surveyor should also determine the angle with the horizonal which is made when a line is plotted from each of these points to the assassination window.

II. PROBABLE LOCATION OF THE THIRD SHOT

Unlike shots one and two, the third shot has been fixed at a particular frame in the Zapruder films (frame 313), as well as a particular frame in two other films (frame 24 of the Nix film and frame 42 of the Muchmore film). A car should be placed at the point which we believe to be the approximate location corresponding to these frames and then photographed from the point where the three cameramen were standing to establish the accuracy of this location. Distances should be measured from this point to the various points described in part I and angles and distances established between this point and the assassination window. The car should also be photographed at this point from the assassination window to establish the view which the assassin had when he fired the third shot.

III. PLOTTING TRAJECTORIES FROM THE RAILROAD OVERPASS

From each of the ground points established in parts I and II trigonometric readings should be taken from a point on either end of the overpass to chart the path which a bullet would travel if fired from those points on the overpass to the rear seat of the car. It should be determined whether a bullet could reach the rear seat without hitting the windshield, and the angle with the horizontal which would be made by a bullet fired from these points to a car located at each of the points on the ground as determined in parts I and II.

A copy of this letter has been sent to Chief Rowley of the Secret Service with a request that the Secret Service provide such assistance in this work as the Commission and your Bureau may require. The Secret Service has furnished the Commission with photographs, surveys and measurements which we have used in our examination of the films and which will no doubt be useful to your Bureau in completing this project.

We would like your Bureau to make all necessary arrangements for this project. Members of the Bureau assigned to this project should contact either Mr. Norman Redlich or Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission staff if additional information is required.

Sincerely,

J Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 5/18/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
PHOTOGRAPHING OF EXHIBITS FOR
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Friday, 5/15/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The Commission's staff telephonically contacted me concerning our continuing problem of photographing exhibits for The Commission. He said that staff members are now preparing Commission Exhibits for submission to the Government Printing Office (GPO) looking toward the formal printing and recording of The Commission's findings. The Commission has accumulated a large number of exhibits many of which did not originate with the FBI. Some of these exhibits are multipage documents and reproducing them photographically could involve substantial effort and expense. The purpose of Mr. Eisenberg's call Friday was to tell me of certain revised requirements which should facilitate our photographing (reproduction) problem.

Previously The Commission had required three 8" x 10" photographs of each exhibit and particularly where the exhibits were made up of a number of pages the preparation of this number of photographic enlargements presented a substantial problem. I have previously been in touch with Mr. Eisenberg concerning the problem of reproducing a large number of exhibits in a short period of time and he told me he would go over the problem in detail with the GPO and furnish revised requirements. Based on Mr. Eisenberg's advice the following photographing (reproduction) procedures will henceforth be followed in handling Commission requests:

The Commission will require one photograph (8" x 10") of each nondocumentary exhibit along with two Xerox copies of such exhibit. No photographs of documentary-type exhibits will be required but instead three Xerox copies of each document will suffice.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan

WDG:mb
(10)

REC-49

15 MAY 22 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
Photographing of Exhibits for
The President's Commission

The above requirement substantially reduces our reproduction problem. In any instance where we furnish a photograph of a nondocumentary exhibit (i. e., object shot) we will have one additional photograph prepared as the Bureau's file copy along with three Xerox copies, one each for Laboratory, Domestic Intelligence Division and Dallas, over and above the reproductions furnished to The Commission. In instances where we furnish only Xerox copies of reproductions to The Commission we will, in addition, prepare four such Xerox copies for the file and for other administrative purposes.

Personnel of the Administrative Division's Photographic Unit have advised that these revised reproduction procedures will substantially ease the photographing and reproduction problem with respect to these Commission exhibits.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 5/13/64, enclosing two copies of a letter received by the Bureau allegedly written by GEORGE B. WOODS, Attorney at Law, dated 5/9/64, at Fort Worth, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted at Fort Worth, Texas, by SA EARLE HALEY in an effort to identify GEORGE B. WOODS, Attorney at Law:

On 5/15/64, the city directories and telephone directories for Fort Worth, Texas, were checked for the past five years with negative results.

On 5/15/64, the following individuals and organizations were contacted to determine if any record could be located concerning a GEORGE B. WOODS with negative results:

Credit Bureau of Greater Fort Worth;

Identification Records, Fort Worth Police Department;

3 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

REC-35 62-109060-3120

EX-105

MAY 22 1964

cc.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

Identification Records, Fort Worth Sheriff's Office;

Mr. WILLIAM L. HUGHES, JR., Assistant U. S. Attorney;

Mr. ROBERT S. TRAVIS, Assistant U. S. Attorney;

Mr. JOHN A. LOWTHER, U. S. District Court Clerk.

On 5/18/64, the following persons were contacted to determine if they had any information concerning a GEORGE B. WOODS, Fort Worth, Texas, or if such individual was known to them, with negative results:

Mr. ANDRE FOURNIER, Chief Deputy Sheriff;

Mr. GRADY HAIRE, Chief Investigator, Fort Worth Sheriff's Office.

On 5/19/64, Mr. ROBERT MADDOX, Attorney, past President of the Fort Worth Bar Association, was contacted, and advised he was unable to identify anyone by the name of GEORGE B. WOODS.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-60)

FBI

Date: 5-22-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel 5-19-64, regarding the letter received by the Attorney General from ANDREW I. VOLSKY

Enclosed for Dallas are twenty-five (25) copies of an FD-302 in which VOLSKY upon interview advised that he had no information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY except that data he had received from public source material.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (Encls. 25) (89-43)
2 - San Francisco
JPH:aab
(7)

C. C. Wick

REC-42 62-109060-3121

MAY 26 1964

66 MAY 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 12-10-57)

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT J. STEVENS on May 21, 1964:

BEN ALLEN BIRDWELL, General Delivery, Mount Enterprise, Texas, a white male, born March 8, 1908, unemployed except for odd jobs, advised he preaches on the street, and has "visions from the Lord" telling him of impending disasters. He received a "vision" about November 8, 1963, telling him President JOHN F. KENNEDY would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas. He told WILLIAM FERGUSON, County Attorney; ROBERT ALLEN, Assistant County Attorney; and, TOMMY HASKINS, JR., Tax Collector and Assessor, all Henderson, Texas, who refused to notify President KENNEDY. He also wrote President KENNEDY a letter, but received no answer.

About 11:00 A.M., November 22, 1963, he received another "vision" showing him the building in Dallas where the assassination would take place. He called the Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, about 11:30 A.M., November 22, 1963,

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
3 - Dallas (2 - 89-43) (1 - 62-3372)
RJS/ds
(8)

D. C. Wick 62-109060-3122

Approved: _____ Sent REC-42 MAY 25 1964 M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

and furnished them with this information. FERGUSON, ALLEN and HASKINS now deny he told them of this "vision".

Above story appears in Henderson "Daily News" May 19, 1964, and BIRDWELL has mailed copies today to "Washington News", Washington, D. C., and "Shreveport Times", Shreveport, Louisiana.

Managing Editor, above paper, wrote above story, even though he says he thinks BIRDWELL is a mental case.

WILLIAM FERGUSON and TOMMY HASKINS both advised BIRDWELL is a mental case, and that alleged conversations did not occur. ALLEN is not available for interview.

Bank President, Mount Enterprise, Texas, states BIRDWELL's mother and aunts have been in mental institutions and BIRDWELL is a mental case, also. He states BIRDWELL claims he has "visions from the Lord", but never makes these "visions" known until after the event has already occurred.

Check with telephone company revealed BIRDWELL made no telephone call to Dallas Sheriff's Office November 22, 1963, as claimed.

BIRDWELL also states about a week ago he had a "vision from the Lord", telling him "three old seamen" would kill President JOHNSON if they ever got a chance, and nothing more to the vision.

U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, notified May 21, 1964, concerning threat to President JOHNSON.

Above information being included in next report, and letterhead memorandum being prepared immediately, which will be disseminated locally to U. S. Secret Service, as well as Bureau.

Copies furnished New Orleans in event inquiry received from "Shreveport Times".

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 5-20-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
VISUAL AIDS

Reference memo Gauthier to Callahan 5-1-64 wherein the Bureau was advised that the Commission instructed the Bureau to have the scale model exhibit of the Dallas Police Department garage returned to Washington, at which time the Commission would make a determination concerning the disposition of this exhibit. Our Dallas Office arranged for the return of this exhibit, and on 5-19-64 Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission was advised that the visual aid had been received and was stored in the FBI's supply room.

Mr. Willens requested that the exhibit be maintained in its shipping crate and kept by the Bureau until further notice. He understands that the exhibit is the property of the President's Commission and that this Bureau would be most happy to store the exhibit for them until further notice.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

LJG:bod
(6)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Sent Direct)

REC-42 3123

MAY 26 1964

62 JUN 1 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 6, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise you Negro attorney Arthur Davis Shores, National Legal Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), furnished information to our Birmingham Office on 5-2-64, alleging one Jerry Coleman furnished information that Governor Wallace of Alabama was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. [redacted] Efforts to locate Coleman negative.

BACKGROUND:

Arthur Davis Shores is a Negro attorney from Birmingham, Alabama. He was born 9-25-04, and is National Legal Counsel for the NAACP.

[redacted]

DETAILS:

Birmingham by teletype 5-2-64, advised Shores alleged that on Friday, 4-24-64, an individual identifying himself as Jerry Coleman came to Shores' office inquiring for Shores, and in his absence, furnished a receptionist information that Governor Wallace, two days before the assassination of President Kennedy, went to Texas and gave Jack Ruby $35,000 which was to be divided between Ruby, Oswald and a "cop." Coleman is reported to have proof of his allegation

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Kleinkauf
1 - 44-24016
1 - 105-82555

REC-42 62-109060-3124

RDR:hw
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15 MAY 26 1964

primarily because he worked in "the Governor's office." Coleman allegedly asked Shores to get in touch with him at 353 Smith Street in Detroit, Michigan.

Shores could not recall the name of the receptionist who reportedly took this information, and he also stated Coleman went to see U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton of Birmingham, furnishing her the same information. U. S. Commissioner Charlton never heard of Coleman and never received the information alleged.

According to Shores, on Sunday, 4-26-64, this same individual called him long distance from Detroit, however, he was not available but his wife remembers the call.

Our Detroit Office has advised that the alleged address in Detroit for Coleman is nonexistent and that no record identifiable with one Jerry Coleman could be located in the Detroit area. Efforts to substantiate Shores' allegations negative to date.

ACTION:

Our Mobile Office is contacting the Governor's office to see if Coleman was ever employed there and our Birmingham Office is endeavoring to develop additional information on this alleged incident.

OBSERVATIONS:

It would appear that the allegations made by Shores have no basis in fact. It appears quite unusual that he can not recall the name of a receptionist in his own office. His purpose in furnishing this information is not known, [redacted]

RECOMMENDATION:

This matter is being followed closely by the Bureau, and, when the results have been received, it will be appropriately reported and furnished to the President's Commission.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 4 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI DETROIT

503 PM URGENT 5-4-64 LB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43), BIRMINGHAM (89-45), AND MOBILE

FROM DETROIT (62-3550) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE BIRMINGHAM TEL, MAY TWO, LAST.

ADDRESS THREE FIVE THREE SMITH ST., DETROIT, MICH., NON-EXISTENT. NINETEEN SIXTY THREE DETROIT CITY DIRECTORY LISTS JEAN COLEMAN, THREE ONE THREE SMITH, AND JAMES COLEMAN, FIVE SEVEN TWO SMITH. JERRY COLEMAN NOT KNOWN AT THESE ADDRESSES AND JEAN COLEMAN LEFT SMITH ST. ADDRESS OVER A YEAR AGO. DETROIT, HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., AND HAMTRAMCK, MICH., VOTERS RECORDS NEGATIVE RE JERRY COLEMAN.

CITY DIRECTORIES, TELEPHONE DIRECTORIES AND CROSS REFERENCE DIRECTORIES, DETROIT, AND ALL SUBURBS, NEGATIVE CONCERNING ANY INDIVIDUAL POSSIBLY IDENTICAL WITH JERRY COLEMAN IN RETEL.

END PAGE ONE

REC-42 62-109060-3125

15 MAY 26 1964

66 MAY 27 1964

DE 62-3550

BIRMINGHAM SUTEL IF FURTHER IDENTIFYING INFO DEVELOPED CONCERNING COLEMAN.

MOBILE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., CONTACT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE TO DETERMINE IF COLEMAN EVER WORKED IN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE THERE AND DETERMINE PRESENT LOCATION.

INSERT FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

DL AK

FBI DALLAS

BH JS JS

FBI BIRMGHAM

MO FLK

FBI MOBILE

CO

JFK
Assassination
62-109060
Section 68

copy
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 2 1964
TELETYPE

FBI BIRMGHAM

5-22 PM CST URGENT 5-2-64 HEP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DETROIT

FROM BIRMINGHAM (39-45) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. DALLAS OO.

ATTORNEY ARTHUR D. SHORES, NEGRO, BIRMINGHAM, ALA, ON MAY TWO, SIXTYFOUR, ADVISED THAT ON FRIDAY, APRIL TWENTYFOUR, LAST, A PERSON GIVING NAME JERRY COLEMAN, CAME TO SHORES' OFFICE INQUIRING FOR SHORES. IN ABSENCE OF SHORES, COLEMAN TALKED TO RECEPTIONIST AND LEFT FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR SHORES: "GOV. G. WALLACE WENT TO TEXAS TWO DAYS BEFORE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. GAVE JACK RUBY THIRTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, WHICH WAS SUPPOSED TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN RUBY, OSWALD AND A COP, WHICH I CAN PERSONALLY PROVE EVER WORD I AM SAYING BECAUSE I WAS THERE. IN OTHER WORDS I WAS WORKING IN THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICE. I WOULD LIKE FOR YOU TO GET IN TOUCH WITH ME AT THREE FIVE THREE SMITH STREET, DETROIT, MICH. 3126

END PAGE ONE

REC-42 15 MAY 26 1964

66 MAY 27 1964

RECEPTIONIST'S NAME NOT RECALLED BY SHORES, ALSO CLAIMED COLEMAN HAD GONE TO SEE U. S. COMMISSIONER LOUISE O. CHARLTON, BIRMINGHAM, AND GIVEN HER SAME INFO.

CONTACT WITH USC, BIRMINGHAM, MAY TWO, ESTABLISHED SHE HAD NEVER HEARD OF THIS PERSON AND RECEIVED NONE OF THE INFO STATED.

SAME PERSON, ON SUNDAY, APRIL TWENTYSIX, LAST, APPARENTLY TRIED LONG DISTANCE CALL FROM DETROIT TO SHORES AT HIS RESIDENCE, UNLISTED TELEPHONE NO. [redacted] SHORES AGAIN NOT AVAILABLE. WIFE RECEIVED CALL. SHORES HAS HEARD NO MORE FROM THIS INDIVIDUAL.

DETROIT ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY JERRY COLEMAN AT THREE FIVE THREE SMITH ST., DETROIT, AND INTERVIEW HIM THOROUGHLY AS TO ANY INFO HE ALLEGEDLY HAS.

COPIES AIR MAIL TO DALLAS AND MOBILE FOR INFORMATION.

BIRMINGHAM, AT BIRMINGHAM, WILL ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY RECEPTIONIST AND INTERVIEW OF DESCRIPTION OF COLEMAN AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF HIS VISIT.

END

WS WA MAH

FBI WASH DC

DE CWH

FBI DETROIT

V

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ABRAHAM BOLDEN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The "Washington Post" and "Times Herald", May 21, 1964, contained an article entitled, "Ex-Kennedy Guard Charges Frameup." The article indicated Bolden had been suspended as an Agent of the Secret Service and asserted he was "Framed" by the Government in a payoff case because he was going to tell of heavy drinking among the Agents guarding President Kennedy. Mr. Tolson inquiried what our files showed on Bolden.

Bureau files contain no references identifiable with Bolden, other than that received in the case captioned, "Charles Tillman Batchelor, Aka., Et Al., Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, Master Check Case - Conspiracy." Subjects of the Batchelorcase and a Secret Service case are close associates.

The case investigated by the Bureau involves passing of $100,000 worth of counterfeit Bank of America Travelers Checks in 17 field divisions and Canada. The Secret Service case concerns passing of counterfeit Series E, U. S. Savings Bonds. Indictments were returned May 8, 1964. Seven subjects were arrested by the Bureau and five other subjects were arrested by Secret Service. There were no joint arrests, but arrangements were made to execute the arrests at the same time on May 9, 1964.

Bolden is a Secret Service Agent assigned at Chicago, Illinois, who has been accused of attempting to obtain $50,000 from Joseph Spagnoli, one of the subjects of the Secret Service case, in return for access to Secret Service reports. Spagnoli, who was on bond after his arrest by Secret Service on May 9, 1964, contacted the Chicago Office of the Bureau and claimed he had been approached to pay $50,000 for access to Secret Service records. U. S. Attorney, Chicago was advised and requested that Bureau conduct no investigation. The U. S. Attorney referred the matter to Secret Service and subsequently a conference was held in the U. S. Attorney's Office with the SAC, Chicago, FBI, and the supervising Agent of Secret Service in Chicago, Maurice Martineau. At this

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
VGM/map
(7)

6 JUN

53 JUN 8 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

conference it was disclosed Spagnoli also contacted Secret Service and furnished them a paragraph excerpt from a Secret Service memorandum. This paragraph involved the Secret Service case and Spagholi and had been given Spagnoli as evidence of the ability to produce Secret Service reports.

Secret Service requested authority to conduct investigation of this matter, and the U. S. Attorney agreed. Frank Jones, subject of another Secret Service counterfeiting case, was identified as the one who contacted Spagnoli. Jones and his common-law wife, Jean Carpenter, were arrested by Secret Service on May 18, 1964, and implicated Bolden. Spagnoli and Jones testified before a Federal Grand Jury concerning this matter on May 19, 1964.

Bolden was also arrested on May 18, 1964, by Secret Service for his participation in this bribery attempt. His bond was set at $3500, and he was released on his own recognizance.

Bolden held a television and press conference at his home on May 20, 1964. He denied the charges against him. He alleged he was being "framed" because he planned to testify before the "Warren Commission," concerning laxity of Presidential guards in 1961 which involved drinking, absence from posts, and misuse of Government automobiles. Bolden also claimed the agent in charge of the investigation against him (not named) was "once investigated by the FBI for Communist links." (Bureau files contain no such reference to Martineau.)

U. S. Attorney Hanrahan on a live telecast stated he had complete confidence in Secret Service Agents and denounced the allegations of Bolden. Hanrahan questioned why Bolden remained silent from 1961 until now to make these charges, pointing out it would have been his duty to immediately report these allegations.

ACTION:

This is for information.

0-20 (Rev. 10-15-62)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-101
(SECRET SERVICE)
WASHINGTON--THE COMMISSION INVESTIGATING THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION HAS ASKED THE FBI TO LOOK INTO ALLEGATIONS BY A SUSPENDED SECRET SERVICE AGENT OF HEAVY DRINKING AMONG THE WHITE HOUSE DETAIL, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

COMMISSION GENERAL COUNSEL J. LEE RANKIN SAID THE CONTENTS OF THE FBI REPORT WILL DETERMINE WHETHER THE SEVEN-MAN GROUP WILL HEAR TESTIMONY FROM ABRAHAM BOLDEN, 29.

BOLDEN, THE FIRST NEGRO TO SERVE ON THE WHITE HOUSE SECRET SERVICE DETAIL, HAS BEEN INDICTED ON CHARGES OF TRYING TO SELL A GOVERNMENT REPORT TO A MAN CHARGED IN CHICAGO WILL ALLEGEDLY TAKING PART IN A HALF-MILLION DOLLAR COUNTERFEITING RING. HE MADE THE DRINKING CHARGES AT A NEWS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

RANKIN SAID HE DOES NOT KNOW EXACTLY WHEN THE FBI WILL FINISH ITS INQUIRY BUT HE ASSUMES IT WILL BE "PROMPTLY" CARRIED OUT.

A GOVERNMENT PROSECUTOR HAS CALLED THE BOLDEN STORY "FANTASTIC."

IT IS ASSUMED THAT IF THE COMMISSION DECIDES TO EXAMINE THE BOLDEN CLAIMS, IT ALSO MAY CALL OTHER PERSONS WHO MIGHT KNOW ABOUT PRACTICES OF SECRET SERVICE PERSONNEL.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT NO DECISION HAS YET BEEN MADE ON WHETHER TO TAKE TESTIMONY FROM JACK RUBY, THE FORMER DALLAS NIGHTCLUB OPERATOR WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR THE FATAL SHOOTING OF KENNEDY'S ALLEGED ASSASSIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

THE COMMISSION HAS THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING WHETHER ANY ACTION WOULD INTERFERE WITH RUBY'S RIGHTS WHILE HIS CASE IS STILL IN THE COURTS. ALSO IT MUST BE DETERMINED WHETHER HE IS EMOTIONALLY CAPABLE OF GIVING HELPFUL REPLIES TO COMMISSION QUESTIONS.

5/22--GE137P

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
190 JUN 2

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT:

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Press items 5/21/64 indicate that Abraham Bolden, a Secret Service Agent charged in Chicago with trying to sell a Government report indicated he was being framed because he intended to reveal details of heavy drinking and general laxity among agents assigned to President Kennedy. Bolden stated he was going to tell the Warren Commission regarding the alleged derelictions on the part of such Secret Service Agents. The attached teletype from Chicago contains information concerning this matter.

This morning Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission called referring to the publicity given Bolden's statement regarding laxity on the part of Secret Service Agents and Bolden's statement that he intended to furnish this information to the Commission. Mr. Willens stated that inasmuch as Bolden's statements indicated malfeasance in connection with the protection of the President, he desired that Bolden be interviewed by Bureau Agents and a complete detailed statement be obtained from him giving all specifics in his possession. He particularly desired Bolden to be questioned concerning any derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents in connection with the President's visit to Dallas, but in addition wanted all other details concerning alleged derelictions which Bolden may have.

ENCLOSURE

Willens stated he had talked to United States Attorney Edward Hanrahan in Chicago who had no objection to the interview of Bolden but suggested that prior to conducting the interview the interviewing Agent clear it with Bolden's attorney, George Howard, 3255 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago; telephone number CR 7-6100.

ENCLOSURE

Willens requested the interview be conducted today in order that the Commission can make a determination whether Bolden has information which would warrant the Commission's calling him for testimony.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

GHS:pab
(9)

5 JUN 2 1964

11 JUN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

It would appear that Willens' request pertains to the obligation of the President's Commission to make any necessary recommendations regarding procedures for improving the protection of the President and that this is a legitimate request.

5/22/64 Dave Willens instructed to handle matter. [illegible]

RECOMMENDATION

That Chicago be instructed to immediately interview Bolden after clearing with his attorney to obtain complete specifics in Bolden's possession regarding any derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents, and that the results be furnished to the President's Commission in writing when received.

OK.

If approved, James Rowley, head of Secret Service, will be advised prior to our conducting the interview with Bolden.

Yes & promptly.

1:45 pm Mark Peterson Exec. aide to Rowley advised by Vinson in Rowley's absence. [illegible]

In view of Bolden's penchant for publicity he could very well publicize this interview. If interview approved, recommended that SAC Johnson be instructed to answer any press inquiries with the statement that Bolden was interviewed at the request of the President's Commission, and make no further comment.

OK. [illegible]

I assume Willens advised [illegible]

OK, but we are in effect investigating Secret Service
5/22

*handled by Bremmard to Sullivan Deems 5/22/64 JAK.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM: D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. Rosen's memorandum earlier today discussed the Commission's request that we interview Secret Service Agent Abraham Bolden, who has made several allegations against the Secret Service and their operations in Dallas prior to the assassination. At 1:45 p.m., 5/22/64, Liaison talked with Secret Service Inspector Burrill Peterson in the office of Chief Rowley and told him of the request, and the fact that we would be conducting the interview, following clearance with Bolden's attorney, and that the Commission would determine whether it should call Bolden to appear before it. Peterson was told that the Director wanted Chief Rowley to have this information promptly, and Peterson said he would inform him the minute he returned to his office from lunch.

Peterson said there were 2 matters in connection with Bolden that we should know of. He referred to an article appearing in the "Chicago Tribune" on 5/22/64 in which Bolden is quoted as stating that Chief Rowley had telephoned him from Washington. The article states Bolden refused to discuss the call, but clearly implies that Rowley was asking him to refrain from making any other statements. Peterson said no call whatever had been made to Bolden by Rowley or any other Secret Service official.

The second item concerns an earlier newspaper article which contained Bolden's allegations of misconduct on the part of Secret Service personnel. Bolden is quoted as stating he had reported these matters previously to his superiors. Peterson says that the truth is that Bolden has never at any time made any such allegations previously either orally or in writing. He expressed appreciation on behalf of Mr. Rowley for our call.

ACTION:

For information.

GAD:mls (8)
1-Mr. Belmont; 1-Mr. Sullivan;
1-Mr. Rosen; 1-Mr. Malley;
1-Mr. Branigan; 1-Mr. Bartlett;
1-Liaison

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1964

ASAC Wolfe. Chicago. Furnished info by Telephone 5/22/64.

29 MAY 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 - 153

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XXX TELETYPE

8:24 PM CDST URGENT 5-22-64 MKS
TO DIRECTOR
FROM CHICAGO 222126

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BUREAU PHONE CALL TODAY INSTRUCTING THAT ABRAHAM BOLDEN BE INTERVIEWED AT REQUEST OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION CONCERNING INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION EFFECTING THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

BOLDEN'S ATTORNEY, GEORGE HOWARD, REACHED BY SAC AT 3:15PM AND PURPOSE OF INTERVIEW EXPLAINED TO HIM. HE INDICATED THAT HE WOULD CERTAINLY COOPERATE IN MAKING BOLDEN AVAILABLE FOR THIS INTERVIEW, HOWEVER IMPOSSIBLE TO DO SO DUE TO OTHER COMMITMENTS UNTIL 1:30 PM, MONDAY, MAY 25 NEXT. HE ADVISED HE WOULD ACCOMPANY BOLDEN TO FBI OFFICE FOR INTERVIEW ON THAT DATE. HOWARD VOLUNTEERED THAT IN ALL FAIRNESS, HE FELT HE SHOULD ADVISE ME THAT CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BY BOLDEN REFLECTING ON THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT BY SECRET SERVICE, PARTICULARLY AT HYANNIS PORT, WERE MADE OUTSIDE OF HIS PRESENCE AND BEFORE HE GOT INTO THE CASE. HE STATED THAT HE FELT THAT IT WOULD HAVE BEEN BETTER IF THESE STATEMENTS HAD NOT BEEN MADE IN CONNECTION WITH BOLDEN'S CASE, STATING THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO DO ANYTHING WHICH WOULD DAMAGE SECRET SERVICE AS BOTH HE AND HIS CLIENT BOLDEN HAVE GREAT RESPECT FOR SECRET SERVICE.

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-5 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XXX TELETYPE

PAGE TWO, FROM CHICAGO 222126

TELETYPE SUMMARY OF INTERVIEW WILL BE SUBMITTED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING INTERVIEW AND LETTERHEAD MEMO WILL BE SUBMITTED SAME DATE.

EARLIER TODAY, USA EDWARD V. HANRAHAN ADVISED ME THAT YESTERDAY AGENTS OF SECRET SERVICE ATTEMPTED TO SERVE ADVERSE ACTION NOTICE ON BOLDEN, HOWEVER, HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT IT. HANRAHAN STATED THAT THIS ADVERSE ACTION NOTICE IS AN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE GIVING NOTIFICATION TO BOLDEN THAT SECRET SERVICE IS DROPPING HIM FROM EMPLOYMENT. WHEN HE REFUSED TO ACCEPT NOTICE, SAID NOTICE WAS PLACED BY HIS FEET. HANRAHAN STATED THAT TODAY BOLDEN AND HIS ATTORNEY HOWARD APPEARED AT SECRET SERVICE OFFICE AND DEMANDED REINSTATEMENT. HANRAHAN STATED SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN CHARGE MAURICE MARTINEAU EXPLAINED TO BOLDEN'S ATTORNEY THAT SUCH REQUEST WAS PREMATURE AND THAT REINSTATEMENT COULD NOW ONLY BE EFFECTED AFTER APPROPRIATE HEARING. HANRAHAN FURTHER STATED THAT HE IS RECEIVING VARIOUS NEWS MEDIA INQUIRIES AND THAT HE IS NOW REFERRING ALL INQUIRES TO MR. PETERSON AT SECRET SERVICE HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

RECEIVED: 9:38 PM RTS

CC-MR. ROSEN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 5 1964

TELETYPE

FBI MOBILE

4-28 PM CST URGENT 5-5-64 HRT

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060, DALLAS, 89-43 AND BIRMINGHAM 89-45

FROM MOBILE 89-25 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BIRMINGHAM TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND DETROIT MAY TWO, SIXTYFOUR AND DETROIT TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DALLAS, BIRMINGHAM, AND MOBILE MAY FOUR, SIXTYFOUR.

JOHN S. ROUSE, PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ADVISED SA DAN O. STEPHENS MAY FOUR, SIXTYFOUR, ONE GERALD (NMN) COLEMAN EMPLOYED AS PRISON GUARD, ALABAMA BOARD OF CORRECTIONS, MONTGOMERY, AUGUST ONE, FIFTYEIGHT TO JANUARY TWENTYFIVE, FIFTYNINE. DISCHARGED DUE TO POSSESSION AND HANDLING OF CONTRABAND. DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, BORN NOVEMBER SEVENTEEN, TWENTYONE, SIX FEET TWO INCHES, TWO HUNDRED LBS., RESIDENCES EIGHT ZERO SIX NORTH MAIN STREET AND ROUTE TWO, BOX TWO ZERO FOUR, SYLACAUGA, ALA. NO OTHER IDENTIFIABLE RECORD LOCATED PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT.

62-109060-3127

REC-42

15 MAY 26 1964

REC-99

cc: Rogge

KATE SIMMONS, SECRETARY, OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, ADVISED SA STEPHENS MAY FIVE, INSTANT, JERRY COLEMAN NOT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.

BIRMINGHAM AT SYLACAUGA, ALA., DETERMINE IF GERALD COLEMAN POSSIBLY IDENTICAL.

DETROIT ADVISED AIRMAIL. RUC.

END

WA RAP

FBI WASH DC

BH BFJ

FBI BIRMGHAM

DL P

FBI

Date: 5-22-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (89-45) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re information furnished by Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES, Birmingham, concerning visit to his office of one JERRY COLEMAN.

Re Birmingham, Detroit, and Mobile teletypes dated May 2, 4, and 5, 1964, respectively, and Bureau teletype dated May 6, 1964.

Attached to Bureau copies of this communication are two copies of inserts and FD-302's concerning the above styled matter. Dallas is being furnished 25 copies each, and Mobile and Detroit, one such copy for informational purposes.

3 - Bureau (14)
2 - Dallas (89-49) (Enc. 1750)
1 - Mobile (89-25) (Enc. 7)
1 - Detroit (62-3550) (Enc. 7) 89-42
1 - Birmingham (89-45)
HAS:kab
(8)

3128

MAY 25 1964

Enclosures
Enclosures
Enclosures

1/ENCLOSURE

66 MAY 28

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 5-22-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
VISUAL AIDS

As set forth in memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-21-64, a conference was held in Mr. Rankin's office at which time it was decided that a field trip be made to Dallas where certain technical information could be further developed at the assassination site. Mr. Rankin requested that the manikin which was prepared by the Bureau's Exhibits Section at the request of the Commission be made available in Dallas (see attached photograph). The manikin is contained in one wooden crate and will be transported to Dallas along with the Secret Service follow-up car. Mr. Rankin feels that all of the props necessary to carry on a re-enactment of the shooting sequence should be available at the site; however, these props will only be utilized where absolutely necessary.

It is the desire of the Commission to complete this field assignment with the least amount of publicity. It is estimated that it will require at least Sunday, Monday and possibly Tuesday to complete all of the work which the Commission desires done at the site.

Exhibits Specialist Roy A. Rose is accompanying Special Agent L. L. Shaneyfelt of the Laboratory to Dallas today, 5-22-64 for the purpose of handling preliminary details which will insure a smooth operation on Sunday morning when the work will begin at approximately 6:00 A. M. I am arranging to fly to Dallas on Saturday evening, 5-23-64 along with Inspector Malley to be available to Mr. Rankin and the Commission in Dallas while this work is being performed.

LJG:mah
(6)
Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Inspector Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention, Mr. Shaneyfelt)
1 - W. C. Sullivan

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-42 3129

6 MAY 26 1964

THREE

MAY 26 1964

79 JUN 1-1964



FBI

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/13/64, enclosing two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated May 12, 1964, requesting a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. TIPPIT of the Dallas Police Department, who was allegedly killed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the results of a limited background investigation concerning Officer J. D. TIPPIT.

Also enclosed is one copy of the complete Dallas Police Department personnel file of Officer J. D. TIPPIT. The Bureau is requested to make three additional copies of this personnel file and thereafter furnish two copies to the President's Commission, retain one copy and forward one copy to Dallas for its files. The enclosed copy of Officer TIPPIT's personnel file need not be returned to the Dallas Police Department.

The investigation at Clarksville and Paris, Texas, set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted

Enc. (11)
RPG/ds
(5)

17 MAY 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

by SA DEL D. DRAKE. The investigation at Dallas, Texas, was conducted by SA's ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE, with the exception of the obtaining of the personnel file of J. D. TIPPIT, which was done by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, and the check of the bank account by SA GASTON C. THOMPSON.

By teletype to Bureau and St. Louis May 15, 1964, the St. Louis Office was requested to check military service record of J. D. TIPPIT and to submit a letterhead memorandum.

The entire results of this background investigation contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, together with the results of the check of J. D. TIPPIT's military service record, will be included in the next report submitted under captioned case.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 20, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 12, 1964, requested a limited background investigation be conducted concerning Patrolman J. D. TIPPIT of the Dallas Police Department, who was allegedly killed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 22, 1963.

PARENTS AND EFFORTS TO VERIFY BIRTH OF J. D. TIPPIT

On May 15, 1964, KENNETH SHEPHERD, Red River County Clerk, Clarksville, Texas, advised that he had no record in the County Clerk's Office reflecting the marriage of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT to LIZZIE MAE RUSH, who was the first wife of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT, father of J. D. TIPPIT.

On May 15, 1964, Mrs. EDITH FOWLER, District Court Clerk, 102nd Judicial District, Clarksville, Texas, advised that in Book 8, Page 317, of divorce records there was a petition filed June 14, 1943, by LIZZIE MAE TIPPIT, who was seeking a divorce from EDGAR LEE TIPPIT.

Mrs. FOWLER stated that this divorce action was dismissed on November 4, 1946, at the request of the plaintiff.

Mrs. FOWLER stated there was no other record of any divorce action on the part of LIZZIE MAE TIPPIT or of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT, and there had been no divorce granted in Red River County or in the 102nd Judicial District Court.

Mrs. FOWLER did point out that in the petition of LIZZIE MAE TIPPIT filed June 14, 1943, that Mrs. TIPPIT spelled her name TIPPIT and in the petition answered by the defendant, EDGAR LEE TIPPIT, TIPPIT signed, in his own handwriting, his name and

spelled it TIPPIT. However, in the dismissal action, the names were spelled EDGAR LEE TIPPEIT and LIZZIE MAE TIPPETT.

Mrs. FOWLER also stated there had never been any action by either J. D. TIPPIT or EDGAR LEE TIPPIT to change the spelling of the name TIPPIT and the differences in the spelling were that of typographical errors.

On May 15, 1964, LEWIS RICKETTSON, Assistant Lamar County Clerk, Paris, Texas, advised that in Volume 44, Page 77, of Lamar County Marriage Records, is reflected the marriage of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT on September 14, 1944, to Mrs. MARY LEE DANIEL. The marriage was performed by Justice of the Peace W. L. COLLINS.

On May 15, 1964, LEWIS RICKETTSON, Assistant Lamar County Clerk, Paris, Texas, advised that he had no record of the birth of J. D. TIPPIT in the birth records of Lamar County, Texas.

RICKETTSON also checked the delayed birth records with negative results.

On May 15, 1964, KENNETH SHEPHERD, Red River County Clerk, Clarksville, Texas, advised he had no record in the regular or the delayed birth records of Red River County for J. D. TIPPIT.

EDUCATION

On May 15, 1964, C. L. REED, Justice of the Peace, Clarksville, Texas, advised he had no record of any arrest for EDGAR LEE TIPPIT or any member of his family.

Judge REED pointed out that he had known of the EDGAR LEE TIPPIT family for many years and knew of J. D. TIPPIT. He pointed out that in the early 1950's J. D. TIPPIT worked on his father's farm in the southern section of Red River County

near the Lamar County Line. He stated it was very possible that at this time the TIPPITS may have received their mail on a rural route out of Deport, Texas.

Judge REED also stated that he had known that J. D. TIPPIT had attended the Veterans Administration Vocational School held in Clarksville, Texas, in the early 1950's.

On May 15, 1964, Mrs. ILA MAE MORONEY, Secretary to the Red River County School Superintendent, Clarksville, Texas, advised the records of the Red River County School System were very incomplete, but that she did locate a record reflecting that J. D. TIPPIT, the son of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT and LIZZIE MAE TIPPIT, was enrolled at the Russell Chapel School near Annona, Texas. The birth date on this registration card in 1934 was September 18, 1924. There was no place of birth listed and Mrs. MORONEY pointed out that Russell Chapel, which is no longer in existence, was very near Annona, Texas, and it was very possible that J. D. TIPPIT was probably born in that area.

A check was made by Mrs. MORONEY into the records of Red River County Vocational School, which was sponsored by the Veterans Administration, and these records reflect that J. D. TIPPIT, Veterans Administration Number C-15 420 214, enrolled in the school on January 14, 1950, and discontinued his training June 11, 1952. The reason for the discontinuance of the education was "Moved to Dallas". J. D. TIPPIT followed the training of "General Farming" and his address, at this time, was listed as Route 1, Deport, Texas, where he was self-employed on a few acres of land.

Mrs. MORONEY also stated there was a registration card for J. D. TIPPIT at the Fulbright, Texas, High School, but there were no records located. Fulbright is in Red River County, Texas, and is located very near Route 1, Deport, Texas.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

VERIFICATION OF MARRIAGE AND INTERVIEW WITH WIFE, MARIE FRANCES TIPPIT, NEE GASAWAY

On May 15, 1964, KENNETH SHEPHERD, Red River County Clerk, Clarksville, Texas, advised that Book Y, Page 617, of the Red River County Marriage Records, reflects that J. D. TIPPIT married MARIE GASAWAY on December 26, 1946, in Clarksville, Texas. The marriage was performed by Reverend J. CLARK MARTIN.

On May 15, 1964, Mrs. J. D. TIPPIT, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, Texas, voluntarily furnished the following:

Mrs. TIPPIT's maiden name was MARIE FRANCES GASAWAY and she was born October 25, 1928, in Red River County, Texas. On December 26, 1946, at Clarksville, Texas, she married J. D. TIPPIT. Her husband had served in the United States Army, in the Paratroopers, from July 21, 1944, through June 30, 1946, and had Army Serial Number 386 31 821.

As a result of this marriage, the TIPPITS had three children, namely, CHARLES ALLEN TIPPIT, born January 1, 1950, at Clarksville, Texas; BRENDA KAY TIPPIT, born June 5, 1953, at Dallas, Texas; and, CURTIS GLENN TIPPIT, born December 10, 1958, at Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. TIPPIT stated this was the only marriage for either her or her husband. Her husband was allegedly shot and killed November 22, 1963, by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Shortly after their marriage, they moved to 1533 Hickory Street in Dallas, Texas, and her husband went to work for the Dearborn Stove Company in Dallas in late December 1946. In February 1947 they moved to 2326 Kings Road, where they lived for about a year, when they moved to 623 West Commerce Street, Dallas. In February or March 1948 her husband was employed installing rockwool by Sears Roebuck and Company and

remained employed by them until September 1949. At that time, they moved to near the small farming community of Lone Star, Texas, where her husband attempted to raise cattle from then until June 1952. In June 1952 they moved to 3115 Desseau, Dallas, where they lived until November 1953. For about a month after moving back to Dallas, her husband was employed as a carpenter's helper and at a steel company doing odd jobs. In July 1952 he went to work as a patrolman for the Dallas Police Department.

In November 1953 they moved to a residence at an unrecalled number on Woodin Street, where they stayed about a month. They then moved to a house, number unrecalled, on Fordham Road, where they resided until June 1954, at which time they moved to a house, number unrecalled, on Brooklyn Street, where they resided until December 1955.

In December 1955 J. D. TIPPIT purchased a house at 1919 Glenfield, where they resided until November 1961. This house is still owned by Mrs. TIPPIT and is being rented by her at the present time. In November 1961, because of their growing family and the need for a larger house, they purchased the residence at 238 Glencairn.

Mrs. TIPPIT recalled that her husband had gone through the tenth grade in school and then attended a Veterans Administration-sponsored school at Bogata, Texas, during a time and resided at Lone Star, Texas.

The TIPPITS have unlisted telephone number [CA 4-2294] and have had it since they moved into their present residence in November 1961. They had obtained unlisted service because J. D. TIPPIT, many times, would be working at night and disgruntled people to whom he had given traffic citations would call and complain to Mrs. TIPPIT about her husband having given them a ticket.

She stated that for the past two or three years, in addition to his regular work as a patrolman, TIPPIT has worked at Austin's Barbecue on West Illinois Avenue every Friday and Saturday night from 10:00 P.M. until 2:00 A.M. He had been so employed to act as a deterrent to potential trouble-making teenagers who hang out at Austin's. He has also worked every Sunday afternoon from 2:00 P.M. until 7:00 P.M., in the same capacity, at the Stevens Theater in the Stevens Park Shopping Center. He would also occasionally work extra at football games on Saturday afternoons in the Cotton Bowl.

Mrs. TIPPIT stated her husband's only associates were fellow police officers and that the only people she and her husband associated with other than other police officers and their wives were relatives.

J. D. TIPPIT had a great fondness for fishing, but, due to his work, had been unable to do much fishing during the past two years. During the summer of 1963 he had taken up water skiing whenever he had the opportunity. The reason he was working at two extra jobs was that the TIPPITS needed money to pay off the extra bills they had incurred when they purchased their present residence.

Whenever her husband was not working, he would spend all of his time at home, either working in the yard, playing with his children, or having friends over. He liked to listen to country and popular music and never was serious or had any serious discussions about anything with his associates. He very seldom discussed politics and never discussed political personalities. When he would go anywhere it would always be with some member of the family. Whenever he had free time on Sundays he would attend the Beckley Hills Baptist Church. Whenever he visited relatives he enjoyed playing dominoes with his father or brothers. Mrs. TIPPIT recalled that her husband had voted for JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY in the election of 1960.

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JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
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Concerning November 21, 1963, Mrs. TIPPIT advised her husband returned home straight from work, arriving about 4:00 P.M., as he and fellow police officers and neighbor BILL ANGLIN wanted to install a wheel bearing in Mr. TIPPIT's 1953 Ford. ANGLIN and TIPPIT did install this bearing, working from about 4:00 P.M. until about 6:00 P.M., at which time he and the rest of his family had dinner. After dinner, Mrs. TIPPIT, along with her son, CURTIS GLEN, went to a "pre-school meeting" and her husband "babysat" with the two remaining children. When Mrs. TIPPIT arrived home at about 9:00 P.M., her husband and the other two children were already in bed asleep.

Mrs. TIPPIT stated she and her husband had a joint checking account at the Wynnewood State Bank listed as "J. D. or MARIE TIPPIT".

Mrs. TIPPIT stated she never heard her husband mention anyone by the name of JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She never heard her husband mention ever having been in any nightclub in Dallas and, specifically, any of those operated by JACK RUBY. She stated her husband never attended any meetings of any kind, including police association meetings. She again repeated that when her husband was not working he would spend his time at home, and if he did go any place it was always either with her and the rest of the family or with one of the children.

EMPLOYMENT

On May 15, 1964, Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, made available a copy of Officer J. D. TIPPIT's personnel file.

Chief CURRY stated this copy included everything in TIPPIT's personnel file since the time he was first employed by the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, until the present time.

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On May 15, 1964, Sergeant CALVIN B. OWENS, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, residence 1830 Melbourne, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information concerning J. D. TIPPIT:

OWENS has been employed by the Dallas Police Department for twenty-three and one-half years and has known J. D. TIPPIT since about 1952, when TIPPIT came to work at the department. OWENS has been TIPPIT's immediate supervisor for about ten years.

On November 22, 1963, TIPPIT was assigned, alone, to patrol District 78, which is an area bordered by the Trinity River on the east and northeast, Southerland Avenue on the northwest, Sunnyvale and Keats Streets on the west, and Loop 12 or Ledbetter on the south. Sergeant OWENS explained that assignment of officers to an area does not restrict them to that area, in cases of emergency, and, due to the extreme emergency of November 22, 1963, numerous patrol units were assigned to different areas. Sergeant OWENS cited, for example, that units assigned to Districts 85 and 81 had been sent to the downtown area of Dallas immediately after the shooting of President KENNEDY. According to Sergeant OWENS, Officer TIPPIT had gone home to eat lunch, which was a normal and approved procedure, at about noontime. Sergeant OWENS advised he could not furnish any information as to when or how TIPPIT's assignment from District 78 had been changed as he, OWENS, had gone to lunch and had not returned during the time that TIPPIT's assignment had been changed.

TIPPIT had been assigned to District 78 for about six months to a year and had previously been assigned to patrol Districts 83 and 84 for three years. His assignment in each case was to patrol the area.

OWENS described TIPPIT as a morally upright person and a person about whom he had never heard anything derogatory. Sergeant OWENS rated TIPPIT as an average officer in work

performance, who was well-liked, used good common sense and, as such, was a "good officer". According to OWENS, TIPPIT had off-duty, part-time jobs at Austin's Barbecue and Stevens Park Theatre and, because of this, "didn't have time to do any wrong." TIPPIT was a devoted family man, who spent what free time he had either at home or with relatives. TIPPIT was well-liked by all the other officers. OWENS did not know of any outside associates of TIPPIT and it appeared that the only associates he had were other police officers. TIPPIT appeared to be resigned to the fact that, because of his limited education, he would be unable to advance very far within the Police Department, and TIPPIT appeared satisfied with his work. OWENS stated he believes TIPPIT took promotional examinations, but had no information as to the results, but believes that the lack of promotion was due to a lack of education.

OWENS was of the opinion TIPPIT had always been assigned to the Oak Cliff and West Dallas areas.

OWENS described TIPPIT as a quiet, shy person and he never heard TIPPIT discuss politics or political personalities.

OWENS was unable to furnish any information concerning TIPPIT's outside activities or leisure activities. He did describe TIPPIT as the most honest, straightforward, morally upright, family-loving man he, OWENS, had ever known. He was a good officer who liked his job and tried to do a good job.

OWENS stated he never heard TIPPIT mention either JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD or ever mention having been in any of RUBY's nightclubs. OWENS stated he has known RUBY for ten to twelve years and has had numerous conversations on an official basis with RUBY while RUBY was operating nightclubs in the Dallas area. He stated RUBY was the type of person who would use another officer's name he had met when talking to officers, and RUBY never mentioned J. D. TIPPIT to OWENS. RUBY never mentioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD to OWENS. OWENS stated he had never

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heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to November 22, 1963.

On May 15, 1964, AUSTIN COOK, residence 1823 Ferndale, Dallas, Texas, owner of Austin's Barbecue, 2321 West Illinois, Dallas, advised that Dallas Patrolman J. D. TIPPIT had been employed by COOK for about three years at the time TIPPIT was shot and killed on November 22, 1963. TIPPIT had been employed to work from 10:00 P.M. until 2:00 A.M. every Friday and Saturday night as a deterrent for any potential teenage trouble. Mr. COOK explained that large numbers of teenagers hang out at his drive-in on these nights.

Mr. COOK advised he was a member of the John Birch Society but he had never discussed politics or political personalities with TIPPIT. He stated it was his impression that TIPPIT did not appear interested in politics. He advised he had never heard TIPPIT mention JACK RUBY or any of RUBY's nightclubs or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. COOK stated the only people who contacted TIPPIT while he was at work were relatives or members of his family. He stated TIPPIT had obtained this extra job in order to pay off bills at his new home and to help support his family.

COOK described TIPPIT as a "fine and ideal policeman, of good morals and who was conscientious and did a good job." COOK explained that after TIPPIT was killed, teenagers who had known TIPPIT at the drive-in donated $300.00 to $400.00 which they gave to COOK, who in turn gave it to Mrs. TIPPIT.

On May 15, 1964, LOUISE HILL, Personnel Department, Sears Roebuck and Company, Dallas, Texas, advised her records show J. D. TIPPIT was employed by that company from March 24, 1948, until May 8, 1948, when he voluntarily resigned. There was no other reason listed for his resignation. TIPPIT was rehired May 17, 1948, by Sears Roebuck and Company and was so employed until September 6, 1949, when he was laid off due to a reduction of labor force by the company. His work record was listed as satisfactory. His address was listed as 623 West

Commerce Street, Dallas, and his birthdate as September 18, 1924. He was employed in the Installation Department. TIPPIT's wife, MARIE FRANCES TIPPIT, residence 623 West Commerce, was employed in the Mail Order plant of Sears Roebuck and Company from October 21, 1948, until December 20, 1948. Her birthdate was listed as 1928 and there was no reason given for her leaving her employment.

On May 15, 1964, C. B. LONGYEAR, Personnel Manager, Dearborn Stove Company, 3000 West Kingsley Road, Garland, Texas, advised his records show that J. D. TIPPIT was employed by that company throughout the entire year of 1947 and until March 1948. Mr. LONGYEAR stated he could find nothing in his records to indicate that TIPPIT was employed in 1946, but he presumes he started his employment at the company in late 1946. No reason was listed for TIPPIT's leaving the employment of Dearborn Stove Company and his work record was listed as satisfactory. His residence was listed as 1533 Hickory, Dallas, Texas. Mr. LONGYEAR stated there was no other information in his files concerning TIPPIT.

ASSOCIATES

On May 15, 1964, MORRIS H. BRUMLEY, 3024 Sage Valley Lane, Dallas, Texas, a detective assigned to the Criminal Intelligence Squad, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, voluntarily furnished the following concerning J. D. TIPPIT:

BRUMLEY has been employed as a police officer since February 1950. He first became acquainted with J. D. TIPPIT in 1934 when both attended school at Fulbright, Texas. TIPPIT's future wife, MARIE FRANCES GASAWAY, attended the same school. TIPPIT quit school after his sophomore year as it appeared to be a "struggle" for him to make passing grades. BRUMLEY stated he next saw TIPPIT after World War II. TIPPIT had served in the 17th Airborne Division of the United States Army as a volunteer.

In 1951 or 1952 BRUMLEY saw TIPPIT again after TIPPIT had become an officer at the Dallas Police Department. In his application TIPPIT had listed BRUMLEY as an officer with whom he was acquainted. BRUMLEY stated he never socialized with TIPPIT and that TIPPIT always worked in the Radio Patrol Division and was assigned to the Oak Cliff and West Dallas areas. BRUMLEY stated he knew of no outside acquaintances of TIPPIT and he had no information concerning TIPPIT's outside interests, associates, or attitudes. He did know that TIPPIT liked to go fishing. From what he knew of TIPPIT, BRUMLEY described him as a good family man who spent his leisure time at home and who was very conscientious about his job and his family. BRUMLEY stated he never discussed politics or political personalities with TIPPIT and he never had any indication of any radical beliefs or tendencies on the part of TIPPIT.

BRUMLEY stated he never heard TIPPIT mention LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and because of his area assignments BRUMLEY was of the opinion that TIPPIT would never have been in a position to have any contact whatever with JACK RUBY.

BRUMLEY stated that in his official capacity as a police officer, both as a Radio Patrol officer and during the time he was assigned to the Vice Squad, he has known JACK RUBY since 1950 and has talked with RUBY on numerous occasions. He stated he has been in the Silver Spur and The Vegas (two nightclubs operated by RUBY) in an official capacity on numerous occasions. BRUMLEY stated RUBY was the type of person who would "drop" names of officers he had known and/or met to other officers. He never heard RUBY mention J. D. TIPPIT or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He never saw TIPPIT or OSWALD in any of RUBY's nightclubs.

BRUMLEY stated that based on his knowledge of TIPPIT, TIPPIT was not "sharp enough" to pass promotional examinations given by the Police Department, nor did he have enough formal education to pass the departmental examinations. He stated

TIPPIT was not overly ambitious and appeared to be satisfied in the work he was doing as a patrolman. He stated TIPPIT always appeared to have good common sense and was a very steady type person who was easy to get along with.

BRUMLEY stated that Patrolman BASEL ROBINSON was assigned to the Oak Cliff sub-station and was believed by BRUMLEY to be a good friend of TIPPIT.

On May 15, 1964, BASEL ROBINSON, Patrolman, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, residence 4547 Cedar Path, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information concerning J. D. TIPPIT:

ROBINSON had known TIPPIT for about fifteen or sixteen years, having met him when both were self-employed farmers near Bogata, Texas. In 1951, ROBINSON moved to Dallas and, in 1952, was employed by the City of Dallas as a police officer. After joining the department, he would return to the Bogata area to see relatives and, on several occasions, would visit with J. D. TIPPIT. TIPPIT was very inquisitive about employment with the Police Department and it was through his contacts with ROBINSON that he subsequently quit farming in 1952, moved to Dallas, and joined the Police Department in the summer of 1952. ROBINSON was of the opinion that TIPPIT's wife was also from the Fulbright, Texas, area. He also was of the opinion that TIPPIT had lived and worked in Dallas prior to farming near Bogata.

ROBINSON stated he has been a close associate of J. D. TIPPIT since 1952, both at work and as a close personal friend of TIPPIT and TIPPIT's family. TIPPIT had very few outside interests because he was working all the time. He had, in addition to his regular work as a patrolman, off-duty jobs at Austin's Barbecue and at the Stevens Park Theatre. TIPPIT liked to fish and hunt but, because of his working hours, had very little time for these. ROBINSON stated he had no information concerning any religious affiliation of TIPPIT but

recalls TIPPIT, on several occasions, stating he wanted to attend Sunday School more than he had, but could not because of his working hours. ROBINSON advised he would not describe TIPPIT as a deeply religious person.

TIPPIT never discussed politics at all with ROBINSON, nor did he ever discuss any political personalities.

TIPPIT would have an occasional beer, but ROBINSON never saw him intoxicated.

TIPPIT spent all of his free time at home with his family and ROBINSON described him as a very good family man, a good officer, a conscientious person, with good common sense and a good sense of humor. ROBINSON stated TIPPIT was a quiet, easygoing person, who enjoyed his family and loved his wife. He was devoted to his job, improvement of his home, and the raising of his family.

According to ROBINSON, TIPPIT took promotional examinations given by the Police Department, but apparently never passed any as he never advanced. TIPPIT appeared to be satisfied in the work he was doing as a patrolman and liked being outside. ROBINSON could recall TIPPIT mentioning only two or three times during sixteen years that he, TIPPIT, ever went to a nightclub and on each occasion this was with his wife. ROBINSON never knew of TIPPIT spending any time in bars, saloons or "honky-tonks."

ROBINSON was of the opinion that TIPPIT was assigned to the Oak Cliff area in the Radio Patrol Division during practically all of his years as a police officer. ROBINSON never heard TIPPIT mention JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ROBINSON never heard TIPPIT mention ever having been in any of RUBY's nightclubs.

ROBINSON was on duty at the City Jail on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, and on these days had occasion to see LEE

HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY following their arrests on November 22 and 24, 1963, respectively. While OSWALD was in jail, ROBINSON never heard him mention J. D. TIPPIT. While RUBY was in jail, ROBINSON never heard him mention J. D. TIPPIT.

ROBINSON had no information concerning any associates of TIPPIT outside of the Police Department. The only persons he ever observed in TIPPIT's house or associating with the TIPPITS were either relatives or other police officers and their wives.

CHECK OF TOLL TELEPHONE CALLS CHARGED TO RESIDENCE TELEPHONE

On May 18, 1964, records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, reflect the following toll calls charged to [redacted] which is the non-list telephone service of J. TIPPIT at 238 Glencairn, Dallas. This telephone service was installed November 20, 1961, on a transfer order from prior service at 1919 Glenfield where TIPPIT had telephone number FE 7-7679:

DATE AND TIME	PLACE AND NUMBER CALLED	REMARKS
9/26/63 - 10:11 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
10/17/63 - 8:49 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
11/22/63 - ----	Fort Worth, Texas, WA 3-1303	
11/22/63 - ----	Garland, Texas, BR 8-3269	

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
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DATE AND TIME	PLACE AND NUMBER CALLED	REMARKS
11/29/63 - 8:03 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
11/30/63 - ----	Collect from "DWIGHT GASAWAY" at Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
No calls in December 1963		
1/15/64 - ----	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, CE 5-0511	To "MAE PETERSON" St. Anthony's Hospital
1/19/64 - 4:42 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
1/19/64 - 4:47 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
1/21/64 - 7:00 P.M.	Garland, Texas, BR 6-8214	
1/24/64 - ----	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239, from "Mrs. TIPPITT" at FL 1-1754, bill [redacted]	
2/7/64 - 7:02 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
2/22/64 - ----	Collect from WARREN BOX, Monterrey, California, at 372 exchange	

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE AND TIME	PLACE AND NUMBER CALLED	REMARKS
3/8/64 - 10:38 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	
3/13/64 - ----	Collect from "MARY LEE TIPPETT" at Clarksville, Texas, 417-9909 - to "MARIE TIPPETT"	
3/21/64 - 10:23 P.M.	Greenville, Texas, GL 5-4239	

CHECK OF BANK ACCOUNT

On May 18, 1964, records of the Wynnewood State Bank, 501 Wynnewood Village, Dallas, Texas, revealed a joint checking account (#90-033) was opened in the name of "J. D. or MARIE TIPPIT, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, Texas," on May 11, 1956.

Review of Recordak film reproductions of statements on this account for the period July 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963, inclusive, failed to reveal any large or unusual deposits or withdrawals. During the last six months of 1963, the high balance in the account was $561.01 and the low balance was $14.84. The average balance during the same period was a low three-figure amount, as evidenced by service charges four out of six months due to the balance falling below $200.00.

The records failed to reveal a savings account or safe-deposit box rental in the name of J. D. or MARIE TIPPIT.

CREDIT

On May 15, 1964, Mrs. BILL WILLIAMS, Manager, Retail Merchants Association, Clarksville, Texas, advised that her files failed to reflect any record for J. D. TIPPIT or his wife,

MARIE. She stated this was not unusual because she had only been Manager for about two years, and some of the records prior to that time are no longer available.

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated that EDGAR LEE TIPPITT came into her file January 15, 1949, and that his credit was considered very satisfactory. She pointed out there was no mention in the files of TIPPITT's wife.

The files further reflected that EDGAR LEE TIPPITT was 50 years old in 1953 and had been employed at the Lone Star Ordnance Plant, Texarkana, Texas.

Mrs. WILLIAMS stated she knew EDGAR LEE TIPPITT to be the father of J. D. TIPPIT, the murdered police officer from Dallas, Texas.

The records of the Dallas Merchants Retail Credit Association (MRCA) were checked May 15, 1964, by a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and disclosed the following information concerning J. D. TIPPIT:

TIPPIT first became known to Merchants Retail Credit Association on December 19, 1947. His file was last checked on December 20, 1963, for the Shell Oil Company. The last previous check was on August 18, 1958. His wife is listed as MARIE FRANCES TIPPIT and their residence as 238 Glencairn. The files of Merchants Retail Credit Association show the following previous residences and employments for J. D. TIPPIT:

DATE	RESIDENCE	EMPLOYMENT
December 1947	2826 Kings Road	Dearborn Stove Company
March 1949	623 West Commerce	Sears Roebuck and Company as rockwool installer
November 1952	3115 Desseau	Police officer, Dallas
October 1956	1919 Glenfield	Police officer, Dallas

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE	RESIDENCE	EMPLOYMENT
May 1962	238 Glencairn	Police officer, Dallas

The records of Merchants Retail Credit Association show that TIPPIT originally came to Dallas in about 1947 from Clarksville, Texas, and a report from the credit bureau at Clarksville in March 1949 stated that TIPPIT had a satisfactory credit rating in Clarksville. As of 1958 TIPPIT was listed as having a medium two figure checking account at the Wynnewood State Bank, Dallas, and his income was listed as $360.00 per month as a police officer.

In June 1961 he obtained a loan in the low four figures from the First National Bank, Dallas, which he paid off satisfactorily. In May 1953 he obtained a loan in the low three figures from the Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company which he paid off satisfactorily. In December 1961 he obtained credit in the amount of $112.00 at Montgomery Ward and Company, Dallas, which he paid off satisfactorily.

There was no record in the files of Merchants Retail Credit Association of any suits, judgments, or court actions of any kind concerning J. D. TIPPIT or his wife, MARIE FRANCES TIPPIT.

CRIMINAL

On May 15, 1964, GEORGE WHITEMAN, Red River County Deputy Sheriff, Clarksville, Texas, advised there was no record of any arrest of EDGAR LEE TIPPIT, J. D. TIPPIT, or any members of their family.

It will be noted that the Red River County Sheriff's Office is the only police agency that maintains records in Red River County, Texas.

REC-6 62-109060-3130

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-117

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department. This letter also requested that we obtain a copy of Officer Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of two self-explanatory communications, one from our St. Louis Office dated May 15, 1964, and one from our Dallas Office dated May 20, 1964, incorporating the results of our limited background investigation of Officer Tippit. Also enclosed are two copies of Officer Tippit's personnel file assembled by this Bureau from material furnished by the Dallas Police Department.

This completes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J.W. Hines

Enclosures (6)

1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43), (Enclosure)

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS)

RDR/map
(15)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

11 JUN 3

BY COURIER SVC. 2 JUN 2 COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel 5-20-64 wherein you requested to be furnished one copy of Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed per your request is one copy of this file. The copy transmitted with re airtel is being made part of the Bureau's file.

NOTE:

The Commission, by referenced letter, in addition to the above-indicated investigation, stated this was requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since the assassination. Our inquiries have failed to develop any information linking Tippit with either of these individuals.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 21 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

4-36 PM EDST 5-21-64 URGENT JED

TO DIRECTOR, BALTIMORE AND LOS ANGELES

FROM CLEVELAND (62-1848) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

TODAY, WILLIAM GANT, TWO EIGHT SIX ZERO BURNSIDE AVENUE, AKRON, OHIO, TELEPHONE NO. SEVEN THREE THREE DASH SIX NINE TWO SIX, FURNISHED SA RICHARD G. PETERSON A FOLDED COPY OF A TELEGRAM WHICH HE HAD FOUND ON A SEAT IN THE EASTGATE BOWLING ALLEY, AKRON, OHIO, ON MAY TWENTY LAST. THIS TELEGRAM WAS DATED NOV. TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE AND WAS ADDRESSED TO DAN H. BROWN, BOX ONE FOUR ZERO TWO, WHEATON, MARYLAND. THE TELEGRAM WAS SENT FROM LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AND WAS SIGNED JAMES WOLFGANG VON CASTELL THE SEVENTH. THE TELEGRAM IS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS: "DEAR DAN. THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW, AS I AM WIRING DE GALLE OF FRANCE AND FRANCO OF SPAIN AND NOTIFYING THE UNDERGROUND OF RUSSIA AS ALL PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE WITH US HERE IN AMERICA. PLEASE CONTACT ME BY PHONE, YOU HAVE NUMBER."

LOS ANGELES, ATTEMPT IDENTIFY JAMES WOLFGANG VON CASTELL

END PAGE ONE

REC-46 3131

Wclmpo SACS, LA, LA
JMR 2nd
5-22-64

11 MAY 28 1964

79 MAY 28 1964

PAGE TWO

THE SEVENTH AND INTERVIEW HIM REGARDING SIGNIFICANCE OF TELEGRAM.

BALTIMORE, ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY DAN H. BROWN, BOX ONE FOUR ZERO TWO, WHEATON, MARYLAND, AND IF LOCATED INTERVIEW BROWN REGARDING SIGNIFICANCE OF AFORE-MENTIONED TELEGRAM.

LOS ANGELES AND BALTIMORE SHOULD FURNISH COPY OF RESULTS TO DALLAS, THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

MAIL COPY OF THIS TELETYPE IS BEING FURNISHED DALLAS FOR THEIR INFORMATION. RUC.

EDN

WA MTC

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 22 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC*

FBI BALTO
147 PM EDST 5/22/64 MJL
TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)
WFO (89-75)
FROM BALTIMORE (89-30) RUC 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS

RE CLEVELAND TEL TO BUREAU MAY TWENTY ONE LAST, WHICH FOR INFORMATION OF WFO CONTAINED FOLLOWING INFORMATION.

TODAY, WILLIAM GANT, TWO EIGHT SIX ZERO BURNSIDE AVENUE, AKRON, OHIO, TELEPHONE NO. SEVEN THREE THREE DASH SIX NINE TWO SIX, FURNISHED SA RICHARD G. PETERSON A FOLDED COPY OF A TELEGRAM WHICH HE HAD FOUND ON A SEAT IN THE EASTGATE BOWLING ALLEY, AKRON, OHIO, ON MAY TWENTY LAST. THIS TELEGRAM WAS DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE AND WAS ADDRESSED TO DAN H. BROWN, BOX ONE FOUR ZERO TWO, WHEATON, MD. THE TELEGRAM WAS SENT FROM LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AND WAS SIGNED JAMES WOLFGANG VON CASTELL THE SEVENTH. THE TELEGRAM IS QUOTED AS FOLLOWS:

VII

62-109060-3132

REC-46

EX-10

MAY

(1)

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

TWO COPIES WFO

"DEAR DAN. THE TIME TO ACT IS NOW, AS I AM WIRING DE GALLE OF FRANCE AND FRANCO OF SPAIN AND NOTIFYING THE UNDERGROUND OF RUSSIA AS ALL PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE WITH US HERE IN AMERICA. PLEASE CONTACT ME BY PHONE, YOU HAVE NUMBER."

LOS ANGELES ATTEMPT IDENTIFY JAMES WOLFGANG VON CASTELL THE SEVENTH AND INTERVIEW HIM REGARDING SIGNIFICANCE OF TELEGRAM.

BALTIMORE ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY DAN H. BROWN, BOX ONE FOUR ZERO TWO, WHEATON, MARYLAND, AND IF LOCATED INTERVIEW BROWN REGARDING SIGNIFICANCE OF AFOREMENTIONED TELEGRAM.

LOS ANGELES AND BALTIMORE SHOULD FURNISH COPY OF RESULTS TO DALLAS, THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

ON MAY TWENTY TWO INSTANT MR. WILLIAM J. HOFFMAN, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, U.S. POST OFFICE, WHEATON, MD., ADVISED THAT DAN H. BROWN THE SECOND, ONE FIVE TWO FIVE SIXTEENTH ST., NW. WASHINGTON, D.C., RENTED BOX ONE FOUR ZERO TWO ON DECEMBER FIVE NINETEEN SIXTY TWO INDICATING CHRISTIAN STATES SOCIETY

AND CHRISTIAN PATRIOTIC FEDERATIONS WOULD ALSO RECEIVE MAIL AT BOX. MAIL TO THIS BOX IS CURRENTLY BEING FORWARDED ON TEMPORARY CHANGE OF ADDRESS UNTIL JULY ONE NEXT TO DAN H. BROWN THE SECOND, CHRISTIAN STATES PARTY, FIVE THREE FORRESTER ST., SW., WASHINGTON, D.C., APARTMENT THREE.

NO PRIOR INFORMATION RECEIVED BY BALTIMORE COULD BE IDENTIFIED WITH DAN H.BROWN THE SECOND, CHRISTIAN STATES PARTY, CHRISTIAN PATRIOTIC FEDERATIONS, OR CHRISTIAN STATES SOCIETY.

WFO SHOULD HANDLE LEADS SET FORTH FOR BALTIMORE IN REFERENCED TEL.

MAIL COPIES OF THIS TEL BEING FURNISHED DALLAS AND LOS ANGELES FOR THEIR INFORMATION.

END

CORRECTION-PAGE-2-LAST-PARA.-LINE-3,-1ST-WORK-SHOULD-BE-DAN*

END

LRA

FBI WASH DC*

CC-MR. ROSEN
CC-MR. SULLIVAN

5-22-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SACS BALTIMORE
LOS ANGELES

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) — 3132

REC 46

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC., INFO CONCERNING.

RECVTEL MAY TWENTY ONE LAST AND BALTIMORE TEL MAY TWENTY TWO SIXTY FOUR, ONE FORTY SEVEN, PM.

ALL OFFICES ARE INSTRUCTED TO DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY DAN H. BROWN AND JAMES WOLFGANG VON CASTELL. THE IDENTICAL INFORMATION CONTAINED IN TELEGRAM FOUND BY WILLIAM GANT IN AKRON, OHIO, WAS ORIGINALLY FURNISHED BY LOS ANGELES TO THE BUREAU ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTY THREE, WHICH INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM FRANK JONES, CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT, WESTERN UNION. INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THIS MATTER HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN FURNISHED TO SECRET SERVICE. DAN BROWN [redacted] AND APPARENTLY IS EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED AND HAS ADMITTED SUFFERING FROM MENTAL AND NERVOUS EXHAUSTON FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN HOSPITALIZED. HE IS A SELF DASH STYLED ORIGINATOR OF VARIOUS RADICAL DASH TYPE ORGANIZATIONS. AIR MAIL COPIES SENT TO CLEVELAND, DALLAS, AND WASHINGTON FIELD.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
G

1 - Cleveland (info) (AM)
1 - Dallas (info) (AM)
1 - WFO (info)
KMR/map (6) COPIES DEST

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1964

9 MAY 28 1964 4 JAN 2

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NEXT NOTE)

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

NOTE:

Our files show that identical information was originally received from the Los Angeles Office on 11-22-63. This matter was run out and additional information was received that an associate of Browns by the name of Walter Sobolewski, who was at that time Browns roommate, 1841 Lamont Street, had contacted us and described that three armed men had come to his apartment on 11-27-63, threatening that they were going to shoot President Johnson if he followed through on former President Kennedy's program and also "get" Sobolewski and his roommate, if they didn't stop fighting communism. A letter was also received from Brown which was postmarked November 28, 1963, and was merely a follow up of the phone call previously made at 3 AM, the same day to the Bureau. All available information concerning Brown and his roommate has been previously furnished to Secret Service. SA Homer R. Hauer, WFO, was telephonically advised at 3:30PM, 4-22-64 to discontinue investigation, and that copy of teletype will be furnished by mail. No further action is necessary in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 22 1964
TELETYPE

614 PM

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :	Mr. Belmont	DATE:	May 23, 1964
FROM :	A. Rosen		

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

SAC, Johnson, Chicago, advised Saturday that Abraham Bolden's attorney (Bolden is the Chicago Secret Service Agent whom we are interviewing at the request of the President's Commission concerning his allegations of derelictions on the part of Secret Service Agents in connection with the protection of the President) announced to the press 5-23-64, that Bolden was to be interviewed by the FBI on Monday, 5-25-64.

Johnson advised that the press was asking him to confirm or deny this statement. Mr. DeLoach's Office, after checking, advised SAC Johnson that he could confirm that such interview would be conducted by the FBI at the request of the President's Commission.

For Information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

LHB:cfs
(7)

Mr. Belmont
advise 1-11-64
none 6-24-64 JHR

NOT RECORDED
198 MAY 27 1964

MAY 27 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

In connection with the interview scheduled for 1:30 p.m. this date with Abraham Bolden, the Secret Service agent we were scheduled to interview at that time at the request of the President's Commission concerning his allegations of derelictions on the part of Secret Service agents, SAC Johnson of Chicago, at 3:30 p.m. (Washington time), advised as follows:

Bolden and his attorney, George Howard, appeared at the Chicago Office and the attorney stated that Bolden would make no statement at this time. Howard stated he had given the matter very careful thought; that Bolden had made certain statements prior to Howard's becoming his attorney with which Howard was not aware; that it was his duty to take care of his client's interests; that his client was still an agent of the Secret Service and would make no statement. Howard continued that Bolden was to be arraigned on May 28, 1964, in connection with his arrest by Secret Service and that any statement he might make at this time may affect this case. Howard stated that he may change his mind in the future and if so he will let the Bureau know.

With regard to any press inquiries which he may receive, SAC Johnson was referred to Mr. DeLoach's office, which office advised that in the event of a press inquiry, the SAC should state that Bolden and his counsel appeared at the Chicago Office and his counsel advised that Bolden had no statement to make at this time.

SAC Johnson is submitting a teletype summary which is being followed by a letterhead memorandum.

ACTION: The President's Commission and the Secret Service will be advised.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

GHS:mpd (10)

RECORDED
193 JUN 2 1964

8 JUN 2 1964

EX

May 27, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. DE LOACH

On May 13, 1964, at the invitation of Chief Justice Earl Warren I had luncheon with the Chief Justice in his private dining room. We discussed generally the problems affecting law enforcement and also those which have arisen in connection with the work of the Presidential Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy headed by the Chief Justice and before which I was to appear the following day. The luncheon was entirely pleasant.

The following day I appeared before the Presidential Commission headed by the Chief Justice. Present at this meeting were the Chief Justice, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, Mr. Allen Dulles, Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, Representative Hale Boggs of Louisiana, and the General Counsel of the Commission, J. Lee Rankin.

I began my testimony at 9:00 AM and finished at 11:30 AM. It, of course, has been recorded and copies of it have been sent to the Bureau for review and such corrections as may be necessary. It was obvious that the stenotype operator was getting very little of what I was saying and of the questions which were being propounded to me.

I am attaching hereto a written note which was handed to me by Mr. Malley just before the hearings started. It refers to the statement which had been made in the press that the Dallas Police Department had been requested by the Department of Justice or by the FBI not to arrest Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. This message had been phoned to the Bureau by Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach. I advised the Commission of the contents of the attached note.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JUN 5 1964

Attachment (with original only)

1 JUN 2 1964

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 12:45 PM
DATE 6-1-64
BY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

160

1 - Belmont
1 - J.P. Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Leniham

May 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

105-82555-3740

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 12, 1964, requesting this Bureau to interview Mr. H. E. Bright, Mr. Edgar Crissey and Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt in connection with the advertisement which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963, entitled "Welcome, Mr. Kennedy to Dallas." This advertisement was signed by the "American Fact-Finding Committee, Bernard Weissman, Chairman, Post Office Box 1792, Dallas 21, Texas."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated May 13, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets forth results of our interviews with Mr. Bright, Mr. Crissey and Mr. Hunt concerning this matter. In the absence of a specific request of the Commission, we do not contemplate any additional investigation in this particular matter.

BY COURIER SVC.
43 MAY 27
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REL:mhw (10)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 28 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars
Room
Holmes
Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3740

Declassified by 2040 7/5/77 HW

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The ad which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" 11-22-63 was a highly critical ad of policies of President Kennedy. We learned the money for this ad was solicited by Joseph P. Grinnan, Dallas independent oil man. At request of the President's Commission, we interviewed Grinnan 4-20-64 to determine names of the contributors to this ad. Grinnan identified Bright, Crissey and Hunt as main contributors. We disseminated results of our interview with Grinnan to the Commission and the Commission by letter 5-12-64 requested we interview Bright, Crissey and Hunt re their knowledge of the ad and identities of anyone else who so contributed. Each of these 3 men admitted contributing to the ad. Bright & Crissey indicated others also contributed to the ad, but they declined to furnish the identities of such individuals.

5-26-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Phoenix

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for receiving offices is a copy of a self-explanatory, anonymous letter received at the Bureau on 5-18-64. The envelope enclosing this letter had a postmark which was illegible.

No information identifiable with Arizona license EZY 958 could be located in Bureau files.

Phoenix is instructed to endeavor to identify the unidentified individual referred to by the anonymous writer who was driving the 1954 or 1955 Packard, with the aforementioned Arizona license number. When an identification is made your indices should be checked and the Bureau advised with recommendations as to whether the individual should be interviewed.

Receiving offices should also alert appropriate local authorities to the implied threat against the Chief Justice. It is essential these agencies be cautioned we do not know the significance of the Arizona license number nor the authenticity of the implied threat.

MAILED 10
MAY 26 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-46 62-109060-3133

19 MAY 27 1964

Enclosure

1 - San Diego Enclosure
1 - Dallas (39-43) Enclosure
1 - Albuquerque Enclosure
1 - WFO Enclosure
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - P. F. Enlow
RDR:las
(20) las

1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - S. F. Latona
1 - C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 MAY 28 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Phoenix
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

For information the anonymous letter is being appropriately examined by the FBI Laboratory and when the results are available you will be so notified.

A copy of this letter has been furnished to the office of the Chief Justice.

This matter must receive expeditious and thorough attention.

NOTE:

See Rosen to Belmont memo 5-25-64, captioned as above, RDR:las.

5/22/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Rourairtel 5/20/64, enclosing a copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Officer J. D. Tippit and letterhead memorandum on his background.

Inasmuch as all investigation conducted by you, including copies of Tippit's police department file, will be furnished to the President's Commission, there is no need to incorporate this same material in an investigative report. Be guided accordingly in the future.

When Tippit's file is duplicated at the Bureau an appropriate copy will be furnished for the completion of your files.

1 - R. E. Lenihan

1 - 62-109090

RDR/cb
(6)

62-109060-3134

REC-46

19 MAY 26 1964

EX-108

Note: Re airtel in furnishing above information indicated it would also be incorporated in the next report submitted by Dallas. This is unnecessary.

MAILED 19
MAY 2 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re SAC Letter 64-23(B), dated 4/28/64, concerning Mrs. MARK B. MARTIN, aka. SHIRLEY MARTIN, Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the contents of another communication received by the Dallas Office from Mrs. MARTIN.

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Oklahoma City Office in view of the fact Mrs. MARTIN resides in that Division.

The information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is not being included in any report submitted by the Dallas Office, UACB.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(6)

CLOSURE

REC-46 3135

17 MAY 27 1964

EX-108

27

E C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 19, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 15, 1964, the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received the following quoted communication from Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN in an envelope postmarked May 14, 1964, at Hominy, Oklahoma, bearing no return address:

"To Whom It May Concern

"The Zapruder film on the assassination of President Kennedy offers evidence that the President and Governor Connally were shot from a grassy knoll to the right of the Presidential limousine by an automatic rifle (or rifles).

"It is difficult to understand why the people in possession of this film do not offer it for examination to all citizens able to prove a legitimate interest.

"History will not be influenced by any opinion contrary to this evidence---regardless of the 'blue-ribbon source.'

"Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/12/64

"cc: World Press 100"

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 1973

REC-46 62-109090-3135

May 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 18, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated May 19, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map
(16)

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad
1 - Mr. L.L. Shaneyfelt

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC. -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Re Dallas airtel 5-19-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

BY COURIER SVC. COMM.-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

MAY 25 12 54 PM '64

READING ROOM

NOTE:

This is the 12th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64 alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut," and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Re airtel from Dallas enclosed a letterhead memorandum in which Martin alleges the "Zapruder" film of the assassination offers evidence that the President and Governor Connally were shot from a grassy knoll to the right of the Presidential motorcade by an automatic rifle. She also states she cannot understand why this film has not been examined.

Of course this is utter nonsense. The Zapruder film, if anything, verifies the fact that the President was shot from the rear and has definitely been examined in minute detail by the FBI and the President's Commission. In fact, each frame of this film has been enlarged, made into individual slides, and is the basis for the Commission's time study of the sequence of shots.

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory, anonymous, typewritten letter which was received at FBI Headquarters on May 18, 1964.

Since this letter in part relates to an implied threat against the Chief Justice of the United States, a copy of the letter was furnished to his office on May 20, 1964. The anonymous letter and the envelope in which it was sent are being examined by the FBI Laboratory.

Efforts are being made to determine the significance of the Arizona license number and any pertinent information developed as a result of our inquiries will be made available to you.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090
RDR:las
(15)

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - P. F. Enlow
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - S. F. Latona
1 - C. D. DeLoach

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo 5-25-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Misc. - Info Concerning," RDR:las.

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-46 62-109090-3136

EX-101

19 MAY 27 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 11, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On May 8 and 9, 1964, members of the President's Commission, Senator John Sherman Cooper; John McCloy; Allen Dulles; President's staff member David Belen; accompanied by Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service and Malley, visited a number of locations in Dallas relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. No difficulties arose of any nature which would affect the Bureau.

DETAILS:

The above-mentioned group visited Parkland Memorial Hospital and observed in detail the room where President Kennedy was given emergency treatment and also asked the head nurse who was on duty on 11/22/63 several questions concerning the type of stretcher used, where the bullet was found, and other miscellaneous questions.

The group next visited the area at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building and observed in considerable detail the park area adjoining the Elm Street thoroughfare which runs in front of the TSBD. The group was interested particularly in the site from which the Abraham Zapruder film was taken and also went out into the middle lane of traffic in order to observe what could be seen from the sixth floor window from which it is believed Oswald shot the President. In addition, the group inspected the TSBD from all sides and looked at the various exits by which an individual might have left the building. A more detailed inspection of the TSBD interior of the building was made on Saturday morning, May 9, 1964.

Observations were made from the railroad overpass and numerous comments were made about the distances involved and the fact that it would be almost impossible for a shot to be fired from the overpass without hitting the windshield of a car.

The group visited the Buell Wesley Frazier residence, this being the residence of the individual Oswald rode with from Dallas to Irving and returned on weekends. They also visited the residence of Michael and Ruth Paine, it being noted

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Oswald File
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

JRM: mnd (12)

REC-16 3137

12 MAY 27 1964

JUN 3 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mrs. Marina Oswald was residing with Mrs. Paine at Irving, Texas. On the occasion of this visit neither the Frazers nor the Paines were at their residences.

A stop was made at the residence of Mrs. Johnson, who operates the rooming house at 1026 Beckley Street, where Oswald had been living in Dallas at the time of the assassination.

A detailed inspection was made of the location on tenth street near Patton Street where Police Officer Tippit was shot by Oswald. A check was also made of the Texas Theater where Oswald was located by Dallas police officers following the shooting of Officer Tippit.

Personal calls were made on Erik Jonsson, present Mayor of Dallas, and president of the Dallas Citizens Council which was the principal sponsor of President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Mayor Jonsson described in considerable detail the various considerations which were gone into concerning President Kennedy's visit and the fact that there was some speculation on the part of Governor Connally as to whether the President should or should not visit Dallas.

The members of the Commission insisted on visiting for a short time with members of the U. S. Attorney's office staff and also called on William Alexander, First Assistant in the Dallas County District Attorney's office, and James Bowie of the District Attorney's staff. Henry Wade, the District Attorney, was out of the city at the time this call was made. During this visit Mr. Alexander mentioned that one of the psychiatrists had recently visited with Jack Ruby in his cell for a period of several hours and advised that Ruby is completely disenchanted with the defense attorneys who handled his case and is alleged to have stated that he wanted to take the stand in his own behalf during his trial but was not permitted to. Ruby is alleged to have remarked that had he been permitted to testify he would have told the court that he had no connection of any kind with Lee Harvey Oswald, had never seen the man before, and that he shot Oswald only because he wanted to be a hero.

A personal visit was also made to Chief of Police Curry and Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department. Detailed observations were made at the police department of where Oswald was detained in the police department jail and the route which was taken by Oswald from the jail to the police department garage where he was shot by Ruby.

On Saturday morning, May 9, 1964, State Attorney General Waggoner Carr appeared at the hotel and greeted Commission members. He stated he would like to render any assistance possible to them while they were in Dallas on Saturday and he stayed with members of the Commission until they completed their observations.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

A detailed observation was made of the interior of the TSBD Building. The Commission members were particularly interested in seeing the ease with which shots could be fired from the window at a car passing on Elm Street down below; also, the fact that when standing on the fifth floor exactly beneath the window which Oswald utilized, it was possible to hear empty shell cases hit the floor when dropped. It was also observed that with the windows open on both the fifth and sixth floor, it was possible to hear the bolt action of a similar type rifle when the firing of the gun was simulated. In this connection, two colored boys furnished information to the effect that they had heard what appeared to be rifle shells hit the floor and the bolt action of the gun on November 22, 1963, at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy.

The Commission members commented that they felt the firsthand inspection had been of considerable value in that it firmly resolved in their minds any questions they had previously had. They stated that while they had seen photographs and read results of interviews, the firsthand inspection definitely eliminated any questions they had in their minds.

During a conversation with Staff member David Belen, Belen indicated that Lt. Revill of the Dallas Police Department would be called before the Commission in Washington for testimony in view of the information which was set forth in a memorandum indicating that Agent Hosty had made remarks to the effect that the FBI had knowledge of possible violence on the part of Oswald. Belen stated the Commission definitely felt Agent Hosty's testimony was completely satisfactory regarding his actions but that the affidavit of Revill was on record with the Commission and this matter needed to be clarified by having him testify before the Commission.

Submitted for information.

11:10 PM 5/25/64 TM

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 25 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mahan
Rosen
TM

FBI CHICAGO

929 PM CDST URGENT 5-25-64 A A A

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM: CHICAGO (62-6115) TL 1 PAGE >

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITFGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MICELLANEOUS DASH INFO CONCERNING.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN QUOTE CHICAGO'S AMERICAN ENQUOTE PAGE SEVEN, MONDAY, MAY TWENTYFIVE INSTANT, IN COLUMN ENTITLED QUOTE DALY DIARY ENQUOTE:

QUOTE ISN'T IT ODD THAT J. W. ALTGENS, A VETERAN ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER IN DALLAS WHO TOOK A PICTURE OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION DASH ONE OF THE WITNESSES CLOSE ENOUGH TO SEE THE PRESIDENT SHOT AND ABLE TO DESCRIBE SECOND DASH BY DASH SECOND WHAT HAPPENED DASH HAS BEEN QUESTIONED NEITHER BY THE FBI NOR THE WARREN COMMISSION? EN QUOTE.

MAGGIE DALY, AUTHOR OF ABOVE, IS LOGICAL COLUMNIST WHO SPECIALIZES IN GOSSIP AND SENSATIONALISM AND WHOSE RELIABILITY HAS OFTEN BEEN QUESTIONED.

REC 46 62-109060-3138

12 MAY 27 1964

IT IS REQUESTED THAT DALLAS REVIEW ITS FILES TO DETERMINE IF ALTGENS WAS INTERVIEWED AND IF NOT SUBMIT ITS RECOMMENDATION TO THE BUREAU. AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END

teletype, SAC, DL
KWR:laa
5-26-64

6-Knk

OS

FBI WASH DC

5-26-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 26 1964

TELETYPE

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) — 3138

REC-46

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISC. DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RECGTEL MAY TWENTY FIVE, LAST.

BUREAU FILES CONTAIN NO REFERENCES TO J. W. ALTGENS. INTERVIEW ALTGENS IN LINE WITH SIMILAR INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED IN THIS INVESTIGATION. DETERMINE IF HE HAS ANY PHOTOGRAPHS OF IMPORTANCE OR THAT WOULD BE BENEFICIAL AND OBTAIN APPROPRIATE COPIES. FURNISH BUREAU APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM REVEALING RESULTS OF YOUR INTERVIEW. BE AWARE MAGGIE DALY MAY REFER TO THIS INTERVIEW FOR FURTHER SENSATIONALISM IN HER ARTICLES. IF DALLAS HAS ANY INFORMATION WHICH WOULD INDICATE ALTGENS SHOULD NOT BE INTERVIEWED ADVISE THE BUREAU. MAIL COPY TO CHICAGO.

1 - Chicago (62-6115)

KMR:las

(4)

NOTE: Chicago teletype advised an article appeared in the "Chicago's American" on 5-25-64 under the caption of Daly Diary written by Maggie Daly. She stated "J. W. Altgens a veteran AP photographer took a picture of the Kennedy assassination-one of the witnesses close enough to see the President shot and able to describe second-by-second what happened-has been questioned neither by the FBI nor the Warren Commission!" Daly specializes in gossip and sensationalism and her reliability has often been questioned.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
14 JAN 2 1973

MAY 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 21, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Reference is made to Rosen to Belmont memorandum dated 5-11-64, setting forth request of Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission for a number of Bureau personnel to proceed to Dallas to assist in the gathering of certain additional technical data desired by the Commission.

A conference was called by Mr. Rankin today at approximately 5:15 p.m., which was attended by Messrs. Gauthier, Shaneyfelt and Malley. This conference lasted until 8:15 p.m. A detailed discussion took place concerning the cumulative information available relative to the possible locations where the shots were fired and the evidence to substantiate what actually took place. The Commission staff members are of the opinion that while they are in a position to present a rather factual story there are a few items which they have no possible explanation for. One of these items that was discussed in great detail was whether two or three shots actually hit the occupants of the President's car and the possibility of one shot having missing the car entirely. The Commission staff members felt that without making some additional checks the President's Commission could be severely criticized for not having made an on-the-spot effort to fill in the few gaps that remain. A decision was finally reached that Mr. Rankin, accompanied by Messrs. Norman Redlich and Arlen Specter of the Commission staff, will proceed to Dallas, Texas, Saturday afternoon, May 23, 1964.

As previously indicated, Messrs. Gauthier, Shaneyfelt, along with whatever technical assistants they need, firearms expert Frazier and Malley will proceed to Dallas on Saturday. Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service will also proceed to Dallas.

REC 46 3139

15 MAY 26 1964

ACTION:

None—information.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JRM:hw

79 MAY 28 1964

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

REC-39

Date: May 13, 1964

To: Director, FBI (62-109060)

From: Legat, Paris (62-148)(P)

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

105-82555-1249 (NR 42)

Re Paris airtel 12/3/63 captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" and New York letter to Bureau 4/21/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA."

105-82555-3548 (NR. 124)

It appears that the information set forth in New York LHM April 21, 1964 transmitted with New York letter of reference pertains to the same general facts which were previously set forth in Paris airtel of reference. In view of the characterization of SERGE FLIEGERS contained in the last paragraph of New York LHM April 21, 1964 as well as the vague nature of the information set forth in re Paris airtel based on interview with FLIEGERS we do not plan any additional interview of FLIEGERS UACB.

NY Euro C

This case is pending in the Paris Office in order to obtain and forward to the Bureau a copy of "OSWALD, L'IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN" by JOACHIM JOESTEN, which is reportedly scheduled to be published at Paris sometime in May 1964.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
1 - Paris
REP:ij
(4)

REC-39 62-109060-3140

EX-105

2 MAY 22 1964

MAY 28 1964

CI JUN 2 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad

May 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on May 13, 1964, regarding the preparation of photocopies of certain Commission exhibits.

Pursuant to this request, a representative of this Bureau obtained the exhibits in question and enclosed herewith are three sets of photocopies of Commission exhibits numbered 133, 565, 608 through 649, 642 through 647, 649 through 652, 655 through 673 and 746 through 755.

Also enclosed herewith are Commission exhibits numbered 608 through 625 and 662.

This letter will also confirm the delivery of three photocopies of Commission exhibit number 111 which were furnished to the Commission by a representative of this Bureau on May 21, 1964. These photocopies were prepared in accordance with an informal request by Mr. Eisenberg on May 18, 1964.

REC-42 62-109060-3141

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

11 MAY 27 1964

Enclosures (22)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (See Note next page)

62-109060

emh

61 JUN 2 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
Woodfall

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

MAY 25 10 04 AM '64

SEC'D-READING ROOM

Note for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits, together with listing of same.

Note: The exhibits were obtained from the Commission by SA Robert E. Neill. The first telephone call referred to was received by SA Roy H. Jevons and the second telephone call was received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham. The Commission made no request that the Bureau retain exhibits which were not originally in its custody.

It is noted that a number of the exhibits of which photocopies were made are multiple pages or multiple portion exhibits and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photocopies are being counted as three enclosures.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

The Friday, May 22, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune," Page 9, has a full page ad with a four line headline reading, "God, I hope it isn't Oswald in the picture. But I want it established beyond any doubt at all..." Beneath the caption is a picture of a roll of camera film and then the following statement, "This Sunday the Herald Tribune will publish what is probably the most controversial photograph of the decade."

The advertisement states that the photograph was taken a split second after President Kennedy was shot, shows him through the windshield, his left hand raised to his throat. (This is apparently the Associated Press photograph which has been widely publicized.) In the background, the advertisement continues, is the Texas School Book Depository, in the doorway of which stands a man bearing a resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. The ad points out that the FBI said this is not Oswald but that a "New York Herald Tribune" reporter named Dom Bonefede has talked to a New Yorker (not identified) who wonders, has doubts and believes the full story has not been told.

The "Herald Tribune" will print the picture, enlarged, this Sunday in its New York magazine section.

ACTION TAKEN:

We here and at Dallas have absolutely "no commented" this matter today and will continue so doing. SAC Shanklin of Dallas telephoned and told Wick at 1:40 p. m. he is quite certain the photograph is that taken by Associated Press, which shows Billie Knowland Lovelady in the background. The FBI talked with this man long ago. He is employed still at the Texas School Book Depository and as recently as two weeks ago members of the press were taking his picture and commenting on his resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. Lovelady told newsmen he was getting tired of being bothered.

SAC Shanklin stated that a "Newsweek" representative in Dallas has now called the Dallas Office and said he understands the FBI has Lovelady in custody and will not permit pictures to be taken of him.

REC-33 3148

EX-114

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

XEROX MAY 26 1964

REW:dgs (6) JUN 1 - 1964

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE.

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED

Wick instructed Shanklin to tell "Newsweek" and other callers on this matter that the FBI has not taken any one into custody and is not prohibiting any one from being photographed. We will answer the query here the same way, if asked.

We will continue no comment. This is an obvious attempt by the magazines and newspapers to increase circulation through sensationalism.

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)(P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO:DL)

INFORMATION FROM EDWARD POST

ReDLairtel to Bureau 5/7/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are 2 copies and for Dallas 25 copies each of an insert and FD-302 reflecting investigation conducted re this matter.

ENCLOSURE

REC-33 62-109060-3143

3- Bureau (Enc. 4)
2- Dallas (Enc. 50)(AM)(89-43)
1- WFO

ST-112

MAY 27 1964

HNH/jgm
(6)

AIRTEL

C. C. WicR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JUN 4

WFO 89-75
HRH/jgm
1

EDWARD POST, Director of Admissions, Grantham School of Electronics, 821 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. advised SA JEROME E. VEIGLE on November 26, 1963 that he, POST, is employed as Control Board Engineer for WOL Broadcasting Station, 2000 P Street, N.W.

POST informed he was on duty at this radio station on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, and Sunday evening, November 24, 1963. He said that around 8:00 p.m. on either November 23, 1963 or November 24, 1963, WOL was presenting a taped broadcast at Dallas, Texas between an unknown commentator and an unknown newspaper correspondent. This broadcast, according to POST, concerned an alleged master plot originating in Europe or Rumania to assassinate the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

POST stated that after about one minute of this broadcast it was discontinued and, as far as he knows, nothing more was presented regarding it.

POST informed WOL is a Mutual station. He said he received five or six telephone calls, after this program was discontinued, from persons inquiring as to why the broadcast was discontinued.

EDWARD POST, Grantham School of Electronics, telephone number ST 3-3614, was recontacted by SA HOMER R. HAUER on May 14, 1964. He said he believes the broadcast referred to was a regularly scheduled newscast of the Mutual Broadcasting System. He said this broadcast was not a taped presentation of WOL Broadcasting, but was being transmitted through the WOL facilities. POST said he believes this program was originating from Mutual facilities located in the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES WARREN, Manager and Bureau Chief, Mutual Broadcasting System (MBS), Sheraton Park Hotel, 2660 Woodley

Road, N.W. advised on May 15, 1964 his office has one copy of a master tape recording all programs transmitted by MBS on November 23 and 24, 1963.

WARREN stated this tape does not contain time checks, therefore, it would be impossible to pinpoint the exact time a specific item was broadcast; however, he said an educated estimate could be made.

WARREN informed he would make this tape available for review at the MBS studios, if such were desired.

WARREN advised a log is normally maintained recording any interruptions of broadcasts. He said the logs reflect the time of the interruption and reason therefore; however, he stated these logs are usually not kept accurately during "pressure" periods such as that immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY.

WARREN states the log reflecting any interruptions during November 23 and 24, 1963 would be maintained by JOSEPH F. KEATING, MBS Vice President in Charge of Programming, New York City.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 5/22/64

LOUIS C. REGGIO, Studio Supervisor, Mutual Broadcasting System, Sheraton Park Hotel, made available various tapes recording broadcasts of the Mutual Broadcasting System (MBS) on November 23 and 24, 1963. REGGIO advised these tapes are records of broadcasts of the various presentations of MBS regarding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said these tapes do not record various musical presentations that were broadcast during the four days on which special programs were offered.

A review of the material recorded on spool number 17 disclosed this tape pertains to broadcasts made between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on November 23, 1963. Spool number 18 is a recording of broadcasts made after 8:00 p.m. on November 23, 1964. This spool (number 18) begins with a newscast at 8:00 p.m., which was followed by a twenty-five minute special program. REGGIO advised both the newscast and the special program originated in MBS studios in New York City.

A review of material on spool number 26, recorded on November 24, 1963, determined that an interruption occurred in a broadcast that was being made shortly after 8:00 p.m. on November 24, 1963. This broadcast that was being transmitted was a representation of a program that was originally broadcast at 5:05 p.m. on November 24, 1963. The broadcast was a conversation between news commentator GUY WALLACE of MBS in New York City and BOB JET, who is a commentator associated with radio station WRR, Dallas, Texas, an MBS affiliate. The conversation pertained to the various events that occurred following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

This program was interrupted when a direct broadcast from the Capitol Rotunda pre-empted the transmission facilities. The broadcast from the Rotunda reported the visit

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On 5/21/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 89-75

by SA HOMER R. HAUER/jgm Date dictated 5/21/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

of Mrs. KENNEDY to the area where President KENNEDY's body was then located.

REGGIO approximated the times of the various broadcasts that were reviewed on the basis of programs that were transmitted and taped.

It is noted no taped broadcast was found that meets the description of that furnished by EDWARD POST. The only interruption of a broadcast, made around 8:00 p.m. on November 23 or 24, 1963, is that located and reported above.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is to advise that on May 23, 1964, Special Agent Robert A. Frazier while in Dallas, Texas, delivered to Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission's staff, Commission Exhibit Number 88.

Sincerely yours,

REC-33

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060-3144

EX-114

62-109060

19 MAY 27 1964

BY COURIER SVC
42 MAY 26
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Commission Exhibit Number 88 is identified as an album of photographs furnished to the Commission by the United States Secret Service.

This Exhibit had been previously furnished to SA Robert A. Frazier on 5/22/64, for the purpose of taking it to Dallas, Texas.

HEBERN:bsm (10)

79 JUN 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jepsen

May 26, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the informal request by Miss Mary Norton of your staff on May 13, 1964, that certain Commission Exhibits be duplicated and returned to Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission Staff.

In accordance with this request, enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 840 through 862, together with the original Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862. Commission Exhibits numbered 840 through 843 are retained in this Bureau.

REC-33 62-109060-3145

EX-111

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoo.

19 MAY 27 1964

FBI COURIER SVC.
MAY 27
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (33)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

Note for Dallas: Enclosed is one set of photographs of Commission Exhibits numbered 840 through 862 together with a listing of same.

(see note page 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 JUN 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED - 62-109060-3145
INDEXED - 62-109060-3145
MAY 27 2 12 PM '64
FBI - DALLAS
UNRECORDED COPY Filed in

NOTE: On May 18, 1964, Miss Mary Norton, Secretary to Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission Staff, made the above request of SA Robert E. Neill.

Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862 are being returned to the Commission inasmuch as these Exhibits did not originate from the Bureau.

840	Three small lead particles found on rug underneath left jump seat of President's car.
841	Lead residue found on inside surface of glass of windshield.
842	Small fragment of metal from wrist of Governor Connally.
843	Two metal fragments removed from the President's head at time of autopsy.
844	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball fired at 90-yard range.
845	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 7.62 mm ball, M80, fired from M14 rifle fired at 100 m range.
846	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by cal. .257 Roberts soft point hunting bullet fired at 100 m range.
847	Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from animal tissues.
848	Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from clothing-covered gelatin tissue model.
849	Photograph of typical permanent cavity produced in 20% gelatin by bullet at 60-yard range.
850	Photograph of holes in goatskin produced by bullets before passing through 13.5 to 14.5 cm of animal tissue (left) and upon leaving the tissue (right).
851	X-ray of comminuted fracture of 8th left rib of goat.
852	Photograph of comminuted fracture of goat rib at 70-yard range.
853	Bullet which was fired through goat.
854	X-ray of comminuted fracture of human radius.
855	Photograph of comminuted fracture of human radius at 70-yard range.
856	Bullet that caused damage shown in Commission Exhibits Nos. 854 and 855.

1 XEROX
MAY 27 1964

CD 1084-D - 3145

ENCLOSURE

857	Two bullet fragments recovered from cotton waste outside gelatin coated skull used to catch the fragments.
858	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball which struck gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.
859	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball recovered from gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.
860	Photograph of gelatin coated and filled human skull viewed from rear - unclipped goatskin used to simulate scalp.
861	Photograph of skull - gelatin removed from outside - entire right side of cranium blown away.
862	Photograph of front view of skull - bullet exited near supraorbital ridge, at 90-yard range.

DIRECTOR, FBI 5/27/64

SAC, DENVER (62-1925)

THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Denver teletype to Bureau dated May 26, 1964.

Enclosed to the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of information obtained by the Denver Division in this matter.

The information set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished to Mr. ROLLAND H. OSBORNE, Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Denver, Colorado, on May 25, 1964. One copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum has been furnished to Mr. OSBORNE.

2 - Bureau (Enclosures - 5)
2 - Denver

JCH/rrf
(4)

[illegible] 60
[illegible]
[illegible] JUN 9 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

74 JUN 12 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
May 26, 1964

JOHN JOSEPH REUTER

On May 25, 1964, Officer LEE FRANCIS LARSEN, Police Department, Cheyenne, Wyoming, advised as follows:

On May 22, 1964, a call was received by the Cheyenne, Wyoming, Police Department from the Salvation Army in Cheyenne, reporting that one JOHN JOSEPH REUTER was drunk and causing a disturbance at the Salvation Army.

Officers LARSEN and ROBERT WILLIAMS arrested REUTER on the street near the Salvation Army, at approximately 6:22 p.m. that date. REUTER was very drunk, staggering and resisted arrest. It was necessary to use restraining devices to keep REUTER under control and take him to the police station.

While riding in the police car to the police station, REUTER stated, "I killed KENNEDY. They got the wrong man. OSWALD had nothing to do with it, and OSWALD was just a punk. You guys think I am nuts but I know just exactly where I was and exactly what happened at the time," apparently referring to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

At the booking desk, Officers LARSEN and WILLIAMS were present when REUTER made the additional statement that he could have got JOHNSON and the one I am after now is GOLDWATER. Officers JERRY [illegible], EDWARD [illegible] and JAMES [illegible] were also believed to have been present when REUTER made these statements at the booking desk.

REUTER was so drunk and belligerent at the time he made these statements that Officer LARSEN felt he should wait until he had had time to "sober up" to question him further concerning these statements.

REUTER also made a statement while at the booking desk to the effect that he wanted to be deported to Russia, wanted to "go Federal" and would admit anything.

LARSEN was of the opinion that the remarks made by REUTER were those of a "crazy drunk" or a mental case.

At 4:00 p.m. on May 25, 1964, REUTER appeared in Police Court in Cheyenne on charges of drunk, vagrancy and resisting arrest. He was fined $100 on the resisting arrest charge. He paid $75 of this fine, which money he had received by Western Union Money Order, number RK71949, on May 25, 1964, from his sister, Mrs. SOLMON DAVID Wellfleet, Massachusetts. The Court ordered that he commence serving time in the City Jail for the remaining $25 fine.

On May 25, 1964, JOHN JOSEPH REUTER was interviewed at the Cheyenne, Wyoming, Police Department, inasmuch as he had indicated to Officer LARSEN that he wanted to "go Federal", in an effort to determine any pertinent information and background concerning REUTER and his possible criminal activities.

REUTER advised that he is, in his opinion, an 'itinerant bum' and that he has not held a steady job since September, 1963.

REUTER said that when he was arrested by officers of the Cheyenne Police Department on May 22, 1964, he was apparently 'crazy drunk." He said that on May 24, 1964, while being fingerprinted and photographed by Officer JERRY MANNERS, MANNERS had informed him that he had made statements to the effect that he had killed President KENNEDY, that he could have gotten President JOHNSON and intended to

get GOLDWATER. He said he does not recall making any of these statements and that he has certainly never had any such ideas to run through his mind when he was sober.

He said that when he is drinking he often says and does things which he cannot later remember and does not know why he makes such remarks because he does not mean them, but that this apparently is his way of getting back at people when he is drunk and gets the impression that he is being pushed around. He said that when he is drunk he has been told that he even hates his best friend.

REUTER advised that communism is the lowest type of belief in his opinion and he feels that anyone who would believe in such doctrines is stupid. REUTER said he has never felt any sort of hatred toward the President of the United States or Senator BARRY GOLDWATER.

He said that the only thing that he can think of as to the reason why he may have made the above statements is that he was drinking in a bar in Cheyenne just prior to his arrest, where he became very drunk, and that he may have overheard conversation concerning politics, which may have prompted his "drunken mind" to build up such thoughts.

REUTER advised that on November 22, 1963, the date on which President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated at Dallas, Texas, he, REUTER, was working on Watson Island at Miami, Florida, for the Goodyear Company under the supervision of Captain MEALEY (a civilian, first name unrecalled), Pilot in Charge, and Crew Chief JOE NICK. He said his duties were handling lines to blimps.

The following background and descriptive data were obtained at the time of interview through personal observation and interrogation:

Name	JOHN JOSEPH REUTER
Race	White
Sex	Male

Born	September 5, 1928 St. Louis, Missouri
Height	6'2"
Weight	175 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Blue, wears horn-rimmed glasses
Complexion	Medium to dark
Scars and marks	One-inch scar, center of forehead; tattoo of a pair of dice and name JOHN on left forearm
Marital status	Single
Build	Medium
Occupation	Truck driver; laborer (often contacts state employment offices to obtain work)
Relatives	Father, CHARLES EUGENE REUTER, SR., (Deceased at Denver, Colorado, September 13, 1959) Mother, Mrs. IDA REUTER, nee, MOELLER, and Sister, Mrs. SOLOMON (LEE) DAVID, both residing at Box 121, Wellfleet, Massachusetts Brother, CHARLES EUGENE REUTER, JR., employed by the Southern Bell Telephone Company, St. Louis, Missouri home address unknown Cousin, Mrs. JUNE HALL, nee BROWN, 7821 Ledora, Denver, Colorado
Social Security Number	492-20-0355

Selective Service	Registered with Local Board at Denver, Colorado
Previous employments	Westergard Transfer and Storage Company, Mayflower Agent, Idaho Falls, Idaho, November, 1962, to September, 1963
	Goodyear Company, Miami, Florida, from about November 1, 1963, until January 7, 1964

On May 25, 1964, the information obtained from Officer LARSEN and JOHN JOSEPH REUTER was furnished to Mr. ROLLAND H. OSBORNE, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, New Custom House Building, Denver, Colorado.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The I[illegible]ure With a Life of Its Own

by Doni Bonafede

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 7
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

62-101060-3146

MAY 24 1964

ENCLOSURE

For weeks after President Kennedy's death, well-informed conversations in New York, Washington and Dallas turned on the identity of the man pictured above. The FBI says it is not . . Lee Harvey Oswald. But one New Yorker is still wondering . . .

One day last winter Jones Harris, 34, walked into the Doubleday Book Shop on Fifth Avenue between 56th and 57th Streets. He picked up one book after another, each time flipping the pages in a somewhat disinterested manner. Time was not of the essence to Jones Harris. A member of a prominent theatrical family (his mother is actress Ruth Gordon and his father Jed Harris), and an occasional theatrical producer in his own right *(Do Re Mi, Billy Goat Eddy)*, he has ample means. During his meandering in Doubleday's Harris came across a special magazine issue titled in black letters, *Four Dark Days in History—$1 Collector's Copy—A Photographic History of President Kennedy's Assassination.*

Harris, who had met John F. Kennedy on a couple of occasions, thoughtfully leafed through the pages. There are photographs of the smiling, handsome President and his wife, the cheering crowds, the handshakes. Then, rather abruptly, the fallen President is shown photographed through the limousine's windshield. His left arm is raised to his throat and he is beginning to lurch forward. The white-gloved hand of his wife is reaching out to him. To the left of the President Governor John Connally is slumping over onto his side. He, too, has been hit. Two Secret Service agents on the limousine behind have already swung about to see where the shots originated. The faces of the crowd, unaware of what is happening before their eyes, are fixed with smiles.

Suddenly, Harris' attention was drawn to one of the spectators far in the distant background, standing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. The blurred face, to Harris, seemed to be mocking him. It couldn't be. But there it was: the high forehead, deep-set eyes, tapering jawline, even the set of the mouth. The resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald was incredible. And if the man in the doorway was Oswald, who, then, had fired the bullets which killed the President?

Harris paid for the magazine and went home. For days he did nothing. It was January; almost two full months had passed since the assassination. Who was he to try to refute findings of the FBI, the Texas state investigators and the Dallas police? All agreed that Oswald had triggered the fatal shots from the sixth floor of the warehouse.

Finally, the picture and its potential significance became an obsession. Harris became a hunter in search of answers. Who was the spectator peering out of the doorway? The authorities obviously believed it was not Oswald, but could they *prove* it? He began his quest with the magazine, *Four Dark Days in History*. It listed the publisher as "Special Publications, Inc., 6627 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 28, Calif." Harris telephoned the office and was informed the photo had been circulated by Associated Press Wirephoto and could be found at Wide World Pictures, the commercial outlet for AP with headquarters in Rockefeller Center. "I went over to Wide World," Harris recalls, "and they had stacks and stacks of assassination pictures. I finally found a wirephoto of the picture I was looking for, paid $3 for it and left."

He took the picture to a detective friend who dabbled in photography to see if it could be enlarged. The detective suggested that he obtain a positive copy of the photo. "Four or five days later I went back to Wide World and told them I had a wirephoto picture and wanted a positive print made from the original negative," Harris said. "Everything was fine except when I showed them the wirephoto, a white-haired, elderly woman told me, 'Oh, my, I believe that picture is in Washington for a photographers' contest.'

"I then went to a short, balding man who seemed to be in charge of the office. He was curt and abrupt and said he didn't know when the picture would be returned. He pointed to several stacks of pictures and said what I wanted could be in there but he doubted it. For two and a half hours I went through those files of pictures before I found a clear, positive copy."

Through a newspaper friend Harris learned of
nard Hoffman, a free-lance photographer with the
utation of being a fine craftsman. Hoffman looked
the positive print, remarked it was fair and offered
see what he could do with it. Shooting through an
ricate system of microscopes he produced a blow-
, bringing into sharp focus the Presidential limousine
d the crowd behind. Harris became more convinced
n ever that the question of the man in the doorway
ieeded to be asked, and answered.

Harris next sought to solicit official action. He
ought about Senator John Sherman Cooper of Ken-
cky, whom he had met socially. Senator Cooper
uld be an ideal contact as he was a member of the
arren Commission, appointed by President Johnson
conduct a definitive inquiry into the assassination.
called Senator Cooper," Harris said. "He was busy
t suggested that I come to Washington and call his
fice and he would come off the Senate floor to see
e if he could. I didn't want to do that.

"I had known [former Supreme Court Justice]
lix Frankfurter, so I called his secretary. I knew
was sick. She said to put my information in a
tter. I didn't think I should do that."

Early in February, Harris told his story to his
torney, Arnold Krakower, a New York lawyer with
fices on East 53d Street. Krakower, a 48-year-old
arvard Law School graduate with rugged features,
vidly remembers the day Harris called on him. "The
oment I saw the enlargement I became interested. It
as obvious the public had to be told whether it is or
not Oswald. If it is Oswald, how can he be upstairs
ring bullets? I'm not interested in whether Oswald
as a Communist, a Fascist, or whatever. I'm only in-
rested in who did it. This country is mature enough
be told the whole truth."

The attorney said he had previously been puzzled
y conflicting reports concerning the case. "We seem
have been fed a lot of pap about sound police tech-
iques," Krakower said. "First you read that the gun
imed by Oswald when he was captured in the movie
heater had misfired, that you could see the imprint
f the hammer on the cartridge case. Almost at the
ame time they tell you another officer had put his
inger between the hammer and the cartridge, pre-
enting the bullet from being fired. One of these stories
an't possibly be true. And there is no explanation why
Tippit, the officer they say Oswald killed, was one and
a half miles off his beat, or why Tippit suspected
Oswald in the first place. There are too many blanks in
the case. I thought about the picture I don't know how
long. I decided if Harris had this thing, others did too."

Krakower was dead right about others having the picture, and wondering about it. Weeks before Harris came across the picture browsing in Doubleday's, well-informed conversations in New York, Dallas and Washington turned on the identity of "the man in the doorway" of the Depository. On December 2, in fact, only ten days after the assassination, the Associated Press had circulated to member newspapers and magazines an enlargement of the picture with a circle drawn around the face in the doorway. "Photo arouses new interest," the caption read. "The photo seems to show the accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald standing at ground level behind the motorcade at the entrance to the Texas School Book Depository. . . ." The caption went on to say, "Authorities said the man in the picture is not Oswald but another employee of the Depository."

Despite his avid researches in the AP files, Harris had not known of the AP's caption. And even if he did, subsequent events suggest, it would not have discouraged Harris from pursuing the matter. He was looking for positive proof, not undetailed assertions.

Krakower wrote to the Warren Commission and told them he wanted an appointment with J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel—"and not the FBI or anybody else." The commission replied and agreed to see Krakower and Harris. Expenses were offered but declined. On February 24 the two men kept an 11 a. m. appointment at the commission's headquarters in the Veterans of Foreign Wars building in Washington.

They met first with Charles Shaffer, a commission staff member on loan from the Justice Department. Harris recalls that Shaffer was extremely cordial and that he and Krakower discussed legal matters. "Then he turned to me," Harris said, "and asked if I knew Miles Hirson. I said no, but that I had known his brother Roger when we both attended Friends Seminary in New York City." Harris is still baffled as to how Shaffer knew of his long-ago acquaintanceship with a schoolmate.

The two showed Shaffer the blown-up assassination picture with the mystery figure in the background. Shaffer simply asked how Harris had gotten the picture and the process used in its enlargement. Afterwards, the three men were called into J. Lee Rankin's office. Perfunctory greetings followed and Rankin inspected the picture. "He did not say one word while we were in there," Krakower said later. "He didn't register a thing."

The three men returned to the other office and Shaffer brought out a huge photograph of the same scene. "They obviously had been studying this from every angle," remarked Krakower. "Shaffer said he did not know if it was Oswald, but that the commission was fascinated by it. I told him my client was thinking of writing an article for publication on the subject. He asked if we would please not write anything or release any publicity about it and to cooperate with the commission. I agreed."

The three next had lunch together. Shaffer gave
Krakower telephone numbers where he could be
reached at his home and at his Justice Department
and Warren Commission offices. Shaffer reportedly
told them to call or write to him at any time and as-
sured them that he would keep in touch with them.
Harris and Krakower then returned to New York.

A few weeks later Harris finally learned that the
man shown in the doorway had been reliably identified
as one Bill Lovelady, a warehouseman at the Book
Depository who had worked with Oswald. Unknown to
Harris and Krakower, Lovelady had been identified
as the figure in the picture by the FBI the day after
the assassination. (This was, apparently, the source for
the AP caption put out on December 2.)

This development did not deter Harris and Kra-
kower. "What we want is conclusive proof that the
man is not Oswald, not just the bland assurance it is
Lovelady," Krakower says. "There should be a total
investigation of this facet of the case. The president of
the American Bar Association was appointed 'defense
counsel' to Lee Harvey Oswald by the Warren Com-
mission. He should be allowed to cross-examine Love-
lady as if Oswald were alive and on trial and had in-
troduced this picture as evidence in his defense. God,
I hope it isn't Oswald in the picture. But I want it
established beyond any doubt at all."

For some two weeks after their Washington meet-
ing, Shaffer and Krakower continued to communicate
by mail and telephone. In a letter written early in
March, Krakower pointedly referred to an article pub-
lished in *Commentary*, which raised several provocative
questions relative to the assassination and the in-
vestigation. He has not since heard from Shaffer or
any other staff member of the commission.

Because he believes the commission did not act
in good faith with him, Krakower no longer feels bound
to keep his pledge of silence. "In this case, involving
the assassination of the President of the United States,
if there was any kind of conspiracy and the fact was
concealed and I was in a position to contribute one
scintilla of evidence and didn't do it, I wouldn't be
able to live with myself," he commented. "Where do
I get off bucking the commission? Maybe better minds
are right. But you always end up saying the truth is
the truth and no S.O.B. has a right to say it is not
Oswald unless he supplies proof. That's all we are
asking. I pray it is Lovelady."

Both Harris and Krakower have taken precau-
tions against someone trying to halt their private
crusade. Krakower has written letters detailing his in-
volvement in the case, to be held in escrow against
the chance that something happens to him. Harris has
placed a positive print of the assassination scene in a
Manhattan bank vault. He keeps all his photos, cor-
respondence dealing with the case, magazine articles
and other paraphernalia in a sea-lion skin traveling bag.

Last month Harris hired a young man named Bill
Beckman, of Fort Worth, to go to Dallas and attempt
to get a picture of Lovelady. It wasn't long before
Lovelady realized he was being shadowed. He would
spot Beckman sitting in a pickup truck near the loading
platform of the Book Depository or trailing him on
foot. He always managed to elude Beckman or duck
just as his picture was about to be snapped. This by-
play went on for almost three weeks. Beckman, how-
ever, was determined to succeed. One Friday as Love-
lady was about to quit work, Beckman stationed him-
self outside on the sidewalk. He later described the
episode in a report: "At 4:40 I saw L. and a blonde
(20 years) girl, I edged back and waited, camera poised.
The girl, from around the corner, stampeded up in a
rage and slapped my right forearm and began an
abusive tirade." The "blonde girl," as Beckman later
learned to his surprise, was Lovelady's wife. Lovelady,
meanwhile, had called a patrolman who was directing
traffic and the three were taken to police headquarters.
They were then transferred to the police surveillance
office and after some questioning were released. Beck-
man was advised to leave Dallas.

Lovelady is flatly unwilling, understandably so,
to have his picture published. As he put it, in a Texas
drawl heavy enough to chew on, "Some crazy S.O.B.
might take a shot at me because I look like Oswald."
He does, in fact, bear a similarity to Oswald. He is
about an inch shorter, stockier and his hair, sparse like
Oswald's, is a bit darker. But an impressionistic camera
image could minimize these differences. "Hell, I'm
better lookin' than he was," Lovelady enjoys saying.

Lovelady maintains it is he standing in the door-
way at the moment of the assassination. "I was stand-
ing on the first step," he told me when I interviewed
him two weeks ago in Dallas. "Several people in the
picture saw me. That lady shading her eyes works here
on the second floor."

Lovelady said that the night following the assas-
sination two FBI agents visited his home. "They said
they had a blown-up picture they wanted me to see.
Right away I pointed to me and they seemed relieved.
One had a big smile on his face because it wasn't Os-
wald. They said they had a big discussion down at
the FBI and one guy said it just had to be Oswald."

Lovelady recalled that shortly after the assassina-
tion when Oswald's image appeared and reappeared
on television programs, his two stepchildren, a boy
six and a girl four, would point to the screen and say,
"There's daddy." He said that while watching the motor-
cade from the doorway of the Book Depository he
distinctly heard three shots—"there was one, then a
pause and two fast ones." In the confusion that fol-
lowed he said he ran 75 to 100 yards to where the
Presidential limousine had been, "but, man, they were
going by that time." He returned to the warehouse and
a roll call was taken of the dozen or so men in his
work gang. Only Oswald was missing.

Lovelady remembers that on the morning of No-
vember 22, the day of the assassination, he had seen
Oswald on the sixth floor of the warehouse. "I was
putting in some flooring and he came over and asked
about some book orders. We had a 10 o'clock break,
then went back to work until noon, when we knocked
off for lunch and to see the President." He said he
could not recall whether Oswald went downstairs with
the rest of the men because both were working on
different jobs. And besides, Oswald didn't mingle much.

Lovelady does not attempt to disguise his dislike of Oswald. "He was quiet, carried on no conversation. He'd keep to himself mostly. He might read a book or a magazine or something but he'd have nothing to do with nobody. He'd ask a question about the orders, maybe, but that's about all. I can talk to a guy a couple of minutes and tell whether I like him. I didn't like Oswald."

Lovelady is more than a little irked by the attention he has received over the picture that still haunts Jones Harris. "The FBI, Secret Service, and the Warren Commission have all questioned me I don't know how many times," he remarked. He remains dead set against having his picture taken. "I got a wife and three kids to take care of and don't want trouble by having my mug in a newspaper," he explains.

J. W. Altgens, veteran AP photographer in Dallas, recalls shooting the classic assassination picture in great detail. "I was about 30 feet in front of the President's limousine on Mrs. Kennedy's side. I remember hearing what I thought was a firecracker at the instant I snapped the picture. I was going to make another picture, the one I was really set up for, when I realized what had happened and I froze, aghast."

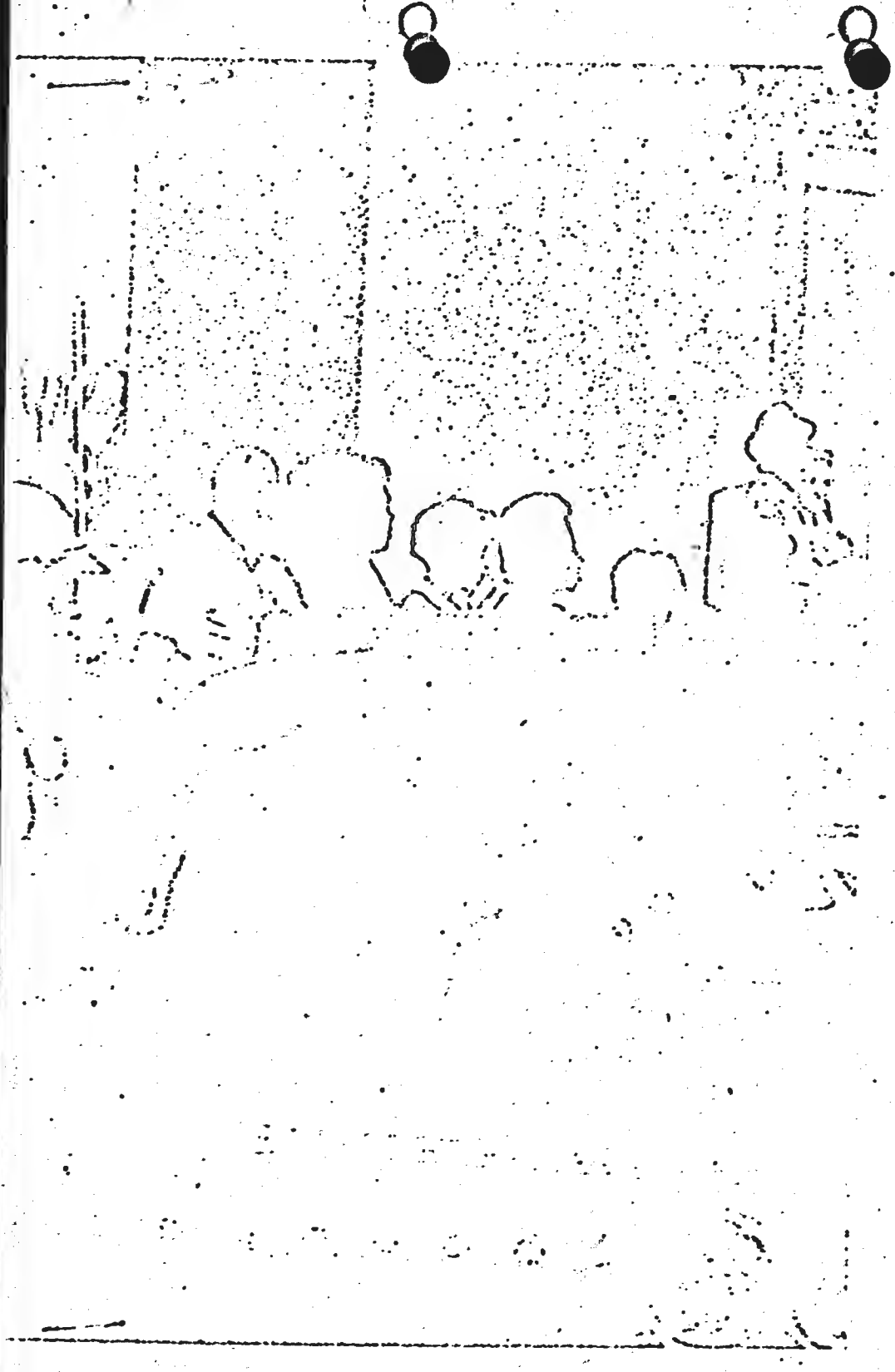
Ten days ago, still brooding over the picture, Jones Harris flew to Dallas, met with Lovelady and talked with him for about a quarter of an hour. Lovelady told him, yes, it *was* he standing in the doorway. Lovelady also told him that the FBI had taken several pictures of him, presumably to compare with the AP picture of the assassination scene.* Lovelady also said that on November 22 he was wearing a red-and-white striped sport shirt buttoned near the neck.

Harris left Dallas still unconvinced. "I admit there is a strong resemblance between Lovelady and the blow-up of the figure standing in the doorway," he said. "But the figure in the picture does not appear to be wearing a striped shirt and it is buttoned very low, showing much of his white T-shirt. Why doesn't the FBI or the Warren Commission have Lovelady pose in the doorway and have Altgens take a picture from the same distance and with the same camera as on November 22?"

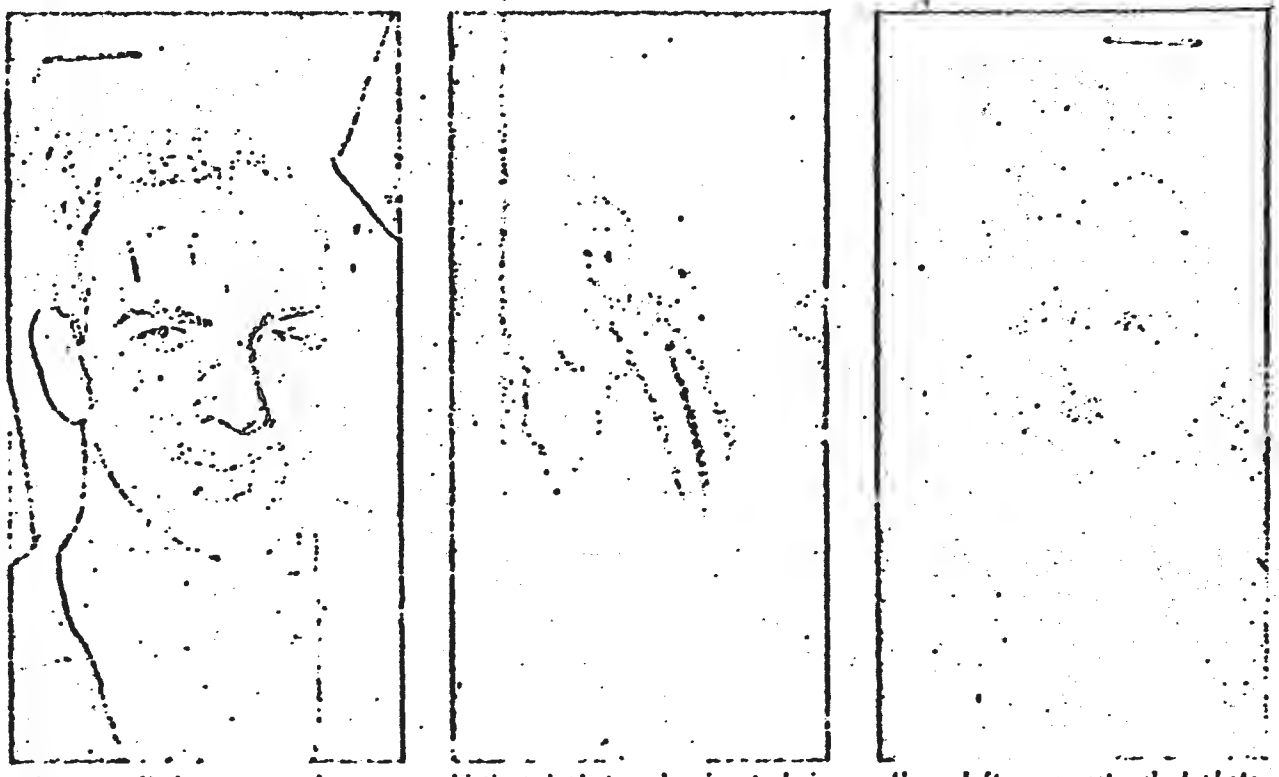
Altgens, one of the very few witnesses who was close enough actually to see the President shot, is able to describe in minute detail what happened at that terrible moment. Yet, he has never been questioned by the FBI or the Warren Commission.

The Warren Commission is expected to release its full report on the assassination of President Kennedy in a matter of weeks, perhaps before June is out. Jones Harris hopes the report will resolve all his doubts about the identity of the man in the doorway. Until then, Harris insists on doubting. "It's all very strange," he says. ☆

**The FBI told the* Herald Tribune *that it had turned over to the Warren Commission everything it had on the assassination and that it could not furnish a picture of Billy Lovelady at this time.*



The assassination picture taken by J. W. Altgens of the AP. Altgens recalls: "I was about 30 feet in front of the President's limousine on Mrs. Kennedy's side. I remember hearing what I thought was a firecracker at the instant I snapped the picture. I was going to make another picture, the one I was really set up for, when I realized what had happened and I froze, aghast."



There are limits to even the most sophisticated photo-enlarging techniques. Above left, an unretouched photograph of Lee Oswald the afternoon of his capture. Center, the "man in the doorway" enlarged to about twice the size of the print on page 8. Right, the same print enlarged about eight times its original size.

"...What we want is conclusive proof that the man is not Oswald, not just the bland assurance it is Lovelady... God, I hope it isn't Oswald in the picture. But I want it established beyond any doubt at all..."

1 - Mr. Belmc
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder

5/27/64

CODE PT

RADIOGRAM TT

URGENT

If radio contact missed, send by urgent plain text teletype immediately.

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFO CONCERNING.

RE CHICAGO TEL MAY TWENTYFIVE AND BUTEL MAY TWENTYSIX LAST CONCERNING J. W. ALTGENS, VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY AND WILLIAM F. BECKMAN RELATING TO CONTROVERSIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPH OF PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE WHEREIN UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUAL, LATER IDENTIFIED AS LOVELADY, APPEARS IN DOORWAY OF TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

FOR INFORMATION, FEATURE ARTICLE APPEARED IN MAY TWENTYFOUR LAST ISSUE OF QUOTE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE END QUOTE, MAGAZINE SECTION, RELATING TO ABOVE PICTURE. IN BRIEF, ARTICLE RELATES JONES HARRIS OF NEW YORK INITIATED INQUIRIES CONCERNING PICTURE, BUREAU AND PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION FULLY AWARE OF THIS ASPECT,

1 - Chicago (62-6115)

REC 10 62-109060-3146

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74 JAN 2 1975

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Lenihan

RDR:job
(11)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

52 JUN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 27 1964
TELETYPE

Radiogram to SAC, Dallas
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

THAT ALTGENS TOOK PICTURE IN QUESTION AND THAT HARRIS HIRED BECKMAN TO PHOTOGRAPH LOVELADY.

FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING ABOVE, INCLUDING COPY OF QUOTE TRIBUNE END QUOTE ARTICLE WILL BE FURNISHED YOU.

INSURE INSTRUCTIONS IN REBUTEL MAY TWENTYSIX LAST NOT HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING RECEIPT OF ABOVE BUT HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY IN MANNER PRESCRIBED. MAIL COPY SENT CHICAGO.

NOTE: Commission by letter 2/24/64, advised Harris appeared at Commission and furnished several blown up copies of photograph referred to in this radiogram. Harris indicated he believed person in doorway was Oswald. Bureau letter 3/9/64, furnished full details to Commission concerning identification of Lovelady as individual in question including composite photograph of Lovelady.

Dallas, by airtel 4/7/64, and other communications, advised Lovelady had complained of being pestered by one W. L. Beckman who insisted on taking a photograph of him. Lovelady was informed this was civil matter and if he continued to be annoyed to call police. We did limited, discreet background on Beckman but failed to establish any connection between him and the assassination investigation. "Tribune" article is based on information supplied by Harris and states that Altgens took photograph in question and that Harris hired Beckman to photograph Lovelady. The article reports although Harris had been requested to not publicize this incident he, Harris, felt the Commission had slighted him in not furnishing him the details in its possession about this situation so he assisted in the preparation of the "Tribune" article.

We have endeavored to interview every individual known to have any information concerning the assassination, however, Altgens identity has never been revealed and it is pointed out he never voluntarily came forward to furnish any information. Dallas is currently under instruction to interview Altgens based on an article in a Chicago paper that although Altgens was on the scene and has minute information concerning the assassination he was never interview and when results are obtained it will be furnished to the Commission.

The Commission will also be furnished with "Tribune" article in view of its prior interest.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 27 1964
TELETYPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. Malley called from Dallas this morning to advise that the check of the assassination scene arranged by the President's Commission had gone off as scheduled. The street was tied-up from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m. and there were some traffic problems after 11 a.m. He said except for a few odds and ends, the matter has been completed and he will be returning to Washington this evening.

He said that there is a possibility that Commission members Warren, Boggs, Ford and Russell will come down to Dallas next weekend to actually see for themselves the scene of the assassination, inasmuch as a visit to the actual scene appears to clarify in the minds of Commission members questions which have arisen during the study of the event.

AHB:hmm
(4)

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MAY 28 1964

XEROX
MAY 28 1964

79 JUN 1-1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Date: May 28, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the telephone call from Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau to Mr. Burrill A. Peterson of your office on May 22, 1964, indicating this Bureau would endeavor to interview Special Agent Abraham Bolden of your Chicago Office at the request of the President's Commission.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Chicago, Illinois, Office, dated May 25, 1964, relating to this matter which confirms information telephonically furnished to Mr. John E. Campion of your office by Mr. Graham A. Day of this Bureau.

For your information copies of the enclosed communication have been made available to the President's Commission. No further action is contemplated in this matter; however, if any pertinent information is brought to our attention, you will be appropriately notified.

62-109060-3148

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. O.H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach

RDR/map
(13)

SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE

61 JUN 2 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

NOTE:

For full details see the following memos Rosen to Belmont dated 5-22-64, captioned, "President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," GHS/pab; D. J. Brennan, Jr., to W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 5-22-64, GAD/mls; and Rosen to Belmont captioned, "President's Commission on Assassination of the President," dated 5-25-64, GHS/mpd.

Bolden is the Negro Secret Service Agent who was arrested by Secret Service on 5-19-64 for trying to sell information to a member of a counterfeit ring for $50,000. After arrest, Bolden alleged improprieties on the part of other Secret Service Agents in protecting President Kennedy and threatened to tell the President's Commission about it. Willens of the Commission requested we interview Bolden. Bolden appeared at our Chicago Office on 5-25-64 and on the advice of his attorney, refused to make a statement. However, Chicago ascertained he had no specific information concerning the actual assassination. The Commission was advised of the results of this contact on 5-25-64. Secret Service was notified on 5-22-64 we were going to interview Bolden at the Commission's request as well as the fact Bolden refused to make a statement on 5-25-64.

3148-3149

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Raupach, Room 5730

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in response to your letter of April 30, 1964, requesting a reinterview of Mr. Robert Adrian Taylor concerning the rifle he purchased either in March or April, 1963. Enclosed are two copies of a letterhead memorandum dated May 19, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which sets out this information.

It has been determined in the Laboratory from examination of Taylor's rifle that it is a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903, serial number 3003l, manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois. The upper and lower bands have been removed; the front portion of the stock has been cut off; the wooden hand guard originally covering the top of the barrel has been removed; the rear sight has been removed and replaced with telescopic sight mount blocks and the bolt handle has been ground down and bent so that it would not strike the telescopic sight tube when the bolt is operated. All other parts appear to be original, unaltered parts. The rifle has the standard length of 43 1/4". The barrel has not been shortened. The length of the longest portion (barrel and receiver) is 31 7/8". The stock portion is 28 3/4" long which is less than the standard length of 40 1/2" for a "non-sporterized" stock.

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
99 JUN 3 1964

62-109060
CBC:fch (11)

1-General Investigative Division (route through for review)

53 JUN 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

105-82555-3941
ENCLOSURE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Enclosed are two photographs of Taylor's rifle assembled and two photographs of his rifle disassembled, along with similar photographs of a U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903 (Rock Island), from this Bureau's Reference Firearms Collection.

With the submission of the attached enclosures, your request of April 30, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (10)

NOTE: Letter received from the Commission 4/30/64, requesting reinterview of Taylor who purchased a .30-06 rifle from an individual who he thought was Oswald. The Commission wanted Taylor reinterviewed to determine where the rifle was located on 11/22/63, as well as determining the date on which Taylor obtained the rifle and whether he had seen Oswald on any other occasion. The Commission desired specific information regarding the Taylor rifle's measurements and photographs in an assembled and disassembled condition. They also wanted the same technical information of a similar rifle as well as similar photographs of this rifle. The Laboratory handled the technical data and coordinated this matter with the Assassination Desk in Division VI.

This letter based on memorandum 5/27/64, Mr. Belmont to Mr. Rosen re: "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY; 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISC.-INFO CONCERNING."

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re SAC letter 64-23(B) dated 4/28/64 concerning Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, aka Shirley Martin.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies and for Oklahoma City one copy of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the contents of two communications received from Mrs. MARTIN by the Dallas Office of the FBI on 5/23/63.

These letters are not being set forth in any report being submitted UACB.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Oklahoma City (Info) (Enc. 1) (105-783)
2 - Dallas

RPG:vm
(6)

3149

REC-104

8 MAY 29 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

62 JUN 2 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 26, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 23, 1964, the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received the following quoted communications from Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma:

"Letter to J. Edgar Hoover

"Sir:

"We require an explanation for the distribution of evidence in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald.

"We refer specifically to the photograph ('transparancies') of a man holding a rifle (?) on the cover of LIFE Magazine, February 21, 1964. This photograph was first reported in the hands of the Dallas police who removed it from the home of Ruth Paine, November 23, 1963.

"The Dallas police announced on November 25, 1963, that 'all evidence in the case (having to do with the assassination)' had been turned over to the FBI at the request of that agency. This included the photograph.

"Yet, the FBI (and you, sir) has recently stated that the case concerning the assassination 'has not been closed' and will not be closed for many years.

"How, then, did this particular piece of incriminating evidence fall into the hands of LIFE Magazine? Recent newspaper statements say that Marina Oswald sold this photograph to LIFE for $5,000. How was Mrs. Oswald able, as early as February, 1964, to sell a prime piece of the people's evidence?

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 2 1973

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"Certainly certain branches of the United States government have not conducted themselves in either a discreet or judicious manner in this regard. (Nor have they done so in other instances of mishandled and concealed evidence.)

"The point to remember is that a much-loved President has been killed. Repeated attempts to pull the wool over the eyes of the public would be more successful (as they have been in the past) if so much were not at stake.

"As it is, when one agency loses face, a whole nation may, too.

"Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/20/64"

"Concerning Rowland, Belin, and the Warren Commission (not to mention Allen Dulles..which is just as well)

"David Belin, attorney for the Warren Commission, emphasizes the testimony of a '20-year-old part time college student' who told reporters on November 22, 1963, he saw a man with a rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas Book Building 15 minutes before the assassination.

"The following is a quote from Rowland as taken from a reporter's notebook:

"'I looked up at the Texas School Book Depository Building and noticed that the second floor from the top had two adjoining windows open, and on looking up I saw what looked like a man ABOUT 15 FEET BACK FROM THE WINDOW and he appeared to be holding a HIGH POWERED RIFLE WITH A SCOPE. He appeared to be holding the rifle at parade rest. I mentioned to my wife at the time--Look, honey, they've got secret service men everywhere.'

"Mr. Rowland's statement is extraordinary. As is his eyesight. No need to discuss here what a defense attorney would do in court to a witness such as this. The tragedy lies in the seeming excited credence given such witnesses by the Warren Commission.

"To add to the total absurdity is the statement made by Allen Dulles during his recent, brief 'investigative' trip to Dallas.

"'We didn't discover anything new,' Mr. Dulles said.

"We didn't really expect him to, did we?

"Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/21/64."

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 5/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
P. J. Parobek

Enclosed herewith are one copy each of a letter received by the Chicago Division from the U.S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, and a letter from PAUL J. PAROBEK.

Cleveland Division requested to interview PAUL J. PAROBEK, 3471 West 127th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, concerning his letter.

67-598213 Select CV Enclosure
62-108266 Select CV Enclosure

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
2 - Cleveland (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (Info) (89-43) (Encls. 2)
1 - Chicago

DTS:mps
(7)

REC-104 62-109060-3150

4 JUN 2 1964

airtel SAC, CV
ROR:lee
5-28-64

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Letter XEROX

JUN 2 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

DGB:jg

May 18, 1964

Mr. Marlin W. Johnson
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
536 South Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Re: P. J. Parobek

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed is a letter from Mr. P. J. Parobek. Please take whatever action you deem necessary.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD V. HANRAHAN
United States Attorney

enc.

JUN XEROX
JUN 2 1964

ENCLOSURE

3150-

Foreman
Federal Grand Jury
U.S. Court House
Chicago, Ill.

MAY 12 8 41 AM '64
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
NORTHERN DISTRICT

May 11, 1964
3451-W-1275
Cleveland 11, Ohio
44111

Dear Sir:

I would give my first to have a Federal Grand Jury investigation on a conspiracy charge of this action taken by the President against Steel (Illegal)

Yours truly,
Agnes B. Jones
Paul J. Fritzke

Please send me your own form and signature.

62-104060-3150

ENCLOSURE

Assigned to Asst. U. S. Attorney
MAY 12 1964

5-28-64

Airtel

REC-104

To: SAC, Cleveland

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3150

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReCGairtel 5-25-64, and enclosures relating to Paul J. Parobek.

Chicago insure that appropriate inserts prepared in sufficient quantity for transmittal to Dallas for incorporation in forthcoming report.

For the information of Cleveland, it appears Parobek is identical with [your file 67-10693]. Bureau files also indicate that this same individual has communicated with the Bureau on several occasions in a rambling manner. Any information readily available indicating mental instability on the part of Parobek, should be incorporated in your inserts for transmittal to Dallas.

In view of Parobek's allegation concerning a conspiracy relating to the assassination, this matter should be expeditiously handled and a copy of the results furnished to the Bureau for its information.

1 - CV [(67-10693-Paul J. Parobek)]
1 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - Chicago (62-6115)
1 - [62-108266 (Paul J. Parobek)]
RDR:las (9)

NOTE: Chicago in reairtel forwarded to Cleveland a copy of a letter from the United States Attorney in Chicago enclosing a letter from Parobek in which he requests a Federal Grand Jury to investigate a conspiracy. He states had this action been taken the "past President" would still be alive. [Bureau files 62-108266 and 67-598213, contain information apparently identical with Parobek. He applied as a Bureau applicant in 1963 and was unfavorably recommended.] He has also communicated with the Bureau on several

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

4 JUN 3 1964

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XEROX

JUN 2 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAY 25 1964

occasions in a rambling manner alleging knowledge of various nonspecific items not within the jurisdiction of the FBI. It appears he has also written to the President, Secret Service and the Attorney General. His last communication was answered by an in absence telegram.

From information available it is very doubtful that Parobek has any information of value to our investigation. However, in view of his allegation, he is being interviewed and the results will be furnished to Dallas for inclusion in a report for dissemination to the President's Commission.

F. B. I.

Date: 5/26/64

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: Anonymous Letters Alleging
Cover-up In Assassination

Enclosed for Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas one copy of letterhead memorandum containing non-specific information in anonymous letters forwarded to Baltimore by R. H. ROECKER, Manager, Baltimore Office, Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Incorporated.

Also enclosed for Bureau are ten Photostats and for Dallas one Photostat each of the two letters and their accompanying envelope, with which they were originally mailed to the Pinkerton's Agency.

Alco enclosed for Dallas for possible use in report form are 25 copies of an investigative insert containing information identical to that set out in letterhead memorandum.

No information is available to Pinkerton's or to the Baltimore Office indicating the identity of the writer of these letters, and as Mr. ROECKER of Pinkerton's points out, they appear to be the work of a "crank". Therefore, no further investigation will be made on this incident by Baltimore UACB.

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 30)
(2) - Dallas (89-43) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL) (Encls. 28)
(1) - Baltimore (89-30)
JSR:rc
(5)

3151

12 MAY 27 1964

61 JUN 2 1964

BA 89-30

On 5/26/64, copies in the same handwriting with the identical wording as received from Pinkerton's International Detective Agency, were received by mail, from William J. Burns Detective Agency, 1800 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

The Burns Agency also has no information concerning the origin of the anonymous letters.

[illegible] identified re
Anonymous Letter File
(Camp Tuscarora "Hate"
Maryland & surrounding cities)
[illegible]

jcc

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

408 Post Office Building
Baltimore, Maryland 21202

May 26, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

RE: Anonymous Letters Alleging
Cover-up In Assassination

By letter dated May 23, 1964, Mr. R. H. ROECKER, Manager, Baltimore Office, Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Incorporated, 509 One Charles Center, Baltimore 1, Maryland, forwarded to the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) two handwritten, anonymous letters, which had been postmarked at Baltimore and received by his office. Mr. ROECKER explained that four such "crank" letters had been received, beginning approximately three weeks previously, but that they had been destroyed by clerical personnel in his office. He understood that past letters had referred to the assassination of the late President KENNEDY, and indicated that investigations of the assassination had been covered up. In addition, the letters had claimed that FBI Director, J. EDGAR HOOVER, was an advocate of communism and, therefore, responsible for the President's assassination. Mr. ROECKER had no information concerning the identity of the letter writer.

The texts of the letters, which are partially illegible, are as follows:

"May 20, 1963

"The use of the Sheraton Belvedere Hotel by Freemasons is ruse for extensive coverup operations, while the insane or Pschyo, and his many rabid Pschvo's continue there undercover voilence on homes, and all over, the same as before there murder of President KENNEDDY, the Policeman and OSWALD."

"May 12, 1963

"Article F.B.I. (HOOVER) coverup, article how F.B.I. protected, coverup. There is a (deadly shade) thats power covered. The hidden old insane Pschyo Plate continues his rabid insane force on

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 26 1973

homes and in his vicinity. Dob . . . . used by him to promote rabid force. This deadly shade power is all over committing rabid insane harm. This done before (as now) his/there/ RUBYS) murder of President KENNEDDY, the Policeman, OSWALD. They might rework the OSWALD case again, same as they have done before manovering statements that they twist, all of the same extensive coverup."

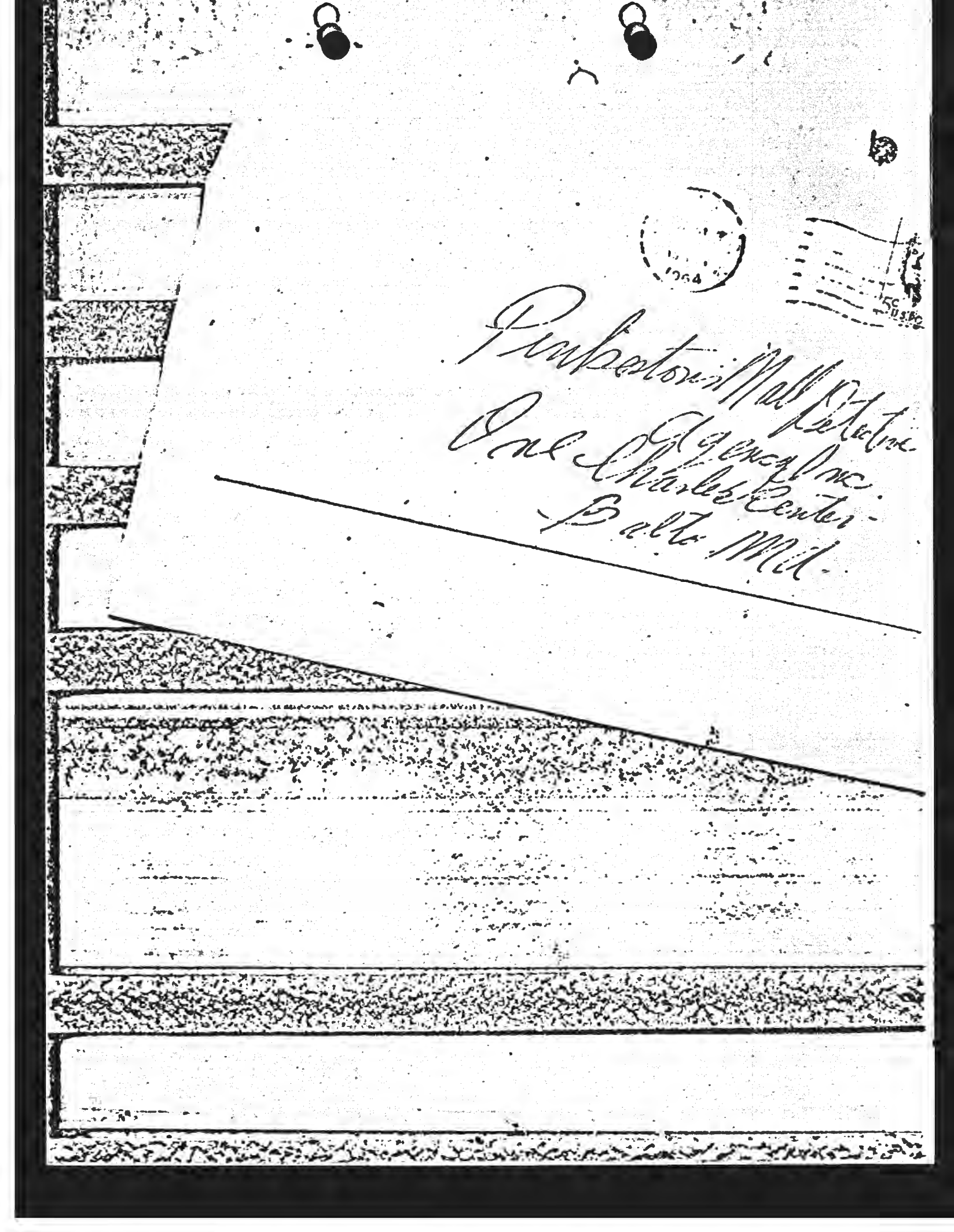
On May 26, 1964, the Baltimore Office of the FBI received by mail from the William J. Burns Detective Agency, 1800 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, handwritten copies of foregoing letters which had been similarly mailed anonymously to the Burns Agency.

The Burns Agency had no information concerning the identity of the letter writer.

Attala A.F.B.O. Knights of
Pythias J.B.J. Initiated enough
Visitors & Ladies Make Hall
Spacious
The Sudden alarm early Sat
Continues Hospital Examinations
Men Alone and in Pairs
Work by Plane to Promote Relations
Old Needle Work Shop to Close
Next Committee Rebel Movements
Dies Committee Work to Show
Ruby Murder Is Partial Mystery
The Peterson Case

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21 JAN 26 1973


1964
5¢ U.S.P.O.
Publications Mail Section
One Gleaning Inc.
Middle Center
Balto Md.

May 24, 63

The use of the Statler
Belvedere Hotel by Secret Service
is true for extensive coverage
of persons while there, armed
Police, and in many instances
Police continue their presence
on floors, and doors,
the same as before the murder
of President Kennedy & Officer
Tippit and Oswald.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 26 1973





Pinkerton's National Detective
Agency Inc.
One Charles Center
Balto Md.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dallas file 89-43

There is transmitted herewith envelope addressed, "Exmo Sr. Governador John Connally, Estado do Texas. Dallas" containing four page handwritten document. The envelope also contains a newspaper. The document as well as the newspaper written in foreign language mentions the FBI and the Warren Commission.

The above material was furnished by Mr. LARRY TEMPLE, Administrative Assistant, Executive Department, State of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Inasmuch as the material is in a foreign language it is requested that the Bureau translate the letter and review the newspaper for any pertinent information concerning the assassination.

T-6972
R.A.P. Holt
T. 28-64

REC-[illegible] 3152

E.E. Wick
COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

6 MAY 28 1964

ENCLOSURE

3 Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - San Antonio
GWHC/mjb
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JUN 9 1964

6-1-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Kansas City

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for each office is one copy of a letter received from the Bureau of Prisons enclosing a letter written by Normand P. Michaud last known to be incarcerated in the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri.

Information revealed in Michaud's letter was of such a nature that it has been furnished to the President's Commission along with appropriate background information concerning him. This letter has also been furnished to Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

The enclosures are furnished for your information noting Michaud's recent activities in an attempt to gain further recognition. Michaud's letter is not being acknowledged and he is not being contacted regarding this matter unless specifically requested by the President's Commission. Michaud was incarcerated as a result of a threat against President Lyndon B. Johnson. Michaud has been described as a psychopathic liar who has been previously committed to both state and Federal mental institutions.

MAILED 30
JUN 2 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
2 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure
2 - Phoenix Enclosure
KMR:las (8)

NOTE: See memo Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont May 28, 1964, KMR:las, regarding the receipt of a letter from Michaud, who indicated he had certain evidence with which he might be able to "enlighten the investigation on the assassination of John Kennedy before the Earl Warren Commission, only." Michaud's letter has been furnished to the President's Commission and Secret Service.

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC-1 62-109060-3153

19 JUN 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Conversation with Roy S. Truly
March 23, 1964

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Question: Are you familiar with the story about Billie Lovelady and the photograph in which he is said to resemble Oswald?

Answer: Yes, I am. But this is just a newspaper story. Somebody got the idea and they played it up.

Question: I believe it was Mr. James Hagerty, former press secretary for President Eisenhower, who brought the resemblance to the attention of the FBI.

Answer: Yes, I think so.

Question: Do Oswald and Lovelady resemble?

Answer: Well, not really. Maybe from a distance. Newspaper pictures are hard to identify.

COPY

Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/22/64

REC 45 3154

11 JUN 2 1964

cc: 100

CORRESPONDENCE

58 JUN 2 1964

Concerning Rowland, Belin, and the Warren Commission
(not to mention Allen Dulles..which is just as well)

COPY

David Belin, attorney for the Warren Commission, emphasizes the testimony of a "20-year-old part time college student" who told reporters on November 22, 1963, he saw a man with a rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas Book Building 15 minutes before the assassination.

The following is a quote from Rowland as taken from a reporter's notebook:

"I looked up at the Texas School Book Depository Building and noticed that the second floor from the top had two adjoining windows open, and on looking up I saw what looked like a man ABOUT 15 FEET BACK FROM THE WINDOW and he appeared to be holding a HIGH POWERED RIFLE WITH A SCOPE. He appeared to be holding the rifle at parade rest. I mentioned to my wife at the time--Look, honey, they've got secret service men everywhere."

Mr. Rowland's statement is extraordinary. As is his eyesight. No need to discuss here what a defense attorney would do in court to a witness such as this. The tragedy lies in the seeming excited credence given such witnesses by the Warren Commission.

To add to the total absurdity is the statement made by Allen Dulles during his recent, brief "investigative" trip to Dallas.

"We didn't discover anything new," Mr. Dulles said.

We didn't really expect him to, did we?

Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/21/64

cc: 100

REC 45 62-109060-3155

11 JUN 2 1964

58 JUN 3 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Letter to J. Edgar Hoover

Sir:

We require an explanation for the distribution of evidence in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald.

We refer specifically to the photograph ("transparancies") of a man holding a rifle (?) on the cover of LIFE Magazine, February 21, 1964. This photograph was first reported in the hands of the Dallas police who removed it from the home of Mrs. Ruth Paine, November 23, 1963.

The Dallas police announced on November 25, 1963, that "all evidence in the case (having to do with the assassination)" had been turned over to the FBI at the request of that agency. This included the photograph.

Yet, the FBI (and you, sir) has recently stated that the case concerning the assassination "has NOT been closed" and will not be closed for many years.

How, then, did this particular piece of incriminating evidnece fall into the hands of LIFE Magazine? Recent newspaper statements say that Marina Oswald sold this photograph to LIFE for $5,000. How was Mrs. Oswald able, as early as February, 1964, to sell a prime piece of the people's evidence?

Certainly certain branches of the United States government have not conducted themselves in either a discreet or judicious manner in this regard. Nor have they done so in other instances of mishandled and concealed evidence.

The point to remember is that a much-loved President has been killed. Repeated attempts to pull the wool over the eyes of the public would be more successful (as they have been in the past) if so much were not at stake.

As it is, when one agency loses face, a whole nation may, too.

REC 45 3156

Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/20/64

MAY 25 1964

cc: 100

6-Rolfe

COPY

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 45

62-109090-3156

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 25, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed are two copies each of three communications dated May 20, 1964, May 21, 1964, and May 22, 1964, which were all received at FBI Headquarters on May 25, 1964, in envelopes postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma. These communications all bear the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

These communications are being furnished for your information because of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan

RDR/map
(14)

BY COURIER SVC.
MAY 2
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Enclosures (6)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41) (Enc. 3)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 3)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64. Enclosed for your information are copies of the above communications which were received at the Bureau.

3 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
MAY 29 11 30 AM '64
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

NOTE:

This is the 13th letter to the Commission on Martin. The above SAC letter alerted the field to her continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Since the assassination Martin has been conducting her own investigation and she has been described as a "bright nut."

The letter dated 5-20-64 relates to the photograph of Oswald carrying a rifle and wearing a revolver which appeared in "Life" Magazine. Martin relates allegedly all evidence was turned over to the FBI and implies that "certain branches of the United States Government" have "mishandled and concealed evidence." She is off base again as it has been previously determined, copies of this photograph were produced in large quantities by the Dallas Police Department and no effective controls were enforced. An official of Life has advised us that the copy obtained by them was obtained from an "enterprising young police officer," from the Dallas Police Department.

The 5-21-64 letter sets out an alleged newspaper release made by David Belin of the Commission wherein it is reported an individual had seen a man with a rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBDB) fifteen minutes before the assassination, and at this time the man was standing about fifteen feet back of the window. This individual was believed by the witness to be a Secret Service man. Martin alleges undue credence has been given to this witness's statement and also she is critical of the statement made by Allen Dulles of the Commission wherein he is reported to have stated after his inspection trip to Dallas that nothing new was discovered. Martin is apparently referring to Arnold Louis Rowland, a 19 year old high school student, who was interviewed by our Dallas Office on 11-22-63. The facts as reported by Martin are substantially correct as far as his statements are concerned; of course, there were other witnesses who observed an individual in the window. All interviews of witnesses have been furnished to the Commission, and there is no information available to us which would indicate the Commission is lending any undue credence to this one statement by Rowland.

The 5-22-64 letter is short and is set out in a question-answer format allegedly after a conversation by Martin with Roy S. Truly, warehouse superintendent of the TSBDB, and concerns the photograph taken by an Associated Press photographer of the Presidential Motorcade just as President Kennedy was shot, at which time an individual was observed in the doorway of the TSBDB who resembled Oswald. This individual has been positively identified as Billy Nolan Lovelady, employee of the TSBDB. Martin endeavors in her letter to show that Lovelady and Oswald according to Truly, do not really look alike, and the implication is that somebody is coverin up.

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) Attn. FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL
BUFILE 62-109060

Remyairtel to Bureau, 5/15/64.

PH requests Laboratory to furnish at once photostat of letter sent as enclosure dated 5/9/64, prepared by HARRY HAROLD KNABLE.

FD 302 prepared by PH on basis of letter must be corrected, and photostat needed for copying purposes.

Div 6 will handle
JCC 6/1/64

(3) Bureau (62-109060)
2-Dallas (89-43)
1-Philadelphia (157-916)

JRW:MML
(6)

2 cys of ltr sent to PH by 6-Tel 6/2/64 — GJT

REC 45 62-109060-3157

4 MAY 29 1964

56 JUN 3 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 5-19-64

FROM : A. Rosen

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
Bufile 62-109060

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
Bufile 105-82555

JACK LEON RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Bufile 44-24016

To recommend the attached airtel be sent to all SACs alerting them to the possibility the President's Commission may wind-up its inquiry of the assassination at an early date and to expedite investigation.

Information available to the Bureau would indicate the President's Commission will endeavor to wind-up its inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy sometime during June, 1964. While the field has been continually reminded to expedite investigation in this matter, it is felt this additional reminder should be sent to insure all pertinent investigation is available at the Bureau at the earliest possible time for dissemination to the Commission.

It is pointed out even though the Commission terminates its inquiry this matter will be maintained in a pending status and the field is being so advised. All allegations received will be appropriately run out and reported.

3158

REC 45

15 MAY 22 1964

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached ALL SAC airtel be sent.

Enclosure

58 JUN 3 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
RDR:las (12)

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Hines

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on May 26, 1964, evidence items numbered D88, D115, 170, 346, 349 and 428 were delivered to Mr. Mosk on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
REN:bmm
(10)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory, and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill. The above items are described as follows:

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D88	Employment application card
D115	Unemployment Security Records, State of Louisiana
170	Public utility deposit slips (2) and Texas Employment Commission form
346	Information and ID card, Division of Employment Security, Louisiana
349	Louisiana Employment Security voucher and IBM payment card, Texas Employment Commission
428	Form ID-14, Division Employment Security, Louisiana

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Deloach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 2 1964

RECEIVED
MAY 28 12 44 PM '64
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 45 62-109060-3159

16 JUN 1 1964

EX-101

RRE

58 JUN 3 1964 Mail Room

JFK
ASSASSINATION
62-109060
SECTION 69

COPY
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION
courtesy of THE AAPC

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM : Legat, Rome (62-168) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRomelet, 4-9-64.

Since the date of relet, no additional pertinent information has come to the attention of this office.

This office will remain alert and any pertinent information received will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

REC 45 62-109060-3160

6-1

2 MAY 1964

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Rome 62-168

JCM:oc
(4)

9 JUN 3 1964

6/1/64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

TELETYPE

~~ROUTINE~~ DEFERRED

TO SAC, DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

REURAIRTEL MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST. J. LEE RANKIN, CHIEF COUNSEL, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, HAS ADVISED THAT CAMERAS OF MARIE MUCHMORE AND ORVILLE NIX MAY BE RETURNED TO THEM INASMUCH AS THEY HAVE NOW SERVED THEIR PURPOSE.

JRM:mpd (9)
COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 2 1973

62-109060-3161

REC 10

16 JUN 1 1964

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-1

NOTE: The retention of the Muchmore and Nix cameras, as well as the camera of Abraham Zapruder, was discussed with J. Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel of the President's Commission 6/1/64 by J. R. Malley at which time Rankin advised there was no further necessity to retain these cameras. Both the Muchmore and Nix cameras are in the possession of the Dallas Office. The Zapruder camera is in the possession of the Laboratory and will be returned by the Laboratory to the Bell and Howell Co., Chicago, Illinois.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

56 JUN 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 26, 1964

FROM R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63
Dallas, Texas

As a matter of record, the President's Commission on 5/22/64, delivered to SA Robert E. Neill the following items:

Governor Connally's suit trousers
Governor Connally's suit coat
Governor Connally's shirt
Governor Connally's necktie
Album of photographs of motorcade
Four photographs of the scene

These items were furnished to the Bureau for the purpose of taking them to Dallas, Texas, by SA Robert A. Frazier on 5/23/64.

ACTION: For information

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley

REN:BH (10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-3162

REC 10

10 JUN 2 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Deloach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 5-25-64

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter to the President's Commission and airtel to the field be sent concerning receipt of anonymous letter at the Bureau relating to a threat against Chief Justice Warren by unidentified third parties, and the assassination.

DETAILS

Anonymous undated typewritten letter was received at the Bureau on 5-18-64, in an envelope with illegible postmark.

The anonymous letter relates that the writer, while in a restaurant near the Mexican border, overheard a conversation between two individuals in the Spanish language. According to the writer, the conversation concerned politics and turned to the assassination of President Kennedy. One of the unidentified individuals is reported to have implied in his conversation that other identified third parties were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy, and that Chief Justice Earl Warren was the next logical one to be "eliminated."

62-109060-3163

According to the anonymous writer the individual who is alleged to have made these statements is described as possibly part Mexican, 50 - 55 years of age and driving a 1954 or 1955 Packard bearing Arizona license EZY 958. It is also reported that he may possibly live in Tucson, Arizona. The anonymous writer was of the opinion that if any action was to be taken against the Chief Justice, it would probably be in San Diego based on the conversation he overheard.

JUN 2 1964

Enclosures sent 5-26-64
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - P. F. Enlow
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - J. C. Cadigan
1 - S. F. Latona
1 - C. D. DeLoach

6 - [illegible]

RDR:las
(14)

JUN 4 1964

Memorandum to Mr. [illegible]mont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

ACTION

1. No information identifiable with Arizona license EZY 958 could be located in files at Seat of Government.

2. In view of the implied threat against Chief Justice Warren, a copy of this letter was furnished to the Chief Justice's office through Bureau Liaison on 5-20-64.

3. The anonymous letter has been furnished to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission advising them of the receipt of this letter, the allegation concerning the assassination and the implied threat against Chief Justice Warren. This letter also advises the Chief Justice's office was furnished a copy of this letter and that when investigation is completed the Commission will be appropriately notified.

2. That the attached airtel be sent to Phoenix, San Diego and Washington Field Office instructing that investigation be promptly undertaken to determine the significance of the Arizona license number. Further, that local authorities be alerted to this implied threat insuring they are cautioned we do not know the significance of the license number or the authenticity of the threat.

3. This matter will be closely followed at the Bureau and when the results of investigation are received it will be disseminated to the Commission.

-2-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 29 1964

TELETYPE

CODED TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

393 FIFBI NEW YORK

155 PM URGENT 5-29-64 EBR

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 -2-

DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW YORK 89-75

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY-THREE

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE DALLAS TEL TO THE BUREAU, MAY TWENTY EIGHT LAST.

RE COLPIX REGARDING QUOTE FOUR DAYS THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD UNQUOTE.

MR. SCOTT PETERS, UPI AUDIO NEWS, NYC, CONTACTED MAY TWENTY NINE INSTANT, ADVISED THAT HE DID NOT HAVE ORIGINAL TAPES BELONGING TO KBOX DALLAS, TEXAS. HE ADVISED THAT HE IS POSITIVE HE RECEIVED COPIES, NOT THE ORIGINAL, FSBM KBOX. HE STATED THAT FCC REQUIRES ALL ORIGINAL NEWS MEDIA BE RETAINED BY THE RADIO STATION WHERE IT ORIGINATED FOR THREE YEARS. MR. PETERS ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVES THE TAPE COPIES THAT HE HAD ARE PRESENTLY IN THE POSSESSION OF COLPIX RECORDS, SEVEN ONE ONE FIFTH AVENUE, NYC. HE STATED THAT HE IS PRESENTLY IN THE PROCESS OF TRYING TO ASCERTAIN THE LOCATION OF HIS TAPE COPIES.

END PAGE ONE

REC 103 62-109060-3164

JUN 2 1964

6-Kur

58 JUN 3 1964

PAGE TWO

COLPIX RECORDS, NYC, CLOSED UNTIL MONDAY. PHONE OPERATOR AT COLPIX RECORDS DID NOT HAVE A HOME LISTING OF ADDRESS OR PHONE NUMBER FOR MR. IRWIN ROBINSON, LEGAL ADVISOR OF THE ABOVE CAPTIONED COMPANY. MR. ROBINSON WILL BE CONTACTED AT THE OPENING OF BUSINEESS MONDAY, JUNE ONE NEXT

CORR 1PAGE 5 LINE LAST WD SHOULD BE WORLD

2PAGE LAST WORD SHOULD BE NEXT.

END

JRL

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

6-1-64

AIRTEL

TO: Legat, Bonn (100-414)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet 5-14-64 to Assistant Attorney General Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., which enclosed a letter from Mr. Friedrich Rudolf Buske.

Enclosed for your information are two translated copies of another letter forwarded by the Department to this Bureau for translation from Buske. This letter refers to Buske's previous letter to the Attorney General.

For your information a translated copy of this letter has been furnished to the Department separately.

62-109060-365

Enclosures (2)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enclosure)
1 - Foreign Liaison Section (Orally approved by Mario Gregorio on 6-1-64.)
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Cryptanalysis and Translation Section

detached 108

19 JUN 2 1964

MAILED 22
JUN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

RDR/map
(8)

NOTE: Legat, Bonn has been previously instructed to conduct appropriate investigation to have Buske located and interviewed concerning an allegation he made in an earlier letter indicating he had information which "might have a direct bearing on the causes of the assassination." In his most recent letter to the Department, Buske refers to his previous letter and reiterates concern over alleged information possessed by him and hopes that appropriate action has been taken.

JUN 3 1964

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nelsen
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE CONTINUED:

For information the Department as a usual practice forwards to the Bureau numerous communications in various foreign languages for translation. After translation these matters are returned to the Department promptly for its information. Busko's most recent letter was handled in this manner.

When the results of investigation are received, it will be reported by Dallas and disseminated to the President's Commission.

Copy of translated article furnished to Mr. Rogge by Mr. Rolander of the Cryptanalysis Section.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 22 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Colpix Records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corporation, has produced in association with United Press International, a record entitled "Four Days that Shocked the World".

A portion of that record deals with a purported on-the-spot broadcast, from a mobile unit, of the assassination. We have listened to the original record, and it is possible that the timing of the gunshots may be detectable. In connection with this matter, would you please:

(1) Obtain the original tape recording of the broadcast at the assassination scene,

(2) Obtain the identity and address of the announcer, and

(3) Determine where the announcer was standing at the time he made his broadcast.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP PROC
30 MAY 25 1964

62-109060-3166

MAY 25 1964

5-25-64

AIRTEL

TO: SACS, Dallas (89-43)
New York (89-75)(Enc. 2)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

REC-102 3166

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas and New York are two copies each of a letter received from the President's Commission dated May 22, 1964, which is self-explanatory.

New York is instructed to contact headquarters Colpix Records, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, New York, to ascertain where the original tape is located which was requested by the Commission. Also obtain information regarding the identity and the address of the announcer; and if not previously interviewed, set out appropriate leads so that he may be contacted relative to any information relating to the assassination. Dallas should contact Columbia Pictures Corp., in Dallas if there is an office located in your city and obtain information regarding this matter as in all probability the crew worked directly from this location.

To resolve this matter at an early date, all offices are instructed to set out any leads by teletype instructing appropriate letterhead memoranda are to be furnished to the Bureau and inserts to Dallas for incorporation in a subsequent report. Handle promptly.

MAILED 10
MAY 25 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

KMB/map

7 7 -XEROX

JUN 2 1964

JUN 3 MAIL ROOM 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

(SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

NOTE:

Request from the Commission dated May 22, 1964, received today at the Bureau, indicated Colpix Records, a division of the Columbia Pictures Corporation produced in association with the United Press International a record entitled, "Four Days that Shocked the World." This record deals with a purported on-the-spot broadcast, from a mobile unit, of the assassination. The Commission heard a record and they believed it may be possible the timing of the gunshots may be detectable. They ~~subsequently~~ requested the original tape recording of broadcast at the assassination scene be obtained. Also they desired the identity and address of the announcer and the determination of his location at the time of the broadcast.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 25 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI CHICAGO

344 PM CST URGENT 5/25/64 PAK

TO DIRECTOR

FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE CHICAGO TEL MAY TWENTY TWO LAST.

BOLDEN ACCOMPANIED BY ATTORNEY GEORGE HOWARD WERE INTERVIEWED AT CHICAGO FBI ONE THIRTY PM THIS DATE. BOLDEN AND HOWARD ADVISED THAT PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAD REQUESTED BOLDEN BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION IN HIS POSSESSION PERTAINING TO THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

HOWARD STATED HE HAD GIVEN MATTER CAREFUL THOUGHT SINCE LAST FRIDAY. HE STATED THAT CERTAIN STATEMENTS HAD APPEARED IN NEWSPAPERS OF WHICH HE WAS NOT AWARE AT THE TIME THESE STATEMENMTS WERE MADE BY BOLDEN. HE SAID HIS PRIMARY OBJECT WAS TO TAKE CARE OF HIS CLIENT IN CRIMINAL MATTER WITH WHICH BOLDEN IS CHARGED. HE STATED BOLDEN STILL A SECRET SERVICE AGENT AND HE DID NOT DESIRE THAT BOLDEN MAKE ANY STATEMENT AT THIS TIME.

HOWARD SAID HIS CLIENT'S POSITION MIGHT CHANGE IN FUTURE AND IF SO CHICAGO FBI WILL BE CONTACTED.

END PAGE ONE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

62-109060-367

108

2 JUN 2 1964

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

JUN 8

58 JUN 3 1964

PAGE TWO

IN ANSWER TO INQUIRY, HOWARD STATED BOLDEN HAD NO SPECIFIC INFORMATION CONCERNING ACTUAL ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT. BOLDEN CONCURRED IN HOWARD'S STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS. NO FURTHER ACTION CONTEMPLATED IN ABSENCE FURTHER CONTACT THIS OFFICE BY HOWARD OR BOLDEN.

END

WA ?XRAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC-MR. ROSEN

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

FBI

Date: 5/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (89-27)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER
(OO: Dallas)

RE: JAMES N. O'BRIEN, aka J. Mike O'Brien, James Michael O'Brien, John Mike O'Brien

Re Cleveland airtel to Director, 4/17/64, and Cleveland airtel to Director, 5/12/64.

Enclosed for Indianapolis Division are one copy each of the referenced communications, one each FD-302 of interview with BLANCHE GILTNER, 4/16/64; one each FD-302 of interview with BLANCHE GILTNER, 11/29/63; one copy of each insert reflecting interview at Chester, S.C.

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN R. REILLY, 5/27/64:

AT ATHENS, TENNESSEE:

T. C. MILLER, Athens, Tennessee Police Department and W. H. ALLEN, McMinn County SO, Athens, Tennessee, both

(3) - Bureau
2 - Cleveland
2 - Dallas
2 - Indianapolis (Enc. 5)
2 - Memphis
4 - Knoxville

airtel SAC, KX ROR:lac 6-2-64

REC-102 62-109060-3168

10 JUN 1 1964

(15)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

advised their files contained no information concerning O'BRIEN.

[redacted] Home Finance Company, stated he had no record in his file concerning O'BRIEN, however, this record could be located at the Home Finance Company, Alcoa, Tennessee.

[redacted] Home Finance Company, advised his company financed a 1960 Plymouth Fury, 4-door sedan, VIN 3301121719 to one JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN. This vehicle was titled in the State of Tennessee, 9/9/63, under title #8998285. 1962 Tennessee license tag 19-Z888 and 1963 sticker #A783395 were believed issued this vehicle. The car was purchased from Hatcher Pontiac and Cadillac Company, Athens, Tennessee. The credit application filled out at the time of the purchase indicated O'BRIEN to be residing at Route 6, Box 18, Cleveland, Tennessee, occupation retired, age 67, former residence 156 Division Street, Elgin, Illinois, Illinois, driver's license #016547384102, sister CORA SMITH, Washington, D. C.

O'BRIEN made two payments, October and November, 1963, on this car, both being checks drawn on the First National Bank of Lima, Ohio. [redacted] recalled these checks were personalized and listed an address of the Kirwan Hotel, Lima, Ohio. The November, 1963, payment was received by the Home Finance Company, in an envelope bearing a return address of the Sevilla Apartment Hotel, Richmond, Virginia.

Investigation by [redacted] of the Home Finance Company in an effort to locate O'BRIEN, determined he had resided at the residence of a Mrs. LUCILLE TATE, Cleveland, Tennessee (telephone 472-7572). It was also determined, O'BRIEN spent 7-10 days at the Campbell Medical Clinic located on McCallie Avenue, Chattanooga, where he reportedly met a Mrs. HELEN ASHLEY, 103 W. Newberry, Chattanooga, Tennessee, (telephone 877-4618). ASHLEY was contacted by [redacted] at which time she was completely uncooperative.

[redacted] advised PAUL ASHLEY was stealing narcotics from the Campbell Clinic

and supplying them to O'BRIEN. [redacted] also is believed to have stated O'BRIEN originally came to the U. S. from Canada. During his residence at Cleveland, Tennessee, he was known to have spent time at the Cleveland, Tennessee Country Club. [redacted] described O'BRIEN as being 5'6" heavy set, gray hair, wearing bifocal glasses, and constantly purchasing paregoric from drugstores.

[redacted] solicited the assistance of the Interstate Securities Company, 658 Market Street, West, Lima, Ohio, in an effort to locate O'BRIEN. Through Interstate it was determined MICHAEL O'BRIEN, 119 West Robb Avenue, Lima, Ohio might possibly be the son of JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN. Information was also received from the Interstate Company concerning checks cashed in Mobile, Alabama. [redacted] made contact with a Mr. HILLSMAN who operates the Bob Oliver Tire Company, Mobile, Alabama, through the Credit Bureau of Escombia Company, Inc., Pensacola, Florida, however, no pertinent information was developed.

The 1960 Plymouth was recovered by Indianapolis, Indiana Police Department, 4/13/64, in the vicinity of 4153 N. College Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana. The car was in running condition without oil. The car contained several paregoric bottles and bore a 1964 Indiana tag #49Z9831 at the time it was determined. This tag was determined to be registered to a PATRICK C. O'HARA, 2049 Meridian, Indianapolis, Indiana, and it is believed registered to a 1957 Plymouth, VIN 16Z16808.

[redacted] stated he would immediately advise the FBI Office at Knoxville should he obtain any additional information concerning O'BRIEN.

The Bureau has advised, in view of the possibility the President's Commission may wind up its investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY at an early date, every effort should be made to expedite the investigation and reporting of this matter.

LEADS:

The following leads are set out in an effort to locate, thoroughly identify and interview O'BRIEN re his statement, UACB.

CLEVELAND DIVISION:

AT LIMA, OHIO: Contact MICHAEL O'BRIEN, 119 West Robb Avenue. (Possibly son of JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN).

INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION:

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA:

1. Contact A. R. TURNER, 112 West Ohio Street, (as listed in referenced Cleveland airtel).

2. Contact PATRICK C. O'HARA, 2049 Meridian (owner of 1964 Indiana tag found on 1960 Plymouth)

3. Conduct credit and arrest checks.

KNOXVILLE DIVISION:

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE:

1. Contact Campbell's Medical Clinic, McCallie Avenue.

2. Contact Mrs. HELEN ASHLEY, 103 West Newberry telephone 877-4618, (close friend).

AT CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE:

Contact Mrs. LUCILLE TATE, telephone 472-7525, (former landlady)

6-2-64

Airtel

REC-102

To: SAC, Knoxville (89-27)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 368

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReKXairtel 5-29-64, relating to investigation concerning James N. O'Brien, aka.

Page 2 of reairtel indicates [redacted] of Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that one Paul Ashley was stealing narcotics from the Campbell Clinic and supplying them to O'Brien. There is no indication this allegation was furnished to local authorities. If not already done Knoxville instructed to furnish this information to appropriate local authorities for whatever action they deem appropriate.

Receiving offices are reminded to be alert in the investigation of this and other matters to violations falling within the jurisdiction of the FBI and to insure that matters of interest to other authorities are appropriately disseminated.

MAILED 5
JUN 2 1964
COMM-FBI

Bureau reiterates that this investigation should be expedited and every reasonable effort made to conclude this matter at the earliest possible time.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Cleveland (62-1848)
1 - Indianapolis
1 - Memphis (44-1166)
RDR:las (8)

NOTE: Owner of Chester, South Carolina, hotel reported on 11-28-63 that on 11-22-63 an individual identified as one James Michael O'Brie had stated concerning the assassination that "it was planned but the assassination was supposed to happen in December." Efforts since this time to identify, locate and interview O'Brien have been negative. Continuing efforts are being made and it is felt this matter should be pressed.

It is felt that since this allegation was developed in connection with Bureau investigation appropriate dissemination should be made.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

JUN 3 1964

FBI

Date: 5/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago tel 5/25/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting an interview with ABRAHAM BOLDEN.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished Dallas for information.

10 - ENCLOSURE

REC-102

62-109060-3169

18 MAY 27 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 10)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

DWS:mps
(5)

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 25, 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY - INTERVIEW WITH ABRAHAM BOLDEN

On May 22, 1964, Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to interview Abraham Bolden. Mr. Willens advised that the President's Commission desires that a complete detailed statement be obtained from Mr. Bolden setting forth all the specific information in his possession concerning misfeasance and malfeasance on the part of Secret Service Agents assigned to the protection of the President. Mr. Willens further advised that the interview include any knowledge on Bolden's part concerning any derelictions in protecting the President at any place, at any time.

At 3:15 p.m., May 22, 1964, Mr. George Howard, Attorney for Abraham Bolden, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he would cooperate in making Mr. Bolden available for interview by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Howard advised that it would be impossible, due to other commitments, for him to arrange this interview until 1:30 p.m., May 25, 1964. Mr. Howard stated that certain statements had been made by Abraham Bolden reflecting on the protection of President Kennedy by the Secret Service, particularly at Hyannis Port, Massachusetts. He stated that these statements had been made outside of his presence and before he entered the case as attorney for Mr. Bolden. He said that he felt it would have been better if these statements had not been made in connection with the

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 3 1973

case pending against his client, Bolden. He said that he did not want to do anything to damage the reputation of the Secret Service as both he and his client, Bolden, have great respect for that agency.

Abraham Bolden, accompanied by his attorney, George Howard, came to the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Chicago, Illinois, at 1:30 p.m., May 25, 1964.

Mr. Bolden and Mr. Howard were advised that the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy had requested the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain from Mr. Bolden any information in his possession pertaining to the protection of the President.

Mr. Howard stated he had given this matter careful thought since Friday, May 22, 1964. He said that certain statements had been made by Mr. Bolden which had appeared in newspapers. He said that he had not been aware of these statements at the time they were made. He said his primary object is to take care of his client in connection with the criminal matter with which Mr. Bolden is charged. Howard said that Mr. Bolden is still an agent of the Secret Service and he did not care to have Mr. Bolden say anything further at this time.

Mr. Howard advised that Mr. Bolden is scheduled for arraignment in Federal Court on May 28, 1964, in connection with the matter with which he is charged. He said that any statement made by Mr. Bolden at this time might have some effect in connection with this pending case.

Mr. Howard advised that the position of his client might change in the future and that if such change does occur, he and Mr. Bolden will contact the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order to furnish all information in Mr. Bolden's possession concerning the protection of the President.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY -
INTERVIEW WITH ABRAHAM BOLDEN

Mr. Howard advised that his client, Mr. Bolden, had no specific information whatsoever concerning the actual assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Bolden expressed agreement with his attorney's statement on this point.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

MAY 26 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed are the originals of Commission Exhibits 477, 478, 480-517, 519, 520, 702-704, 709, and 711-745. We would like to have three photographs of each of these exhibits.

We would appreciate your informing us whether you have received the originals of Commission Exhibits 701, 705, and 710.

Answered by letter dated 5/28/64

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EC-102

62-109060-3170
6-1
37 MAY 21 1964

ENCLOSURE

JUN 1 1964

7 JUN 12 1964

THREE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. unrec after 3/70

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

69

Secret Service

REFERRAL

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 28, 1964, in which you requested additional investigation to resolve certain information previously furnished by Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee Irving Sport Shop, concerning the repair tag bearing the name "Oswald."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 18, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which contains this information.

For your additional information relating to this matter, your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23,1963, Dallas, Texas. Page 7:43 reveals an interview with Marina Oswald in which she stated she had never visited a furniture store with Lee Harvey Oswald at Irving, Texas.

Additional investigation is being conducted relating to this matter and upon receipt, the results will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
(1)- 62-109060
1 - R. E. Lonihan
KMR:las (9)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109060-

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four-page request concerning the repair tag marked "Oswald" obtained from the Irving Sport Shop prepared by Dial D. Ryder. The Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was found, circumstances under which NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

58 JUN 3 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Ryder became aware of the tags existence. The Commission desired to know how, when and where the story concerning the repair tag first came to the attention of the press as the Commission is attempting to make a determination concerning the veracity of Mr. Dail D. Ryder, employee, and Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop. Inquiry was also to include whether all individuals with a surname of Oswald have been contacted to determine if any of these persons had repair work done at the Irving Sport Shop. One individual has yet to be interviewed and Little Rock has been requested to expedite this investigation.

Mrs. Edith Whitworth claimed Oswald and his wife had visited her store allegedly looking for a gun part, subsequently she directed Oswald to the gun shop located east of her store. However, Marina Oswald does not recall ever visiting this store in early November.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-15-50)

REC-117

FBI

Date: May 26, 1964

Transmit the following in Confidential
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: Legat, Ottawa (163-364) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, Washington, D. C., May 1, 1964.

[redacted]

Extra copies of this airtel are furnished for Dallas (89-43).

1 ENCLOSURE

Encs. 28
6 - Bureau (2 - Dallas
1 - Liaison direct)
1 - Ottawa
MLI:MEG
(7)

INNES

REC-117 62-109060-3171

4 MAY 30 1964

CLASSIFIED BY 3040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY I
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

cc Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6 JUN 4 1964

Confidential

DIRECTOR, FBI 5/15/64

SAC, WFO (62-) (RUC)

PRESLEY J. WALTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:MM)

On 5/14/64, Mr. EDWARD SCHADE, Deputy Clerk, U.S. Supreme Court, furnished the following to SA O.MICHAEL SMASAL:

1. Handwritten letter from captioned individual, date stamped 3/5/64 by the Office of the Clerk, U.S. Supreme Court.

2. Silvertone magnetic recording tape, which was enclosed with the above letter.

3. Letter dated 5/9/64 from captioned individual addressed to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

4. Silvertone magnetic recording tape, which was enclosed with the above letter.

Mr. SCHADE requested that after the FBI reviewed this material that it be returned to him. He furnished it to the FBI since the Supreme Court has no means of playing back the tapes and the letter which enclosed the second tape mentions the FBI. He does not desire a transcript of the tapes but wanted the FBI to be aware of what was in them.

The first letter reads as follows:

"1. Start with tape first.

"I don't know what Mrs. LERNER's reason was for ordering Mr. K and his wife to be move out the cottage before she and Mr. LERNER returned that evening.

"Mr. K was next to lady and BILL CRACROFT (?) or some such name was third man and I fourth.

"As I understood Mrs. LERNER that evening she was speaking over (?) her husband head with him President. (?)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(2) - Bureau
2 - Miami (RM)
1 - WFO

62-109060-3172
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 3 1964

OMS:sch
5 6 JUN 4 1964

WFO

"She gave order for all employees except my self to clear out by morning.

"We were all present standing in the back drive. She had very little to say to any one but me.

"2. I assumed that she had just made he speach to the other men when I came in from walk (?). The men were all standing there seamily waiting for me.

"Mrs. LERNER spoke right out saying Mr. WALTON I am glad that you are here.

"We are closeing house for a while I want you to take up the call (illegible) close the doors take no calls this evening.

"(BEN) meaning Mr. LERNER and I are going to a meeting I want Mr. K out by the time we get back. We will place an ad for more (?) help tomorrow, (?) come to the front office in the morning.

"3. BEN and I will talk to you there we must go now.

"Now due to time I must cut short the story of how Mrs. LERNER died before morning. I told BOBY KENEDY this story once and the F.B.I. more than once.

"After the funeral I went home to Louisville, Ky., and set out to inform (?) the world of what was taking place down here in South Florida.

"Doctor FERRY (?) was ready to back me up and I was on my way to a meeting with him when he was gunned down.

"I can not prove that people from Miami were behind Doctor FERRY's death, but I say this that DICK GERSTEIN has been playing around with some of the people who I suspect in the death of the

"4. of Mrs. LERNER and the Judge and his wife.

"he is a good look alike for HENRY ANNERSON (?).

"And I recall that the killer first left the gun, and later starting lions (?) (illegible) seen turned

"around and left his hat. later in fligh droped a jacket. I just wounder how they would look on DICK GERSTEIN.

" I still be that ANNERSON (?) was framed (?) and that the same patter fit the J. F. K. slaying.

"I know that the president was pushing Miami officalls around a little to much to suit them. I believe we were (?) get clost to something. I had been pushing (?) the president and his brother BOBY pretty hard and have good reason to believe that they were carrying through on some of the tips I gave them and that migh accout for DICK presence with some of the people I suspect. Mr. KENNEDY may have put him on to them.

"never the less I don't intent to take any chances on DICK or TOM KELLEY.

Prestley J. Walton
/s/ "PRESTLEY J. WALTON
3207 S.W. 15 Ave.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida"

A summary of the tape enclosed with this letter is as follows:

The tape begins by WALTON giving his name as PRESTLEY J. WALTON, 3207 S.W. 15 Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, the date as 2/29/64, and is addressed to President JOHNSON. In the tape, WALTON says:

Regarding the threats to the life of the President on his visit to Miami, Florida, on 2/28/64, he does not want to shake him or be abusive, but has to make the points for his protection as he would like to have been able to do for the late President KENNEDY. He wants to give some cold facts on this matter leading to the assassination of President KENNEDY. The people who were responsible for this are friends of President JOHNSON, as well as his. "On the surface," he, WALTON, is a "crank and a crackpot," running around living in every neighborhood and environment that would not be considered a decent place for a reputable citizen to live. He lives in poverty and does not make enough to pay income taxes, but can turn up three million very quickly, probably quicker than the President can, and the money will be three million honest dollars.

WFO

He goes back to 1956, right after former President EISENHOWER won the election, as the starting point and wants to tell about some people who he (presumably the President) will scream about and defend, but they are the people who are making threats against him. (The "him" referred to is not definitely clear). This can be checked with Senator JOHN COOPER and began with the murder of Judge CHANNELSWORTH (phonetic) and his wife. WALTON claims to have been an eye witness to the death of a Mrs. BEN LENEER (phonetic) and knows why she died. WALTON was in the employment of the Fairchild Funeral Home and took Mr. LENEER's place when he left to go into business for himself. He accuses the people who work with President JOHNSON as being murderers, but admits he cannot prove it, and he is sure that they were the same people who killed President KENNEDY. WALTON says they will kill him because "he has seen them kill." He names BEN TAYLOR, the City Auditor in Miami, and a man by the name of BILL CRAIGCRAFT, or HUTCHCRAFT, a State Auditor, and indicates that the latter probably works for President JOHNSON.

WALTON then goes back to relate items concerning BEN TAYLOR on the missing persons list and states that while the police were looking for him, TAYLOR was at BEN LENEER's funeral home. WALTON continues with disjointed items concerning a tape recorder and other equipment slipped into the funeral home and the fact that his wife was a fingerprint expert and photographer for Cuba.

He then goes back to mention the CHANNELSWORTH case and states the reason for their deaths was the checking of the books by BEN TAYLOR and a Federal or State Auditor.

He mentions a suspicious white Cadillac which he was told was to be given to President EISENHOWER when he came to Miami. Since President EISENHOWER refused to use the car, Mr. LENEER took over the car.

WALTON then relates a disjointed series of items concerning someone coming into the dormitory where he slept at the funeral home, whom he subsequently identified as BEN TAYLOR. He accused TAYLOR of sleeping in a casket in the display room. He then gives a disjointed account of how former President JOHN F. KENNEDY comes into the case as a result of Mr. and Mrs. LENEER's going to a mass meeting, not

WFO

further identified. He said he told this story to "BOBBY KENNEDY" and told him the man to look out for in Miami was a State Attorney, RICHARD GERSTEIN, and WALTON is going to link him to the assassination of a Dr. TERRY in Louisville, Kentucky, and knows he is linked with the CHANNELSWORTH case, the TAYLOR case, the death of former President KENNEDY and threats against President JOHNSON.

He then goes on to describe the mass meeting attended by Mr. and Mrs. LENKER as being some kind of kangaroo court which placed the death sentence on her. He will not go into this matter, but Mr. COOPER or "BOBBY KENNEDY" can tell the President how she died.

The second letter reads as follows:

"Mr.PRESTLEY J. WALTON
3207 S.W. 15 Ave, Fortlauderdale,Florida

"May 9, 1964

"The Honorable Chief Justice Of
The United States Supreme Court
EARL WARREN

"Mr. Chief Justice:

"Two local F.B.I. Men were out to talk to me concerning some printing that I am haveing done at a printing shop down town fort laudordale.

"They were concerned mostly about me useing Mr. HOOVERs and BOBY KENNEDYs Names.

"I assured them that I am not Just sounding off And I had informed you about a year ago that I had some cases for you.

"To Put Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH in the cloar of any thing I do or say in this election year, I want it understood That I am backing her but she is in no way responsible, for any thing I do or say.

"I keep Her informed on where I stand on political issues in about the same manor that I keep in touch with You and the news editors.

WFO

"I dont contend that every thing said in this tape recording is correct but it is clost enought to tell the necessary story.

"Sincerely Yours, PRESTLEY J. WALTON"

In the tape enclosed with the above letter, WALTON gives the same address and begins with no introductory remarks, but it appears the tape is directed to an unknown Senator. WALTON states:

He was visited this week by two FBI agents with regard to a petition for Mr. HOOVER's resignation and in that connection, he desired to discuss the Wilmore, Kentucky, bank robbery, which happened about five years ago. This is not the first case he had reason to investigate J. EDGAR HOOVER about. The investigation of the FBI began immediately after "Mr. LONG" was kidnapped and run into Texas to be held in a mental institution without legal recourse. Checks and balances are needed between the CIA and the FBI. There are lots of good criminology students available and they have to remove Mr. HOOVER to modify the system. Mr. HOOVER did not use road blocks in the Wilmore bank robbery and they should have been used. The State airplane was not used and he, WALTON, was not notified that a bank robbery occurred. The robbers were finally caught by two Quaker preachers and because Mr. HOOVER did not charge the robbers with the bank robbery offense, he, WALTON, is ashamed of his home town.

He gives disjointed accounts about his displeasure about the issuance of license plates in Tallahassee, Florida, and ties this in with the fact that there is no office of narcotics agents in Louisville, Kentucky, which is the direct fault of Mr. HOOVER. He then mentions a court case being prepared to get Mr. HOOVER's resignation, which will be handled by men trained in criminology and law. This is also mentioned along with the fact that there is a good jail in Fayette County, but they do not want to pay for federal prisoners to be kept there. "They" are not further identified.

WALTON then maligns Attorney General KENNEDY for having spent four years trying to get JIMMY HOFFA and finally winning a jury tampering case and not realizing he won it. He says he would have liked to have seen KENNEDY make the grade as an attorney, since he likes the KENNEDY boys, and had promised the late JOHN F. KENNEDY that he would make an attorney out of BOBBY KENNEDY, but he can see no hope for him now.

WALTON said that if there is to be any progress in law enforcement, we will have to remove Mr. HOOVER from office. "We have people trained to fill each man's position in the FBI, including Mr. HOOVER's." More action is needed in the FBI and the organization has to be "remodified."

WALTON states that President JOHNSON has some religious conflicts and he has mentioned this to JOHNSON. He then says if "we are elected, I won't be President, but I'll be in the Attorney General's office next year and you might just as well face the fact."

He closes by asking the Senator to whom he addressed the tape to take it to Mr. JOHNSON and then to Chief Justice WARREN with a request to "let's get this resignation for HOOVER started."

From the contents of the letters and the tapes submitted by WALTON, it appears obvious that he is suffering a definite mental problem. WFO's indices contain no info concerning WALTON; therefore, no recommendations concerning action against him can be made.

After reviewing this information, MM should make suitable recommendations concerning WALTON.

FBI WASH DC

FBI BALTO

1110 AM EDST URGENT 5-29-64 TRC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM BALTIMORE (100-23271)

WILLIAM TUMNEY; THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT.

ON INSTANT DATE CHARLES A. DOLLINGER THREE ZERO TWO EAST JAY STREET, NEWTON, N.C. TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT HE IS CURRENTLY STAYING AT THE HOLIDAY INN MOTEL, REISTERSTOWN RD. BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD. DOLLINGER SAYS LAST EVENING HE ENGAGED IN CONVERSATION WITH WILLIAM TUMNEY WHO RESIDES EITHER ON HENRY ALDEN ROAD OR CHURCH LANE, BALTIMORE AND IS POSSIBLY IN CONTRACTING BUSINESS. CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE AT SPAULDING BAR ON REISTERSTOWN RD. AND IN ARGUMENT THAT INVOLVED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TUMNEY SAID PRESIDENT KENNEDY SHOULD HAVE BEEN SHOT. DOLLINGER SAYS HE TOLD TUMNEY NO ONE COULD SHOOT A MAN, PARTICULARILY A PRESIDENT. TUMNEY SAID HE COULD AND WOULD SHOOT A PRESIDENT AND COULD AND WOULD SHOOT PRESIDENT JOHNSON, IF NECESSARY. DOLLINGER COULD NOT EXPLAIN HOW HE HAD OBTAINED ADDRESSES OF TUMNEY BUT SAID TUMNEY GAVE HIM HIS NAME.

SECRET SERVICE AGENT WILLIAM HOLMES NOTIFIED OF ABOVE AT TEN A.M. INSTANT DATE.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

VA RJL

FBI WASH DC

58 JUN 3 1964

62-109060 -

NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 5 1964

JUN 5 1964

cc - Kelley

62-109071 - 250

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6/1/64

AIRTEL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23271)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM TUMNEY
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT

Re BA tel to BU, dated 5/29/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to the above captioned matter.

On May 29, 1964, Agent WILLIAM HOLMES, Secret Service, Baltimore, was notified of the above at approximately 10:00 a.m. Two copies of letterhead memorandum furnished Secret Service locally.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Baltimore

MEG:ers
(4)

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

162-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

For Director

58 JUN 9 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

June 1, 1964

WILLIAM TUMNEY
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT

On May 29, 1964, CHARLES A. DOLLINGER, 302 E. Jay St., Newton, North Carolina, telephonically advised the Baltimore Office of the FBI that he is currently staying at Holiday Inn, Reisterstown Road, Baltimore County, Maryland. DOLLINGER informed that on the evening of May 28, 1964, he engaged in conversation with WILLIAM TUMNEY who resides either on Henry Alden Rd. or Church Lane, Baltimore, Maryland, and is possibly in the contracting business. The conversation took place at Spaulding Bar on Reisterstown Road and in argument that involved the assassination of President KENNEDY, TUMNEY said President KENNEDY should have been shot. DOLLINGER stated he told TUMNEY no one could shoot a man, particularly a President. TUMNEY said he could and would shoot a President and could and would shoot President JOHNSON, if necessary.

DOLLINGER could not explain how he had obtained addresses of TUMNEY but said TUMNEY gave him his name.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

QBFBI WASH DC

JUN 1 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

10-29 AM CST URGENT 6-1-64 WD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTN FBI LABORATORY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST, ENCLOSING COPY OF REQUEST FROM PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, DATED MAY TWENTY, SIXTYFOUR, IN CONNECTION WITH ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN A. WALKER.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED INFORMATION RE POSSESSION OF BULLET FOUND AT WALKER'S RESIDENCE FROM TIME OF RECOVERY UNTIL IT CAME INTO POSSESSION OF COMMISSION. BULLET OBTAINED FROM DALLAS PD, DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE, BY SA BARDWELL D. ODUM AND FORWARDED TO FBI LAB SAME DATE. BY LETTER DECEMBER NINE, SIXTYTHREE, IN BUFILE SIXTY-TWO DASH ONE ZERO NINE ZERO SIX ZERO, FBI LAB ADVISED BULLET (Q ONE EIGHT EIGHT) BEING RETAINED TEMPORARLY BY LAB. BULLET IS ITEM NUMBER C ONE FOUR EIGHT.

FBI LAB REQUESTED TO ADVISE DALLAS DISPOSITION OF BULLET FROM TIME IT RECEIVED AT LAB. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE DATE BULLET TURNED OVER TO COMMISSION.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

SULLIVAN

Rec'd 2:26 6/1/64 Hrs

62-109060-

CALLED:

By

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
6/1/64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE 62-109060-

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

REURTEL JUNE ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

WALTER BULLET, ITEM C ONE FOUR EIGHT, RECEIVED IN LABORATORY DECEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, FROM YOUR OFFICE BY LETTER DATED DECEMBER TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. BULLET DELIVERED TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION MARKED TWENTYONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR. BULLET RETURNED LABORATORY BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MAY ONE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, AND IS PRESENTLY RETAINED IN LABORATORY.

CC:DSM (4)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI
JUN 1 1964
TELETYPE UNIT

6 4 JUN 5 1964

6-1-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Miami (89-35)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re WFOlet to the Bureau 5-15-64, captioned "Presley J. Walton, Information Concerning."

Miami is instructed to prepare a letterhead memorandum incorporating the information furnished to you by WFO in referenced letter. Your memorandum should be suitable for dissemination to both the President's Commission and Secret Service. Include in your memorandum any additional pertinent information contained in your files concerning Walton and any additional data from reliable sources which would reveal Walton's mental instability.

Insure that your memorandum is correct to preclude any revisions or corrections at the Bureau and furnish Dallas appropriate inserts.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a letterhead memorandum captioned "Cuban Activities in the United States, Internal Security - CU" prepared by the Louisville Division which appears to relate to Walton. Bureau files reveal a letter by Presley J. Walton, who may be identical to the above individual, dated July 1, 1959, addressed to "The Honorable Earl K. Long, Governor of State of Louisiana" which is critical and nonsensical. (109-480-1708) (62-105614)

MAILED 30
JUN 1 1964
FBI

62-109060-3173

Enclosure
1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure
1 - WFO Enclosure
1 - 62-105614

KMR:las (7)

NOTE: On 5-14-64, Mr. Edward Schade, Deputy Clerk, U. S. Supreme Court, furnished WFO a handwritten letter from Walton, a magnetic recording tape, a letter dated 5-9-64, addressed

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-3173

to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and an additional magnetic tape. Schade requested the Bureau review this material and that it be returned to him. He did not desire a transcript of the tapes but wanted the Bureau to be aware of what was in them. The tapes were reviewed, one of which furnished the date of 2-29-64 and is addressed to President Johnson. His letters and a tape appear to be those prepared by an individual who is mentally unstable and makes several references to former President Kennedy and other individuals.

FBI

Date: 6/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReDuairtel to Dallas 5/25/64 enclosing letter from President's Commission dated 5/20/64 requesting additional investigation in connection with attempted assassination of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER.

It is noted on page 4 of Commission's letter request No. 3 states "Forward to Mr. WESLEY J. LIEBELER," etc.

Bureau is requested to forward these items to the Commission as they are not in the possession of the Dallas Office.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RHB:vm
(5)

62-109060

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

29 JUN 5 - 1964

6/2/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10421)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.;
IS-R-CUBA

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Rourtel 5/27/64, requesting original exhibits or photographs be forwarded to Dallas to assist in tracing of evidence.

There is being forwarded to Dallas, under separate cover by registered airmail, the original exhibits identified as Items C1, C6 through C8, C10 through C13, C38, C40, C47 through C59, C137, C138, C148 and C251 through C253.

In addition, photographs (front and back) of B1(1) through B1(12), D206 and D207, photographs of the back of a part of D6 and a Xerox copy (front and back) of D28 are being transmitted with the original evidence items.

It should be noted that D71, referred to in referenced teletype, is not an original evidence item but is a photograph of the D207 photograph originally in Oswald's wallet. The items comprising D43, 156, 157 and 159 do not bear identifying data on the back side. D6, referred to in your teletype as being identical to K41, actually consists of K14, K15, K16 and K17 whereas K41 is D11. K14 has no identifying information on the back side. Photographs of the back side of K15, K16 and K17 are being included with the evidence items as set out above under D6.

Return original evidence items to the Laboratory.

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen "
1 - Mr. Sullivan "
1 - Mr. Malley "
1 - Mr. Lenihan "
1 - Mr. Rogge "
(1) - Buffalo (62-109060)

RAF:sh
(12)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

JUN 9 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1-347

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Belmont

DATE: 6/5/64

FROM: A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT John F Kennedy

Today while discussing other matters with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, Mr. Rankin advised that the Chief Justice has indicated he would like to go to Dallas Sunday, June7, 1964, and make a personal inspection of the various sites in Dallas relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Rankin indicated he would accompany the Chief Justice and that Congressman Ford would possibly be in the Dallas area making a speech over the week end and might join the Chief Justice in Dallas. Mr. Rankin did not know at the time he talked to Malley whether Congressman Boggs would or would not make this trip. He stated that Secret Service was making the necessary arrangements for this trip and that it was planned that the group would leave on a military plane, probably at 6:00 a.m. Sunday morning and make the inspection as rapidly as possible and return to Washington the same day. Mr. Rankin asked Malley whether or not he would like to make this trip.

Mr. Rankin was advised that if the Commission desired Malley to accompany the group that he was ready and available to go at any time. Mr. Rankin stated that it was up to Malley whether he wanted to go. Malley repeated that he was most desirous of cooperating with the Commission fully and it was not a question of whether he desired to go but whether the Commission wanted him to go. At this time Mr. Rankin stated that he saw no real necessity for Malley making this trip inasmuch as it was to be merely an inspection so that the Chief Justice could familiarize himself with the surroundings in Dallas.

Mr. Rankin was again advised that Malley was completely agreeable to making the trip if the Commission desired it and he would be available on short notice if it was desired that he go to Dallas. Mr. Rankin was advised that if any situation of any kind came up where the assistance of the FBI in Dallas was desired, he should feel free to get in touch with the SAC, Mr. Shanklin. Mr. Rankin stated he appreciated this but could not foresee at this time any reason to call for assistance from our Dallas Office.

62-109060

ACTION: In view of Mr. Rankin's comment that he saw no reason for Malley to make this trip, Malley will not go to Dallas on Sunday unless a request is received.

Dallas has been advised of the proposed trip and the possibility that the Commission staff may contact them on Sunday.

JRM:mga (4)

64 JUN 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 Sec 1

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 28, 1964, and my letter of May 28, 1964, concerning Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee Irving Sport Shop, and the repair tag bearing the name "Oswald."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated May 25, 1964, Little Rock, Arkansas. This memorandum reveals the results of interviews with Lt. James Randolph Oswald and Michael David Oswald both of whom are assigned to the Blytheville, Arkansas, Air Force Base.

With the submission of this memorandum your request of April 28, 1964, is completed.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
1 - R. E. Lenihan
KMR:las (9)

62 109060-
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 3 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: By letter dated April 28, 1964, the President's Commission furnished a four-page request concerning the repair tag marked "Oswald" obtained from the Irving Sport Shop prepared by Dial D. Ryder. The Commission wanted certain facts clarified such as was our Agent actually present when the tag was found, circumstances under which Ryder became

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

64 JUN 5 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-3445

aware of the tags existence. The Commission desired to know how, when and where the story concerning the repair tag first came to the attention of the press as the Commission is attempting to make a determination concerning the veracity of Mr. Dial D. Ryder, employee, and Mr. Charles Woodrow Greener, owner of the Irving Sport Shop. Inquiry was also to include whether all individuals with a surname of Oswald have been contacted to determine if any of those persons had repair work done at the Irving Sport Shop. Little Rock completed their interviews with two additional individuals by the name of Oswald, one of whom was determined to be a second cousin of Lee Harvey Oswald. This information is also incorporated in a report which is being handled by Division 5 and will be furnished to the President's Commission.

Mrs. Edith Whitworth claimed Oswald and his wife had visited her store allegedly looking for a gun part, subsequently she directed Oswald to the gun shop located east of her store. However, Marina Oswald does not recall ever visiting this store in early November. It is noted Michael David Oswald was not in Dallas during time alleged gun repair was made.

Confidential

June 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 1, 1964, concerning a letter received by this Bureau from Mrs. Lucille Labonte of Sudbury, Ontario, Canada.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated May 26, 1964, setting out the results of an interview with Mrs. Labonte on May 14, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries in this particular matter.

62-109060
62-109090 (Pres. Comm.)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosures) (3)
1 - Foreign Liaison Section
1 - R. E. Lenihan
RDR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: SAC, Dallas

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

[redacted]

Confidential

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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56 JUN 4 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

BY COURIER SVC
50 JUN 2
COMM-FBI

62-109090-3174

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY I
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

JUN 3 1964

NOTE:

Confidential

Labonte by letter received 4-29-64, wrote to the Director and alleged that on the morning of 11-22-63, she was told President Kennedy was to be shot. The Bureau by letter 6-1-64, advised the Commission of the receipt of this letter and the fact that this matter was being run out. H

[redacted]

Confidential

REC-17 62-109060-3175

May 28, 1964

Mr. Eli L. Chamberlain
19 Everett Avenue
Norwood, Massachusetts 02062

Dear Mr. Chamberlain:

Your letter of May 25th, with enclosure, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of the foregoing, I trust you will understand why I cannot comment as you suggested. I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files concerning the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some material which I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
"Faith in God--Our Answer To Communism"
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Community Lecture Series is not identifiable in Bufiles. Dr. Revilo Pendleton Oliver is described as a University of Illinois Professor who is anti-Semitic and a right wing extremist. He has come to the attention of this Bureau in the past but has never been investigated. His enclosed publication is anti-communist in tenor.

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JUN 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ELI L. CHAMBERLAIN
19 EVERETT AVENUE
NORWOOD, MASSACHUSETTS 02062

May 25, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

If it is in order, I would appreciate your advise as to the authenticity of the statements and data contained in the enclosed pamphlet apparently written by Dr Revilo Oliver

Yours truly,

Eli L. Chamberlain

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-117

62-109060-3175

6-5

17 MAY-26 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

C28

TRUE COPY

Eli L. Chamberlain
19 Everett Avenue
Norwood, Massachusetts
02062
May 25, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

If it is in order, I would appreciate your advise as to the authenticity of the statements and data contained in the enclosed pamphlet apparently written by Dr Revilo Oliver.

Yours truly,

Eli L. Chamberlain

5-27-64
mw
5-27-64
DFC/mw



DR. REVILO PENDLETON OLIVER

Dr. Revilo Pendleton Oliver is Professor of the Classics at the University of Illinois, rbana, Illinois. He was born in Texas, went to high school in Illinois and Calif- rnia, was an undergraduate in Pomona College (Claremont, California), and ob- ained the degree of Ph. D. at Illinois under the late great Professor William Abbott ldfather. For many years he has taught, almost entirely, graduate students in lassical Philology, and for a number of those years he also gave graduate courses n Spanish and Italian.

He has traveled widely. After World War II he was awarded a Guggenheim Post- ervice Fellowship. In 1953-54, he spent a year in Italy on a Fulbright Research ellowship exploring Renaissance manuscripts in the famous Italian libraries.

He is a scholar of international reputation. He has published scholarly articles in our languages in twelve learned periodicals of the United States and Europe. His irst book was an annotated translation from the Sanskrit, "Mrechakatika" ("The ittle Clay Cart") published by the University of Illinois in 1938. He is a member f fourteen learned societies in the United States and Europe, and has been an of- icer in several of these.

During World War II, he was Director of Research in a secret agency of the War Department, and was cited for outstanding service to his country. In this position his attention was first called to the magnitude of Communist penetration in this country, and the information which he then acquired has enabled him to follow the progress of the Communist conquest of the world abroad and of the Communist con- spiracy at home. To expose this conspiracy he has written many book reviews and articles in periodicals such as American Opinion (in which he writes the monthly "Review of Reviews"), Modern Age, American Progress, Free Enterprise, Christian Economics, National Review and even Nation's Business in which, as long ago as 1934, he pointed out, in two articles, the dangers and folly of the socialistic agencies of the New Deal.

Professor Oliver is one of the very few college professors who are speaking publicly against Communism. He has made numerous appearances before patriotic groups, service clubs, forums, and on radio and television.

Professor Oliver's speeches and articles on Communism are his contribution as a loyal American to the preservation of his country. This is a burden voluntarily assumed as a private citizen, and has, of course, no connection with his profession- al work in teaching and scholarly research in the field of Classical Philology at the University of Illinois.

His most recent article is:

"MARXMANSHIP IN DALLAS"



COMMUNITY LECTURE SERIES
MT. ZION, ILLINOIS

Dear Sirs:

I want to read Dr. Oliver's article, "Marxmanship in Dallas", which has made national headlines recently. Please send the February, 1964, issue of the magazine, AMERICAN OPINION, containing the article - Part I.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

I enclose $1.00 in cash, check or money order.

(Enclose an additional $1.00 for the March issue containing Part II of the article.)

In addition, please send a copy of this bulletin to the following persons: (Enclose 10¢ for each address.)

NAME..... NAME..... NAME.....

ADDRESS..... ADDRESS..... ADDRESS.....

....

PUBLIC STATEMENT BY: Dale E. Scholz, M.D. Parkside Gardens Mount Zion, Illinois

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND THE COMMUNITY LECTURE SERIES

"I fully support the beliefs and the principles of the John Birch Society as set forth in the Congressional record*. Further, I am proud to be a member, and also, I consider it an honor to be a part of this fine organization.

"My reason for bringing this to your attention at this time is to make emphatically clear that the Community Lecture Series has not been a John Birch Society endeavor anymore than my membership in the Lions Club would indicate that the Lions Club program or programs were in any way connected with the John Birch Society.

"I would be the first to agree that you would not be able to get a finer group of people for sponsors than the John Birch Society. However, that has not been the case. I sincerely hope that the many persons who are not members of the Society will see fit to continue with their help as well as their presence at the lectures".

* The beliefs and principles of the John Birch Society, Congressional Record, proceedings and debates of the 87th Congress, second session, Extension of remarks by the Hon. John H. Rousselot of California in the House of Representatives, Tuesday, June 12, 1962.

Since writing the above I have had many requests for information about the John Birch Society. If you would like to receive information on this subject, complete the address space below. Send a stamped envelope (large size) addressed to yourself and enclose 25¢ (coin or stamps) to cover cost of educational material. Mail to Community Lecture Series, Mt. Zion, Illinois.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

eries of articles published from 2 March to 5 March 1954. Lieutenant olonel Golieniewski, although, of course, he knew only a part of the Communist peration, was able to identify nineteen of his fellow officers in the Soviet Sec- t Police who now hold high positions in our State Department and in our Cen- al Intelligence Agency. Golieniewski did not, of course, know what the Cen- al Intelligence Agency does with the billions of dollars of your money that it given each year, but he did know what happened to one little nest egg of 1,200,000 which was sent to the C.I.A.'s office in Vienna, Austria. One-third was given directly to the Soviet Secret Police, one-third was given to the Communist Party in Italy, and one-third was sent back to the United States to finance the American Communist Party.

Do you wonder why you are losing your country?

Ladies and gentlemen, I have done, and I shall continue to do, my duty as an American citizen. The question is what you Americans will do for yourselves. I can only warn you that your time is running out. The question before you is whether you and your children will regret that they were born.

Reed P. Olivier



from the back of that building. There is other evidence that has not yet printed. I am informed by a very reliable source that evidence which has given to the F.B.I. but which I have been asked not to disclose, proves an ciation between Oswald, Rubenstein, and a mysterious and wealthy immi- t who operates under an alias in a part of the nation that is far distant from as. I am informed by another reliable source that absolutely incontrovert- evidence of close association between Oswald and Rubenstein OUTSIDE the ed States is now available, and will be disclosed at the proper time. Please that the two last items I have told you are part of what has been told me by ces which I believe to be entirely reliable, but which I cannot personally antee, because I obviously was not there myself. I have indicated to you idly the necessary qualifications of those statements, and I ask you to re- nber this if some "Liberal" liepaper accuses me tomorrow of having made ubstantiated allegations."

the meantime, who is the Jack Rubenstein who executed Oswald before he talk? He is, of course, the Jack Rubenstein who operated night-clubs and, ding to rumor less legitimate businesses in Dallas under the alias of Jack

. He is admittedly the Jack Rubenstein who has a record as a petty hoodlum hicago. He is admittedly the Jack Ruberstein who, like Oswald, must have close connection with Fidel Castro, since he paid a clandestine visit to na in December, 1962, and January, 1963, where he was the guest of one mon Praskin, a long-time supporter and intimate of Castro who for many before the latter came to power operated a "novelty" shop and tourist-trap he Prado in Havana across from the Seville Hotel, and who still holds forth he same location as a cover for his other activities. That, by the way, was Rubenstein's first visit to the Communist base in Cuba; according to the as Morning News, he is known to have visited Castro-land in 1959, about months after the Soviet annexed Cuba.

, beyond all that, is the Jack Rubenstein in Dallas the Jack Rubenstein who a known Communist agent thirty years ago? More specifically is he the Rubenstein who, as a young man, was on the Executive Board of the Young munist League when that gang was most active in recruiting dolts and young inals on college campuses throughout the country?

t is a point that it should be easy to determine. I do not pretend, ladies gentlemen, to be an expert on the detailed workings of the Communist piracy in the United States, and I certainly do not have the elaborate files the real experts whom I know have been accumulating for the past forty . But when I was asked for suggestions by a quasi-official source not long the murder, I was able to name, on the basis of my little acquaintance the records, two living witnesses who could make a personal identification. ded that one of those witnesses was a notorious Communist-fronter, who d certainly commit perjury if he thought that he could get away with it, that the other was a man of whom I had some personal knowledge and who, s sure, would tell the truth. So far as is publicly known, the witnesses n I suggested have not been consulted. There is another obvious way of ng at the truth: if the Jack Rubenstein of the Young Communist League is the Jack Ruberstein in Dallas, he is either still active in Conspiratorial es in the United States or has fled to escape interrogation or is dead. In event, it should be possible either to locate him without much effort or to

was reported on the radio that a Secret Service man had been slain. After nothing more was heard of that story. In Dallas it was rumored, however, that the body of a Secret Service man had been found in the Texas Book Depository hidden behind book cartons near the place where Oswald had hidden his rifle. It further reported that responsible persons had seen the body carried from the Depository, and that it was taken to the Parkland Hospital, where the Secret Service man was pronounced dead on arrival. That story did not appear in the press, and has been printed, so far as I know, only in a newsletter whose general accuracy I cannot definitely evaluate.

The story is widely known and believed in Dallas, but I have not been able to obtain conclusive confirmation. The nearest that I could come to that was to locate a very responsible citizen who says that he was told by a member of the staff at the Book Depository that that man had seen with his own eyes the body of a Secret Service agent as it was removed from the building. This man further reports, however, that two days later his informant came to him in a state of great perturbation, asked him to say nothing about the story, and said that if he were questioned, he would deny having said anything of the sort. The man was obviously frightened, and returned on three subsequent occasions to insist that his name be kept out of the affair.

Now obviously that story cannot be accepted as a fact from which one can reason to definite conclusions. At most, it suggests the imperative need for a legitimate inquiry into the facts surrounding the death of the President. We Americans have a right to know, and if we are fit to live as free men, we shall not accept Earl Warren's grinning statement to the press, made after the publication of my article, that he was going to see to it that people of our generation never learned all the facts.

We need to know, and we need to know NOW, because this is a matter that vitally affects our national security--vitally affects your chances and mine of being alive a few years from now. As I have indicated in my article, the only deduction that can reasonably be drawn from the known facts is that the Communist agent, Oswald, carried out the assassination, as Congressman Dies has said, on orders from his superiors in the Conspiracy, and that he must have had the cooperation of highly placed confederates. The frantic efforts to cover up the facts merely serve to confirm our deductions.

Ladies and gentlemen, the International Communist Conspiracy's assassination of Kennedy is but one of the thousands of data that the vermin are desperately trying to cover up until they can take the United States beyond the point of no return and gain, through the pending "Civil Rights" legislation and many similar forms of subversion such powers over you that resistance will be hopeless, when you at last see the dreadful truth.

Here is but one of a thousand recent events that I could mention. I pick this one because you may find it suggestive and because you will never have heard of it, unless you read one of the very few newspapers in the country that had the courage to print the story. Two years ago, Lieutenant Colonel Goleniewski of the Soviet Secret Police, an officer so important in that organization that he had his own airplane, defected and escaped to the West. Since that time, he has vainly sought an opportunity to tell his story to a Congressional committee, but was prevented by our Central Intelligence Agency from doing so. At last, thanks to Congressman Feighan of Ohio, he had an opportunity to tell informally part of what he knew, and this was reported in the New York Journal-American in a

ail--which made the assassination possible. And that suggests to me the on--not the certainty, mind you, but the suspicion--that the detour was d for Oswald's convenience. What does it suggest to you?

ll events, Oswald must have had some assurance that the procession was o follow--or would be made to follow--that route, and he must have had surance at least thirty-eight days before the assassination--in other words, fore Kennedy himself knew that he was going to be in Dallas at all. number of persons who could have given Oswald that assurance must be They must be persons in a very high position either in the White House ibly in Dallas.

ously, if it were ascertained who insisted that that odd route be followed, mon would have to provide some explanation. But the question has not been asked. We are supposed not even to wonder about it. If we even e known facts, we will be spat at and told that we American swine have t to think about such things.

e is another detail: As we all know, after the assassination Oswald e Book Depository undetected, went home, changed clothes, and then out for an unknown destination. On the way, he was for some reason by a courageous and loyal policeman, Officer Tippit whom Oswald moment of blind panic, shot to death. Officer Tippit, of whose back- I have learned a great deal, was a young man not unlike most of the ers of police forces throughout the country--the men to whom you citizens give a thought, although they, usually underpaid, are the men who will you, with their lives, if necessary, from the lawlessness and violence he International Communist Conspiracy is constantly striving to incite, on or other pretexts. Officer Tippet is dead, so we shall never know precisely nstinct or surmise led him, while he was driving along in his automobile, the disguised Oswald, who happened to be passing on the sidewalk, for ning. Whatever his reason, we know that he was right. In all this sorry s, Officer Tippit is one real hero. He did give his life in the perform- of his duty. And I ask you to remember him--with a prayer, if such be clination and faith.

a Dallas paper and the Councilor, so far as I know, published a map of ute along which Oswald was walking when he was stopped by Officer . Oswald was walking the few blocks from the room that he had hired an alias directly toward the apartment of Jakob Rubenstein, alias Ruby, ater killed him. And Rubenstein's apartment is the only reasonable ob- that lay along that path. That path would not have led Oswald to a bus , railroad terminal, car rental agency, airport limousine service, or any objective that might reasonably be sought by a man intending to escape own. If Oswald was not headed for Rubenstein's apartment, then he was strolling along the streets of Dallas to enjoy the afternoon breeze. If Does that seem likely to you?

e are many evidences of a close association between Oswald and Ruben- Some of these appeared in the press in Dallas and possibly in a few news- outside that city. A professional entertainer, Bill Crowe, who said that a mnemonic expert whose business was to remember faces, stated posi- that he had seen Oswald in Rubenstein's honky-tonk night club in Dallas

ascertain what has become of him. The F.B.I. has probably done that, but, as you know, the Warren Commission to Conceal Communist Crimes has forbidden publication of the F.B.I.'s report. So we still have no positive information--and Warren undoubtedly is determined to see to it that we never get any.

All that we can do, therefore, at the present time is reason from the record, as does former Congressman Dies in his article in the March issue of American Opinion, to which I refer you for details. I think that you have a right to know, but I warn you that if you ask such inconvenient questions, you will be spat on by experts.

I am in touch with very responsible friends and observers in Dallas, and I am assured that the city is seething with rumors and indignation as the local Communist network and their stooges try frantically to cover up inconvenient facts. I am going to mention two reports, telling you the extent and nature of my information and specifically warning you that I have not been able to verify either story from independent sources for which I can vouch.

Here is a very curious sequence of events reported to me from Dallas and also mentioned, in substantially the same terms, in a newspaper column by Bob Considine which, I understand, was published in some newspapers on 23 February, 1964.

As we all know, after Oswald murdered Officer Tippit, he ran through a parking lot and a back alley. The first indication of the route that he had taken reached the Dallas police from a garage and car lot about a block from the murder. A young mechanic in that garage named Warren Reynolds, twenty-eight years old, told his acquaintances that it was he who had seen the suspicious character dodging among the cars and that it was he who first put the Dallas police on Oswald's trail. Early in February, when young Reynolds was working alone in the garage late at night on a rush job, a gunman shot him through the head. The gunman was seen running away and a description of him was obtained. The police picked up a known Communist agitator who answered the description, but released him when a woman provided him with an alibi. The woman who provided the alibi was--note this--a strip-tease performer in Jack Rubenstein's honky-tonk night club. Some weeks later she again came to the notice of the police when she was drunk and disorderly and engaged in a public brawl. She was accordingly put in a cell for the night and was to be questioned the next morning when she had sobered up. The next morning she was found hanged in her cell. I have said "the next morning," because that is what my source in Dallas told me. Mr. Considine in his column implied that the girl spent several days in her cell before her death. I am not sure which is right.

Now here is a story that I did not mention in my article because I had not been able to obtain verification that I could regard as certain:

The methods of the Secret Service that protects the President are well known. The agents of that organization try to check every manhole in the streets and every window in every building along the route of a Presidential procession, and they try to make that check just before the procession passes. That, of course, is an enormous job, and the Secret Service can only do the best that it can with its available staff. The Secret Service surely would not have overlooked so obvi-

refused an invitation to speak after me on a lecture series and to refute, if an, anything that I have said.

w, ladies and gentlemen, if we come to my article in American Opinion, I n find myself in the embarrassing position of seeming to say, "I told you so!" let me remind you that there is nothing in the article for which I can take onal credit: there are only facts, which anyone could have ascertained, and ctions from those facts, which any reasonable person could have drawn.

he first installment of my article, in the February issue of American Opinion, w two principal conclusions, which, of course, the vermin did their best to eal (with their venomous vomit.) I call your attention to the fact that both ose conclusions, which I drew by deduction from the evidence when I wrote g Christmas, have already been confirmed, the one conclusively, the other vidence of a very high degree of probability.

first dealt with the so-called Warren Commission. The Communist , two days after the assassination, officially demanded the appoint- of Earl Warren as the head of an "Extraordinary Commission"--and I am sure that the Communist Party was well aware of the interesting detail the words "Extraordinary Commission" are an exact English translation of itle first given to the Soviet Secret Police when that gang of professional ers and murderers was organized in 1917 immediately after the capture of by the International Communist Conspiracy. Of course, that is just one e criminal's little jokes. Well, five days later, in response to the Commu- demands--unless, of course, the whole thing had been arranged long in nce--such a commission was appointed, headed by Earl Warren.

equired no penetration at all to see that the function of that unconstitutional llegal commission would be to cover up the crime which the Communists committed in Dallas. But when I wrote in December, I did not anticipate he notorious Earl Warren would fully confirm my conclusions on 4 February, he told the Associated Press and other newsmen that the testimony taken he Commission would not be made public "in your lifetime". The breath- g audacity of that announcement proves that Earl Warren feels for the Ameri- people the same contempt that his friend, Khrushchev, expressed when he, menting on his tour of the United States at the invitation of President Eisen- r, said, when home in his own realm, "The Americans--you spit in their and they think it's dew."

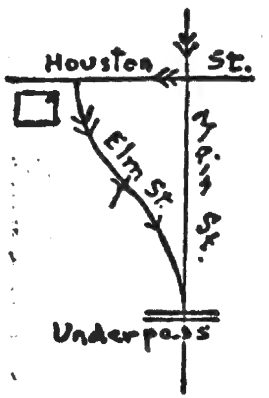
that article, I considered various explanations of the assassination of Presi- Kennedy by the Communist, Oswald, and after weighing the evidence, I e to the conclusion that the most probable explanation was that the assass- on had been carried out on orders from the headquarters of the International mmunist Conspiracy as part of a carefully planned strategy of assault on the rican people.

wrote, of course, in December. I now quote from a syndicated newspaper mn, entitled "Washington Pipeline" by John Henshaw, and published in var- newspapers on or about the third of March.

WASHINGTON, D. C.--The reason behind Chief Justice Earl Warren's lunt statement--after hearing testimony by Mrs. Marina Oswald, wid- w of Lee Harvey Oswald--that important parts of his special commis- ion's findings would not be revealed "in our lifetime," is that evidence ndicates that the assassination of President Kennedy was engineered in Moscow and wittingly or unwittingly financed by U.S. government funds.

ference to many others.

But there is much more than that. Have you noticed the really amazing de- flection of the route that the procession followed? I have used aerial photo- graphs, but the situation is shown with sufficient clarity in the photograph pub- lished in the Dallas Times Herald on 23 November and perhaps in a few other newspapers.



Now observe closely. The pattern of streets approximates a 30-degree-60 de- gree triangle. Here is Main Street--in a big city, Dallas, it is, of course, no longer the main street, but it is an important thoroughfare--one of many that the procession could have followed. It is the street that runs on the right-hand side of this triangle. So far, so good. The obvious thing, surely, is for the procession to continue down Main Street and through the famous underpass that is at the bottom of our triangle, where it is to turn and go to the hall where Ken- nedy was to speak. And that, indeed, is the route shown on the map that was published in the Dallas Morning News on the morning of the President's arrival.

But there is another detail. Over here, at the left upper corner of our triangle, is the Texas Book Depository where Oswald is waiting with his rifle--and, ac- cording to some good evidence, a fellow assassin not yet identified. Had the procession continued down Main Street, the President would have been within rifle range, but for much of the distance he would have been masked by inter- vening structures, and for the intervals where he would not have been so pro- tected, Oswald would have had to hit a target moving rapidly at right-angles to his line of fire. Every man here who has done any hunting, or has fired at distant moving targets, knows what that means. Not even the best marksman with the best telescopic sights can be sure of hitting such a target at long range.

So what happened? The procession, instead of continuing down Main Street, turned to the left on my diagram and went down Houston Street to the corner on which the Book Depository was located. Then it turned and went down Elm, the hypotenuse of the triangle, to get back to Main Street and its original route. The effect of this was to make the President move in a straight line that almost coincided with Oswald's line of ifre as he stood in the window of the Book De- pository. As every hunter well knows, the easiest of all targets to hit is one that is moving away from you along a straight line at a constant speed. In this case, young Oswald scored a bull's eye.

Obviously, it was this peculiar detour around the triangle--one for which there is no apparent reason--unless, perchance, someone wanted Kennedy to see the

program called on the telephone various listeners and asked for their opinion on some questions of the day. During the week that ended March 1, there was a question about the John Birch Society, and the announcer telephoned some listener who was either a member or knew something about it. That man described honestly and fairly the purposes and methods of the John Birch Society, and the announcer permitted that statement to go out over the air. The next day his program was permanently cancelled and the announcer was taken off the air. Whether he will be able to obtain another job, I do not know.

You will now see why concerted puking throughout the country for which my most recent articles in American Opinion afforded a pretext did not in the least astonish me. It was predictable with almost mathematical accuracy, just as it is predictable that it will be renewed with equal fury in the near future, unless the International Communist Conspiracy decided that it would be simpler to murder me, preferably in a faked accident.

Of the techniques employed in this campaign, let me give you one small example. Our national press services have become a little cautious since the Associated Press lied about the conduct of General Walker at the time that Kennedy's goons were terrorizing the citizens of Oxford, Mississippi, and it now faces suits for criminal libel totalling, I understand, $23,000,000. So here is what United Press International reported concerning my article. I read from a despatch printed in the Louisville Courier-Journal on 12 February, but reproduced in newspapers throughout the country, including, no doubt, your local papers.

> "The Oliver article--" (notice they can't even write English)--"the Oliver article said Oswald...was arrested as a suspect in the shooting of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, but was released 'through the personal intervention of Robert F. Kennedy.' The article offered no confirmation of Oswald's arrest in the Walker shooting."

Now here is what I really said on the first page of the first part of my article, "Marxmanship in Dallas":

> "...According to a story that has been neither confirmed nor denied officially at the time that I write, Oswald was arrested as a suspect, but was released through the personal intervention of Robert F. Kennedy, etc...." I even indicate the source for this story as published in THE COUNCILOR for Dec. 20, 1963, Shreveport, Louisiana.

Did you notice the clever distortion? We have some really ingenious rats scuttling about in the sewers of American journalism.

The report, which I quoted with all due notice to my readers that I had not been able to verify it, had not been denied at the time that I wrote, and as matter of fact, it has not yet been denied, except by vague implication. And that implication was put forth in the very despatch from United Press International from which I read a moment ago, which goes on to quote a "Justice Department spokesman"--unidentified in any way--as saying that "the authorities" --unspecified and unidentified, and hence anything from the police in Dallas or the police in New Orleans to the F.B.I. or some clerks in the Justice Depart-

You will notice that Mr. Henshaw speaks positively--there is no "it is said" or "it is rumored" in his column. He evidently feels confident that his sources of information told him accurately what went on in the hearings that Warren is so desperately trying to keep secret from the American people. And I think Mr. Henshaw is right, because I hear substantially the same thing from my own sources, which, I am sure, are quite different from his.

Let us turn now, ladies and gentlemen, to a few details concerning the assassination itself. I shall not repeat the basic facts--which no one has questioned-- that are stated in the opening pages of the sixteen-page first part of my article in the February issue of American Opinion, which, after all, is in print and available to anyone who will take the trouble to read it. I shall therefore first call your attention to one corroborative detail, which I omitted from that article for sheer lack of space. It is, however, a very significant detail, and I believe that, if you will think about it for a moment, it will suffice to suggest why such desperate efforts are being made to prevent an inquiry by responsible and loyal Americans into the facts surrounding the assassination of the late Mr. Kennedy.

As we all know--for it is a matter of public record--the young Communist punk, Oswald, went to Dallas for the specific purpose of assassinating Kennedy. Forty-five days before the assassination, he tried to obtain a job in a printing establishment which overlooked the route that was followed by the presidential procession in Dallas on 22 November. Oswald failed to obtain a position in the printing establishment because the manager made inquiries about him and learned of his notorious Communist record. Accordingly, on 15 October, Oswald, through the intercession of some wealthy patrons who come from the vicinity of New York City, obtained his job in the next best site for the planned assassination of the president, the Texas Book Depository.

Now note the significance of that fact: forty-five days before the assassination, Oswald knew that Kennedy was going to visit Dallas. In other words, he knew that long before Kennedy himself did, if there is any truth whatsoever in the stories that were given to the press from the White House, Kennedy's itinerary, according to the official stories, was in doubt until shortly before the visit. There is an excellent newsletter called Counterattack published by former members of the F.B.I. It costs twenty-four dollars a year, but it is worth it, because you can obtain from it information that never appears in the press. In their issue of 20 December, these former members of the F.B.I. positively reported that only a few days before the assassination Kennedy's itinerary was still so uncertain that a very wealthy leftist in Dallas named Marcus urged that Dallas be omitted from the itinerary, but was overruled by the notorious Adlai Stevenson, who, as you will remember, had a few weeks before provoked an incident in Dallas to create the impression that Dallas was a "right-wing" city.

Now there are only two logical explanations of the fact that the Communist agent chose Dallas for the assassination: either (1) he had, forty-five days in advance, secret information from some source in or close to the White House that Kennedy really would visit Dallas, or (2) he had assurance from such a source that if he succeeded in establishing himself in Dallas, the President would be persuaded to visit that city. Surely those are the only explanations, unless you wish to stretch the long arm of coincidence to the breaking point.

But there is much more than that. Oswald not only knew that Kennedy would visit Dallas; he knew the precise route that Kennedy would follow through the

duty of every American to defend his nation and his liberty to the utmost of his ability, and that duty cannot be evaded by a plea that he is too busy to perform it or that he would prefer to do something else.

Every informed American knows that, as J. Edgar Hoover has repeatedly warned us, "WE ARE AT WAR with the Communists, and the sooner each red-blooded American realizes that, the better." That war is not the less real because it is conducted against us by stealthy subversion, systematic deceit, and covert treason. I firmly believe that no American has a right to sit idly by and watch the gradual capture of our nation by the incredibly cunning and bestial enemies of mankind. You--and I mean you, each American in this audience, and I am sure that the majority of this audience is American--cannot shirk that duty because you think loyalty to your country may be bad for your business or because you don't want to be spat on by our enemies and their contemptible little hirelings. Or if you do shirk, you will, unless you drug yourself, be haunted by the ghosts of all the young Americans who are now rotting in their graves in Europe and Asia, and who gave their lives gladly because they thought that they were dying for their country.

It was with such consideration in mind that I finally decided to speak, and I did so with a full awareness of the risks that I was taking. In my first public speech on the subject of the Communist Conspiracy, given in October, 1957, before a district meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I pointed out, for the record, that I well knew that I was making myself a target for the spitting-squads that try to terrorize every American who attempts to expose effectively the International Corspiracy's gradual conquest of the United States.

There was no merit in making such a prediction. It was simply stating a fact known to everyone who has observed Communist methods. That fact was, I think, stated as clearly as possible by the editors of National Review in their issue for 19 April 1958:

> "It is an established law of our epoch that any individual who begins to get public attention for ideas that run firmly and specifically counter to Soviet policy objectives will become the target for a massive campaign of defamation that will go on until he is politically--and often physically--silent, such campaigns originating in the secret chambers of the Communist apparatus, are commonly triggered by the words of an open or concealed Communist agent. They are carried on for the most part, however, not by the Communists themselves but by the massive exertions of the slavish Liberal left.
>
> In our own nation as in all nations the honor roll of victims is long and varied: Charles Lindbergh, Pat McCarran, Jan Valtin, Robert Vogeler, William C. Bullitt, Joseph McCarthy, Louis Budenz, Arthur Coleman, George Stratemeyer, Whittaker Chambers, Martin Dies, Douglas MacArthur, William Jenner and a hundred and one others."

Of course, subsequent to the publication of that editorial, National Review encountered a series of financial crises and now finds it expedient to laugh at the "conspiratorial theory" which its Board of Editors unanimously held in 1958. If that sudden about-face suggests to you anything concerning the hidden mechanisms of subtle control of even supposedly conservative opinion in the United States, you are free to draw your own conclusions.

As I pointed out in 1957, I was then too obscure to be attacked at once, and aside from some sporadic harrassment, no major attack was made on me until the spring of 1959.

made five years ago. At the time, since the

Americans quiet until the needed bases had been built in Cuba, our domestic enemies set their puke-machines in motion, though not quite on the national scale recently employed. But even so, I was spattered with a good deal of their spittle. And there was quite a campaign to induce the University of Illinois to get rid of that nasty professor who was so mentally diseased that he thought that sweet Fidel Castro, the "George Washington of Cuba," was a Communist! And they went on puking and spitting, and the local accomplices of the late Oswald in the Communist-operated organizations called "Fair Play for Cuba" did their best to lie to the American people, until sweet Fidel himself went on the radio and told everyone that he had been a Bolshevik since adolescence. That, of course, shut the vermin up, and the puke-campaign subsided into minor forms of sporadic harrassment.

I knew, of course, that the puke-machines would be started again as soon as the Conspiracy deemed it expedient. That they would operate on a much larger scale was a certainty after 5 December 1960, when the Kremlin issued orders to the depraved beasts that are its open and secret agents in the United States. These orders assigned to them as their most important task the destruction or intimidation of all Americans willing to defend their country from internal subversion. For statement and analysis of those orders, see the authoritative pamphlet entitled "The New Drive Against the Anti-Communist Program", published by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, and containing the text of a hearing held by that Subcommittee on 11 July, 1961. This is available from the Government Printing Office in Washington for 25¢ although I hear that political pressures will soon be used to prevent further distribution of it.

If you will read that pamphlet carefully, you will understand that whenever you hear someone screeching about "right-wing extremists," or "Birchers" or "radical right fascists," or "racists," unless he is a mere parrot repeating sounds he does not understand, you are listening either to one of your domestic enemies or to a hireling who will do anything for a fast buck or to one of those self-styled "intellectuals" whose empty heads make such perfect echo-chambers for Bolshevik propaganda.

The principal target of the barrage of purulent pus that is spewed on all anti-Communists is the John Birch Society, which has sent our hidden enemies into a frenzy because its members, the finest Americans in our country, have simply refused to be intimidated by either public screeching against them as a body or by the clandestine attempts to ruin them as individuals through unspeakably vicious and vile attempts to undermine their businesses or their professional standing. Many members of the Council and other members of the Society who have spoken publicly have suffered losses far greater than anything thus far inflicted on me, but no one of them, I am proud to say, has even wavered in his duty as an American. That, of course, is why we promise our members, many of whom are vulnerable to the stealthy reprisals of the vast Conspiracy, that their names will not be disclosed unless they themselves wish it. And, as you know, the vermin use that elementary precaution as a pretext for calling us a "secret society."

I could give you a thousand instances of the vicious terrorism now going on in the United States, though concealed, so far as possible, from the public. Let me give you but one instance. I have here in my hand a letter from the president of one of the oldest and most respected manufacturing corporations in the state of Arkansas. He says that a local radio station had a program of the kind that is usual in many parts of the country. The man who was in charge of the

THE AFTERMATH OF THE ASSASSINATION

I have been asked, ladies and gentlemen, to comment briefly on my statement that the current attack on me did not in the least astonish me and was by no means the first of its kind, although more intense than those that preceded it. It is always embarrassing to talk about oneself, and I certainly should not do so, if what I have to say could be regarded as a claim to having had any unusual powers of perception or analysis. On the contrary, my point is that I have done nothing that could not have been done by any reasonably intelligent person who took the trouble to ascertain the facts and to think logically about them.

When I left Washington in 1945, I knew positively, from the thousands of bits of evidence that had come before me in the course of my secret work there, that the agents of the International Communist Conspiracy had penetrated almost every agency of the federal government and exercised a partial or complete control over many or even most of them. I made, however, a very serious miscalculation, which I will candidly confess to you; I assumed that the terrible facts would inevitably come to light in a few years; that the American people would inevitably discover how they had been manipulated with systematic lies and deceit to serve their most deadly enemies; that a wave of indignation, such as had never been seen before, would sweep the country and that trans-Atlantic steamers would be crowded with vermin fleeing the wrath of an aroused and angry nation. I therefore returned confidently to the philological studies that are the chief pleasure of my life, and which I was determined never again to interrupt.

When that great American patriot, Senator Joseph McCarthy, began his investigation of treason in the federal government, including the armed forces, I said to myself, "This is it--this is the beginning of the disclosure that I expected, and it comes at about the time at which I expected it." So I relaxed even more, and gave myself entirely to the studies and research in which, believe me, I find the deepest personal satisfaction.

I was not astonished when our domestic vermin began their frenzied campaign of character-assassination in an effort to halt Senator McCarthy's investigators, although I was a little astonished to find that their control of press and radio was much greater than I had estimated. I felt confident that Senator McCarthy had been right in 1952, when, after his famous speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, he conversed with a close friend of mine, who was then a member of one of our most important intelligence agencies. My friend warned the Senator that an all-out attack on him was impending and that he would eventually be ruined, but Senator McCarthy merely shook his head and said, "No, the American people will never let me down."

I was in Europe during the climactic year of the attack on Senator McCarthy but I was confident that that vicious campaign would fail and serve only to ex-

As we all know, in January, 1959, the island of Cuba was captured, largely through the use of American resources, by the International Communist Conspiracy whose branch manager in Cuba was a disgusting creature named Fidel Castro. Now at that time, everyone who took the trouble to inform himself knew that Castro was a Communist agent. The evidence that was then available was so great that it takes me fifty minutes to summarize it in the speech that I have given in many cities as part of the "Our Council Speaks" program of the John Birch Society. I accordingly began in February, 1959 to tell Americans the obvious truth. I quote from the speech which I gave in March, 1959, before a convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Chicago:

> "Although Castro thinks it worthwhile to say now that he is not himself a member of the Communist Party, he and his principal assistant, including his brother, have long been notorious Communists, and no reasonable person, even slightly acquainted with Latin-American affairs could ever have doubted that the Castro revolt was a Communist operation intended primarily to secure bases for the many Russian submarines which are constantly patrolling our Atlantic Coast, and to permit the establishment of rocket bases within one hundred miles of American soil.
>
> I then pointed out that the methods by which the nest of traitors in our State Department installed Castro in power in Cuba duplicated in all essentials the methods by which the same nest of traitors had handed China over to the Soviet a few years before. And since we had seen the same pattern repeated over and over again in every defeat that the American people have suffered at the hands of the Washington-Moscow Axis, developments in Cuba could be predicted with absolute certainty. In the case of Cuba, as in that of China, Americans were having squirted in their faces the same old hogwash about the "pooah," the "need for social reform," and "agrarian reformers." And so I said four years ago:
>
> "If the American people can be hypnotized by this concerted campaign in the press and over the radio, the situation in Cuba should be properly "stabilized" in about two years. Then you will witness another act in the farce. You will recall that when the Communists were firmly established in China, our "experts" blandly told us: "Oops! We said they was agrarian reformers, but we was mistaken. They's Communists after all. Ha-ha-ha!
>
> "Now as soon as the Russians have built their submarine bases and set up the equipment to launch ballistic missiles from Cuba, our State De-

the Lecture Series, congratulates Mr. Cleon Skousen, on his speech, "Law and Order".

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LECTURE NO. 5

Speaker of the Month **Julia Brown**

FBI Undercover Agent

Lecture Subject:

"MY EXPERIENCE AS A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY"



A report by a House Committee on Un-American Activities tells very effectively how fully Mrs. Brown availed herself of the opportunity to expose the enemies of the United States, who are undermining, subverting, infiltrating from within. Mrs. Brown emerged from her experience as an FBI undercover operative with a message for the present and for the future, and for both races. Her story is packed with her intense sense of urgency of the hour and her concern that Americans appreciate their great heritage and defend and improve it with their lives.

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DR. REVILO P. OLIVER, Speaker of the Month

Professor of Classics,
University of Illinois

Lecture Subject:

"MARXMANSHIP IN DALLAS"



Implications of the Assassination of Pres. Kennedy to the American People

Dr. Oliver, a member of the Council of the John Birch Society, and long identified with conservative philosophy, recently wrote an article offering three explanations of the assassination of President Kennedy in a magazine called American Opinion. During World War II, he was director of research in a secret agency of the War Department, when he first noticed the magnitude of Communist penetration in this country. He has published articles in four languages in 12 periodicals in the United States and Europe.

In an attempt to expose the Communist conspiracies against the United States, he has written book reviews and articles for such magazines as "Modern Age," "American Progress," "Free Enterprise," "Christian Economics," "National Review," and "American Opinion."

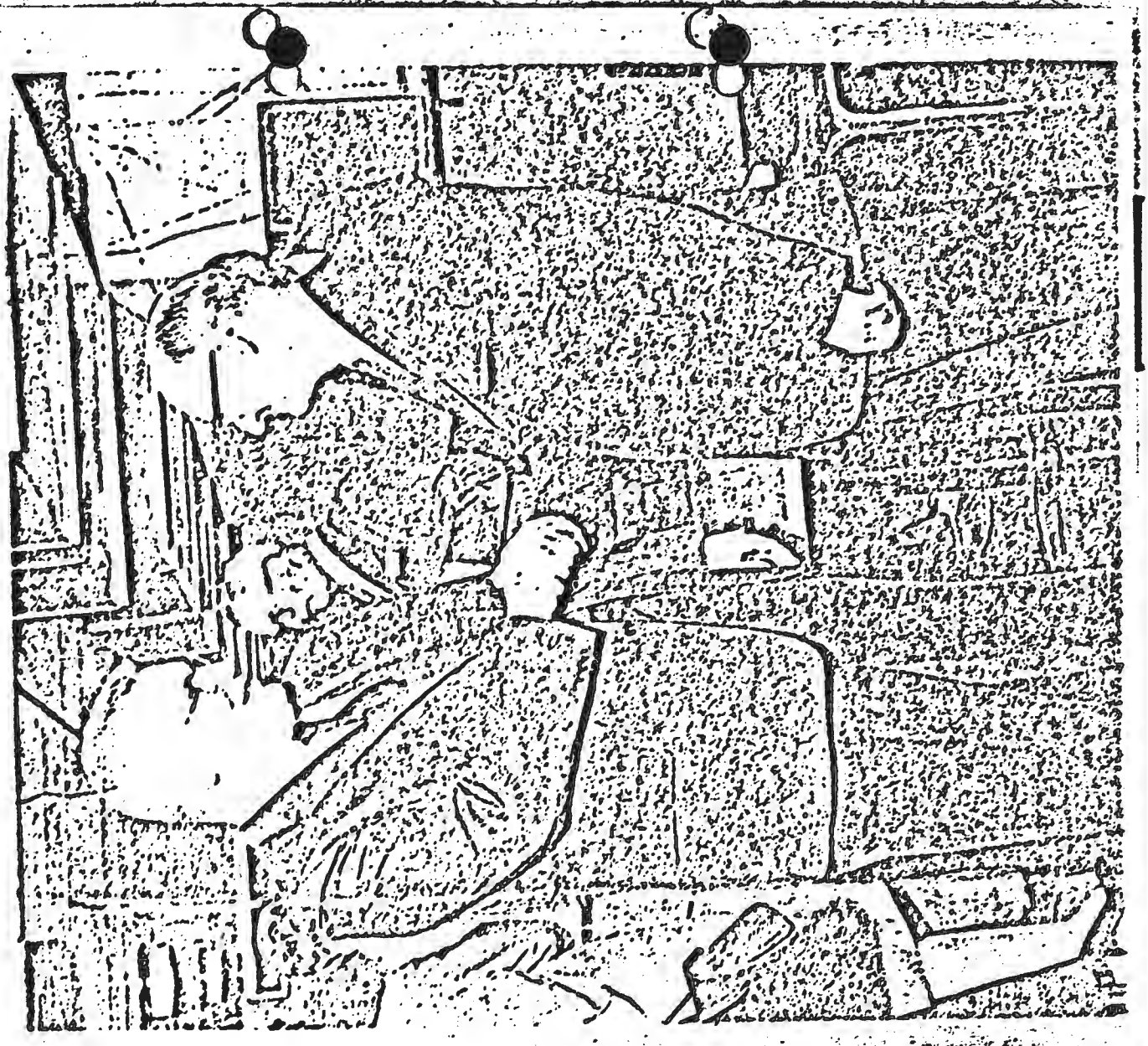
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JAKOB SCHIFF

The pressure on Wilson ceased came from several sources, but the most important seems to have been a banker named Jakob Schiff, who had been the financial manager of Wilson's presidential campaign, and whose banking house, Kuhn, [illegible], had more than a year earlier deposited in Swedish banks $50,000,000 in the name of Trotsky and another degenerate whose true name and early career has never been satisfactorily ascertained but who is known to history as Nikolai Lenin.

ALGER HISS

In 1918 Felix Frankfurter was publicly denounced by former President Theodore Roosevelt as an associate of Lenin and Trotsky. He accordingly received from the American government a professorship in Harvard University, where he settled down to train two generations of traitors and slip them into positions of responsibility in Washington or into law schools throughout the nation. Alger was [illegible] of the hundreds whom Frankfurter prepared for their important tasks.

which, by the way, the Communist conspiracy, through its control of the distributing agencies, has succeeded in barring from the nation's newsstands.

Remember that the tentacles of the conspiracy reach into your home town, where its puppets are promoting fluoridation, "mental health," and innumerable other plans to accustom us to gradually increasing slavery and intimidation. On these issues also you have in your resolutions given Americans a program for action.

SPEAK OUT

Take that program and act by it in all matters, national or local. Make your voice heard. Each one of you belongs to a club or a social circle. Speak out; tell Americans of their danger. I ask you for courage and resolution; you have displayed them as an organization; now display them as individuals in the community to which you belong.

This may, I know, entail some sacrifice. But our ancestors risked their lives and their honor to create this nation. Is it too much to ask us to risk our lives, if necessary, to recapture it from our enemies?

DOCUMENTATION

The foregoing is an exact reproduction of the text of the speech given in Chicago on 12 March 1959, with only a few omissions, shown by marks of suspension, (...), which were necessary to fit the text to the available space.

The most recent and concise survey of the triumphs of treason in Washington and of subversion throughout our nation is the excellent book by John A. Stormer, entitled NONE DARE CALL IT TREASON, published in February, 1964, available from Community Lecture Series - Mt. Zion, Illinois at 75¢ per copy (10 copies for $7.00, 100 copies for $50.00). This 254-page book is thoroughly documented, with exact references to the sources of all statements made in it. I heartily recommend it to all Americans, and urge them to distribute it to their uninformed friends. To save space, I cite this book as a general reference for the whole of my speech. Further documentation on events that preceded the second World War or took place during it may be found in the 100-books listed and briefly reviewed in the January, 1959, issue of American Opinion.

On specific points in the foregoing speech on which the reader may desire further references, write Community Lecture Series, Mt. Zion, Illinois. Send a self-addressed envelope (business size) and enclose 15 cents in coin or stamps. In addition, you will receive a summary of the disclosures concerning the situation in Panama made by Dr. Oliver during the question period following his speech in Decatur.

Why, they're capitalists. When we stand them up against a wall, we will shoot them in the belly: they die longer that way."

THE RELIGION OF MURDER

That was how I first came to suspect the real orientation of Communist minds, but only after years of observation, and with help from the illuminating analysis by Denis de Rougemont, did I realize that the young man was exception only in the readiness with which he let slip the mask. The true Communist, whatever disguise he may wear when he moves among you, is, in the literal and exact meaning of the English word, a thug, that is, a man who has made a religion of murder.

He is driven by an overwhelming lust to destroy and uproot, to annihilate civilization, to kill--and even more than that, to make decent men and women suffer, to degrade them to the level of animals. And he will work constantly, tirelessly, with infinite cunning for his ideal: The day when he will drag you from your home, kick in your teeth, crack your ribs, and throw you into a slave-labor camp where you will drag out the rest of your life in a degradation that you have never imagined even in nightmares. That is what he yearns for. Economic and social theories are merely a disguise to befuddle suckers.

NEW YORK CITY--CONSPIRACY HEADQUARTERS

In 1872, when the headquarters of the international Communist conspiracy were openly and officially transferred to New York City, there were only a few hundred people in the United States who were inspired by this bloodlust. But they went to work, patiently, doggedly, and with vicious cunning, to extend their tentacles over the entire nation. They went underground. By 1876 practically all of the members, including, of course, the new recruits, had been instructed to conceal their membership and deny that they were Communists; to penetrate existing American organizations, and to help one another attain positions of influence and power in those organizations; to work for the Communist goal under the guise of "social reform" and "democracy." This is, of course, the basic strategy that has been followed ever since.

FELIX FRANKFURTER

By 1907 the Communists were strong enough to organize a wing of the party that operated openly under the leadership of a criminal named William Z. Foster. One of Foster's closest associates and advisers, in 1907 or soon thereafter, was Felix Frankfurter, an immigrant who had wormed his way into the post of secretary to the Secretary of War in the cabinet of President Howard Taft.

By 1910 the first big Communist cell was planted in an American university--Harvard, of course. So far as I have been able to learn, the famous cells in Teachers College of Columbia University were not organized until somewhat later.

LEIB BRONSTEIN, ALIAS LEON TROTSKY

By 1917 the Communist conspiracy in the United States was strong enough directly to affect the [illegible]

I have mentioned these dates primarily to remind you of the great progress that the Communist conspiracy made before 1919, when they decided to set up an official political party headed again by William Z. Foster. This official party, the segment of the conspiracy that is openly displayed, has never been large. It probably has never had over 90,000 card-carrying members at any one time. It has served on the one hand as a recruiting and testing agency to enlist talented conspirators who, after they had proven their worth and ability, could quietly be transferred to one or another division of the underground, and it has served on the other hand as a shield to mask and facilitate the work of the part of the apparatus that consists of conspirators who pose as "liberal intellectuals," and who urge the American people to save themselves from Communism by reforming their legal and economic system along Communist lines at home, and by taxing themselves to finance Communist governments abroad.

TAXATION AS A WEAPON

Now these foreign events, although, of course, designed to weaken further our military position, are, in the Communist plans, strictly subordinate to the great program of internal subversion. This also has its center in Washington. Let me call your attention to one detail that you may not have noticed. We have all read about the president's so-called "economy" budget, and the loud yammering in Congress for increased expenditures, which is, of course, primarily a means of making foolish Americans think they have gained something if merely the crippling burden of that "economy" budget is dumped on their backs. Taxation has always been one of the primary instruments of the Communist conspiracy. You may remember the famous remark that is attributed to Harry Hopkins , I know not how accurately: "We have to bleed the American pigs dry before we butcher them." (...)

I have said enough, I think, to suggest how desperate our situation is. Our ancestors were never confronted by a danger so terrible and so immediate.

SENATOR JOSEPH McCARTHY

But I permit myself to see some hope. As the huge sale of the Ovenstreet book shows, the American people, who watched in a narcotic apathy, induced by the press and the radio, while the Communist conspiracy struck down the late Senator Joseph McCarthy, are at last becoming faintly aware of their danger. Some people everywhere have been made uneasy by such outrageous exhibitions of Communist confidence as the use of paratroopers in Little Rock to overawe Americans who thought that they had constitutional rights. Protest is at last being heard against taxes that are imposed ostensibly for "welfare" and "progress", but in reality merely to bleed dry what Hopkins called "the American pigs". Farmers are rejecting the bribes offered them by the commissars, and resenting governmental terrorism. And what is even more important, on the local level in many a community people are becoming aware of the real purposes behind such things as regional planning, fluoridation, "mental health," "counseling programs" in the schools, and the many other local activities that serve the Communist purpose of persuading the boobs to fasten on themselves their own chains.

many Russian submaries which are constantly cruising along our Atlantic Coast, and to permit the establishment of rocket bases within one hundred miles of American soil.

During the progress of his takeover in Cuba, Castro received supplies from Russian submarines, and, of course, vast quantities from the United States. The shipments from Florida were technically smuggled to him, but oddly enough our government was never able to intercept them.

But even with this help Castro would have failed but for the energetic intervention of our State Department. The technique used is a standard procedure and should be quite familiar to all of us by now.

GENERAL GEORGE MARSHALL

You will recall that when General George Marshall was sent to China to arrange for the Communist occupation of that country, he was able to accomplish his mission by simply cutting off from General Chiang Kai-Shek the supplies of ammunition that he needed for his soldiers' rifles, which were all, of course, of American manufacture. $150,000,000 worth of ammunition on ships that were about to land was simply dumped in the ocean and, naturally, no further shipments were made. Thus Chiang Kai-Shek's men could not use even their rifles, to say nothing of machine guns and artillery, and he had to retreat before the Communist invaders, who had been equipped with the huge Japanese stores of weapons and munitions that we had turned over to them in Manchuria.

Following this established pattern, our State Department cut off all supplies of ammunition to the small army of Colonel Batista in Cuba, which was equipped with weapons purchased in the United States. Even ammunition that Batista had bought and already paid for was confiscated on the docks. It seems quite clear that Batista's men did not desert; they simply had nothing to shoot.

OWEN LATTIMORE

You will also remember that while the great betrayal in China was under way under the direction of such eminent figures as General Marshall and Professor Owen Lattimore, the controlled press in this country was filled with propaganda to the effect that Chiang Kai-Shek was a scoundrel, and that the Communists in China were just innocent "agrarian reformers."

The same technique is, of course, now being used. The press is once again filled with manufactured reports of the past iniquities of Batista, and with glowing accounts of Fidel Castro as an "agrarian reformer" and the "George Washington of Cuba."

If the American people can be hypnotized by this concerted campaign in the press and over the radio, the situation in Cuba should be properly "stabilized" in about two years. Then you will witness another act in the farce. You will recall that when the Communists were firmly established in China, our "experts" blandly told us: "Oops! We said they was agrarian reformers, but we was mistaken. They's Communists after all. Ha-ha-ha!"

*mongrelss racial hybrids - an important political datum; see documentation.

had only contempt for their inferiors who really believed the Marxist propaganda. As Thorin neatly puts it: "Intellects that failed to see through the falsities of Communism were so arrested that they were of only limited use in the totalitarian state."

COMMUNISM AS A CONSPIRACY

It is quite incorrect, therefore, to say of a Communist, unless you mean that he is a fool, that he believes in Communism. Communism is not a theory in which men may believe; it is a conspiracy in which men participate. So far as Communism has an intellectual basis, that basis may be found in the doctrine not of Karl Marx, but of John Dewey. The Communist is the perfect Pragmatist, he is a Nihilist; he believes that there is no such thing as truth. He repudiates and hates all the traditions and culture of the past; there is no truth, there is no value in the world but the satisfaction of his own whims and appetites, whatever they may be. Intellectually speaking, he is a beast--perhaps the lowest and most dangerous of all beasts.

SOCIAL TRUTH

Perhaps the neatest illustration of the intellectual processes of a Communist and the jargon that he loves to use will be found in comments made to me by a university president some time ago. I had happened to mention the old ideal of scholarship and learning disinterested pursuit of truth. I thought that he would at least pay lip service to this ideal, but he interrupted me imperiously.

"There is no truth but social truth," he said.

"And what," I asked, "is social truth?"

He replied quite simply: "It is what it is expedient for a society to tell its members."

"And who," I asked, "determines what story it is expedient to tell the suckers?"

He smiled. "WE do."

Now I cannot be certain that the man in question was a member of the Communist underground, but the reasoning that he employed is that of the Communist mind. There is no truth; there is only expediency. Truth, in other words, is lies.

But intellectual nihilism, the repudiation of all concepts of truth, justice, humanity, is not sufficient to explain the terrible energy of the Communist conspiracy. That energy is emotional; it is a lust, a craving, a passion. I had my first glimpse of this passion early in my days in Washington.

TRUTH IS LIES

I met a young man who had just come into the army. He looked like an amiable college boy, and, as a matter of fact, he had been graduated from law school only two or three years before. He had been working for the Labor Relations Board, and he enthusiastically described to me the way in which he and his colleagues would raid small American corporations that were inclined to be recalcitrant, seize their books and cart them off, ostensibly for the purpose of photographing them, but actually to force the company, paralyzed by the loss of its records, to submit. I was a little shocked, and I asked, "Lieutenant, didn't it seem to you that you were violating the constitutional rights of American business men?" He was a young man, and he answered promptly, "Rights?

GENERAL FRANCO

When the Hungarians suffered, and died, and begged in vain for help, only one nation in Europe dared to offer them even a modicum of assistance. That was Spain, a nation headed by General Francisco Franco, whom the Communist-dominated press in the United States so regularly vilifies. Spain agreed to send the Hungarians the weapons they most desperately needed, anti-tank guns. Spain arranged to transport the guns in her own planes, and arranged with Germany to permit these planes, on their return trip, to land to refuel, since the Spanish planes could not carry enough gasoline for a round trip. Now our Central Intelligence Agency, which seems never to be able to discover anything to the advantage of the United States, quickly found out about the Spanish plan to help the Hungarians.

The C. I. A. transmitted the information to our State Department, which immediately went into action and brought very strong pressure to bear on the German government to cancel the permission that had been given for the Spanish planes to refuel on their return journey. Thus was Washington able to save the Russians considerable inconvenience during their massacre of the Hungarians.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The Central Intelligence Agency is an organization so secret that even our senators are not allowed to know anything of its operations. But, as was recently disclosed in National Review, the head of any section of this agency has full power to employ even persons whose Communist records are in the files of the F. B. I. The agency has undoubtedly undergone progressive change in the past nine years. It was in June, 1949, you will remember, that Admiral Hillenkoetter, who was then head of the agency, received an inquiry from Senator McCarran concerning one hundred new appointees to the United Nations staff. Admiral Hillenkoetter replied that according to a preliminary check of his records, 29 of these appointees were officers in the Communist Party and that 32 others were known members of the Russian espionage system. Admiral Hillenkoetter was immediately transferred to a desolate outpost in the Pacific. This was, of course, but one of the many incidents by which our army and navy officers have been shown that they dare not do anything that would displease our Communist conspirators.

BATISTA

I trust that you have not overlooked the latest triumph of what may fairly be called the Washington-Moscow Axis. The Batista government in Cuba was not, to be sure, a perfect government, but it probably was about as good a government as one could ever reasonably expect to find in an island largely populated by mongrels.* Batista, however, had committed the one sin that is unforgivable in the eyes of the people who call themselves our "liberal intellectuals"; he was an enemy of Communism. Not only was he a reliable ally of the United States, but he had even gone so far as to sever diplomatic relations with Russia, an act which greatly embarrassed our State Department. It was clear, therefore, that he must be eliminated. Accordingly the revolt led by Fidel Castro was organized. You will recall that some of the preparations for it were quite openly made in Florida.

EISENHOWER

As soon as the Russians have built their submarine bases and set up the launching fields for ballistic missiles in Cuba, our State Department will no doubt again tell us: "Oops! We were mistaken. But now that launching sites for atomic missiles have been set up within one hundred miles of the United States, war is unthinkable, ain't it?"

By the way, you will probably witness in the next few months the destruction of our only remaining ally in the Caribbean--our only certain ally south of Canada, the Dominican Republic. That was, to my mind, clearly forecast by the Galindez affair three years ago, but it has now been made quite certain by recent official proclamation, issued over the name of President Eisenhower, to the effect that we look with great disapproval upon "dictators" such as General Trujillo.

LOUIS BUDENZ

The Communist underground is our real danger, and no one can accurately measure its total strength. Its members all vociferously deny that they are Communists, and they are so organized that when everything is working properly no one conspirator can positively identify more than five of his accomplices. Louis Budenz recounts with wry humor that when he had worked himself far enough up in the Communist Party to become managing editor of the Daily Worker and a member of the official party's national executive council, he began to fancy himself a person of some importance, until one of his superiors remarked dryly, "Son, all that you have seen is just the periscope of the submarine."

On 3 March 1958 Congressman Francis E. Walter published a report that "the Kremlin has succeeded in enlisting, at a conservative estimate, more than a million Americans... There are at this moment the equivalent of some twenty combat divisions of enemy troops on American soil... troops that are loyal only to the Soviets." In other words, you are now living in a country that has been partly occupied. Unless the American people now make a desperate effort to save themselves, they will, within four years, I think, find themselves in the position of the Hungarians when they made their frantic effort to regain their freedom three years ago.

In Washington it was--and is--easy to meet Communists; in fact, what is difficult is to avoid meeting them. I tried to take advantage of the opportunity to observe the vermin socially. And I have been observing them ever since.

COMMUNISM NOT AN IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

There are two basic facts that one must bear in mind when one tries to understand Communists.

First, all the talk about an "ideological struggle" is mostly nonsense. No Communist, except gullible college boys and other children, really believes in the doctrine of socialism. Marx's absurd theories are merely a propaganda device, a means to an end. The intellectual processes of the Communist have been well explained by Czeslaw Milosz in his CAPTIVE MIND

...ation State Convention.

...ave doubtless seen the recent and cleverly advertised book entitled ...e Must Know About Communism by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet. It is ...e book. I cannot take time to analyze it or to discuss the possible mo... the authors' silence about the most important parts of the vast web of ...on that extends from the humblest primary school to the highest court ...land. But I shall limit myself to matters that the Overstreets ignore or ... And I can give only the most perfunctory summary of a few selected ...f the terror that is upon us.

...AL INTELLECTUALS

... encountered Communists and their allies, the "liberal intellectuals," ...as a lad in college, and I then formed the impression of them that so ...ople of my generation still carry in their minds. The pro-Communists ...y fellows were so childish and so ignorant! Many of them, to be sure, ... enough in parroting the phrases and arguments they had heard or read. ... obviously belonged to the group that worked hard only to avoid hard ...al work. They talked, and they seemed to believe, Marxism, a ... absurd superstition that can be taken seriously by no one who has any ...e of human history and Occidental culture.

...ere also a few members of the faculty who were obviously pro-Com... remember that this was years and years ago, and the college in which ... undergraduate was not so progressive as others even at that time--a ...bers of the faculty, I say, but they were all teaching the "science" ...ation" or some similar bunk that was obviously a fraud on the public ...ult to the intelligence of an educated man. My friends and I thought ...nies, young or old, very funny.

...SCIPLINED ASSASSINS--THE KREMLIN KNOWS

... all heard, of course, of what had happened and was happening in ...t we did not know then what everyone knows now, that the Bolshevik ... in Russia had been organized in the United States, financed from the ...ates, and carried out by a gang of 1700 disciplined assassins, most of ...me from New York City. And in any case Russia was a distant and ... country, and nothing could be more ludicrous than a suggestion that ...happened there could conceivably happen here.

... the war mostly in Washington, in the most secret department of the ...d my first shock virtually coincided with the beginning of my work ...e of our basic maxims was then: "Remember that everything that is ... the White House is known in the Kremlin." That was a shock at the ...hough now, of course, everyone who has read at all about Commun... that Roosevelt's assistant, Lauchlin Currie, a counterpart of the more ...nfamous Sherman Adams, was a Communist agent and that he, with ...corps of at least thirty traitors, presided over all the activities of the ...se.

...HOPKINS

...t until later that Harry Hopkins, the man who dispatched to Moscow ...ans for the atomic bomb together with the materials necessary to ...re it, moved into the White House to supervise the work of treason.

...ime Washington was full of Communists, both domestic and foreign, ...had already obtained that complete control of most of the govern... ...reaus that they have held ever since and progressively increased. It ...pproved by the Communist party could have objected to any respons... bility. That is, of course, mere commonplace now, and, in informed circles, was mere commonplace then.

CONGRESSMAN DIES

We all know, for example that Congressman Dies of Texas happened to obtain photographs of a part of the Communist records which showed that 2,500 members of just three governmental departments--State, Justice, and Interior--were card-carrying members of the Communist Party. He took those records to President Roosevelt, who, in one of those fits of almost insane temper to which he was so frequently subject, screamed out, "Many of my best friends are Communists!" and ordered the Congressman from the room.

It is not so generally known that a presidential order commanded the Naval Intelligence service immediately to cease all inquiry into the activities of Communists, whether domestic or alien, and to destroy all records concerning Communist traitors and spies.

BASIC FORMULA FOR SUCCESS

Washington was in 1942 what it is today--a city in which, as one bureaucrat complacently assured me, "you've got to be a Communist to get anywhere." It was even a city in which it was dangerous to be an American. I was there during the obscene farce--in many ways a tragic farce--called the "Sedition Trial." Everyone in Washington knew that the one purpose of this trial was to intimidate Americans. Read about it sometime. Thirty men and women from all over the country, most of whom had never even heard of one another and who had in common only outspoken criticism of Communism, were hauled to Washington in hand-cuffs and leg irons, imprisoned in cells kept dark so that they could not read, and subjected to the most fantastic trial for conspiracy ever conducted outside Russia or an admittedly satellite state.

FELIX FRANKFURTER

The presiding judge, Eicher, who had, I understand, been appointed on the demand of Felix Frankfurter, was one of the new breed of Federal judges, that is to say, viciously corrupt, and he finally died while under impeachment for malfeasance in office.

The Assistant Attorney General of the U.S. who prosecuted the case was another protege of Felix Frankfurter, and he was rewarded for his efforts when in 1950 he went to Russia as the personal guest of Stalin.

The Hungarian revolt provides one of the hundreds of bits of evidence that show the close cooperation between the Kremlin and the bureaucracy that captured Washington under Franklin Roosevelt and has been expanding and strengthening itself ever since.

RADIO FREE EUROPE

When the Hungarian people spontaneously rose in revolt, they were, as several refugees have assured me, cozened and confused by lying broadcasts from the radio station that is so sardonically called Radio Free Europe. This station, which, as Fulton Lewis has recently shown, is staffed largely by Communist agents, is supported by secret grants from C.I.A., our Central Intelligence Agency. It is also supported by funds collected every year from the American people. That is just a bit of Communist humor. They delight in tricking Americans into contributing money to ostensibly charitable enterprises for their own destruction.



Community
Lecture
Series
Bulletin

MARCH 1964

OLIVER ON

MARXMANSHIP

FIVE YEARS AGO

MARCH 1959

Exactly five years ago this month Dr. Oliver spoke on MARXMANSHIP before the Daughters of the American Revolution Annual Illinois State Convention. The MARXMANSHIP title of his speech was "All America Must Know..."

LET EVERY AMERICAN KNOW: The comments about the WARREN COMMISSION

LET EVERYONE IN THE UNITED STATES RECEIVE:

This Lecture Series Bulletin telling where to obtain the February and March issues of AMERICAN OPINION containing the complete text of the article, "Marxmanship In Dallas" by Dr. Revilo Oliver.

Complete any, all or additional address spaces above. Use gummed labels if you prefer. Type, print or write clearly. Cover cost of each address with ten cents. For example, send $1.00 with 10 addresses, $5.00 with 50 addresses, $50.00 with 500 addresses, etc. Then mail this sheet to Community Lecture Series, Mount Zion, Illinois. Each person, whose name appears above, will be mailed this Lecture Series Bulletin within 24 hours. Use typewriter when possible; use only black ink when writing.

LET ALL AMERICA KNOW

about THE THREE GREAT COMMENTARIES OF THIS DECADE on MARXMANSHIP by Dr. Revilo Oliver

ZERO IN ON THE MARXMANSHIP BULL'S EYE — Complete this page within 24 to 48 hours

LET ALL AMERICA KNOW: The comments about MARXMAN OSWALD

ON MARXMANSHIP BY

Dr. REVILO OLIVER

I Marxmanship Five Years Ago

Complete text with topical headings of speech, "All America Must Know", given at National Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution March, 1959.

II Marxmanship In Dallas

Full text appears in American Opinion in two parts. Part 1 contained in the February issue and part 2 in the March issue, 1964.

III The Aftermath Of The Assassination

Full text of speech given at Hotel Orlando Ballroom on Wednesday evening, March 18, 1964.

SPECIAL EDITION COMMUNITY LECTURE SERIES BULLETIN

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THE THREE GREAT COMMENTARIES OF THIS

May 24, 1964.

Mr. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I wonder if your Bureau saw the enclosed clipping that appeared in The Washington Daily News on Nov. 20, 1963, which was prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, written by John Troan.

I intended to mail this in December, but each time I thought about it I wondered whether or not you would be interested, and yet just couldn't throw it away. But when I saw it again today, decidéd to mail it.

When I read the item November 20th, I wasn't impressed. But when I read the item Dec. 3, I wondered if the man who paid for the advertisement in the Dallas Paper, - Bernard Weissman,- was the same name that was mentioned in the item in the News on Nov. 20th.

I checked my old papers and saw that the name mentioned in the item Nov. 20th, was Dr. Jerome B. Weisner.

Since I couldn't seem to throw it away each time I saw it, I decided to mail it even at this late date, for your information, just in case you had not seen it.

62-109060-3176

Very truly,

1 ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

JUN 2 1964

Dorothy Cherry
1526 - 17th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Do not file. Return to 4736

56 JUN 4 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

By JIM G[illegible]CAS
Scripps-How[illegible] Staff Writer

The Soviet consular file on Lee Harvey Oswald, presumed slayer of President Kennedy, sheds no light on the assassination, it was learned today.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin turned over the file to Secretary of State Dean Rusk Saturday. It was sent to the FBI where it

But it has been learned authoritatively that the whole portfolio contains no new information. Mainly, it consists of Oswald's application for a Soviet visa when he went to Russia after his discharge from the Marine Corps in 1959, his work permit, residence papers and copies of his marriage license. It also contains his application for permission to return to the United States in 1962, and Soviet documents permitting him to leave the country.

The Russians apparently intended to demonstrate their willingness to help solve the slaying. They were not required to turn the papers over, and this Government had not requested them.

As a key to Oswald's possible motives, one source said, "They aren't worth a hill of beans."

The FBI still is investigating the Kennedy assassination and the subsequent murder of Oswald in the Dallas police station by a night club operator, Jack Ruby. It had hoped to complete its work last week, but there have been delays.

The FBI conclusions will go first to Attorney General [illegible]bert Kennedy, and then to President Johnson. Mr. Johnson is expected to forward the report as well as the Soviet file to a seven-man commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Apparently still unanswered are two highly relevant questions—where Oswald got the money to finance a trip to Mexico City in late September and early October, and the whereabouts of a man identifying himself as Bernard Weissman who paid for a hate advertisement in a morning newspaper on the day Mr. Kennedy arrived in Dallas.

It has been learned that Oswald was in debt, and had not paid any rent on his $8-a-week room in Dallas. But investigators found $150 in cash in the room after Oswald was arrested.

Authorities said Oswald spent little, and seldom paid his bills. They said he also drew unemployment compensation during his long periods without work and saved much of that. However, still unanswered was how he could finance his many travels.

The Weather Today

Digest of U. S. Weather Bureau Forecast for the Period Ending at 7 a. m., Dec. 4:

LOCAL — Cloudy cold today with light snow; high in low 40s. Mostly cloudy tonight; low about 30. Tomorrow: cloudy, cold with occasional light snow. Yesterdays high 41, overnight low, 34.

TIROS VII (Weather Satellite) — 9:01 a. m. today. Tiros will not take pictures over Washington tomorrow.

NATIONAL—Light rain—and possibly some snow—over the Middle Atlantic seaboard. Snow in New England and the northern states. Light snow in Ohio Valley and Appalachians. Cold in the Gulf and Southwestern states.

Freezing in the central plains, Rockies, and Pacific Northwest.

Lowest temperatures:

Atlanta	28	Jacksonville	60
Boston	25	Kansas City	22
Brownsville	47	Los Angeles	50
Buffalo	21	Miami	56
Chicago	27	Milwaukee	20
Cincinnati	26	New Orleans	38
Cleveland	25	New York	29
Denver	21	Philadelphia	29
Detroit	20	St. Louis	24
Duluth	5	San Francisco	46
Ft. Worth	37	Seattle	27
G. Falls, Mont.	23	Washington	28

Curious Visit Grave

FT. WORTH, Dec. 3 (UPI) — Thousands of morbidly curious persons have filed past the grave of Lee Oswald, President Kennedy's suspected assassin in the last eight days, police reported today.

They said two wilting pots of flowers have been left by unidentified persons. Many people have been denied permission to take dirt or flowers from the grave.

Weather | DEATHS

Path Could Have Crossed Ruby's

Why Did Oswald Stay at the 'Y'?

By SETH KANTOR
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

DALLAS, Dec. 3—Events in the life of Lee Harvey Oswald two months ago today may be the key to the murder of President Kennedy.

On Oct. 3 Oswald, the President's presumed assassin, checked into the downtown Dallas YMCA, which was frequented by Jack Ruby—the man who eventually was to be Oswald's executioner.

Oswald spent two nights at the YMCA. Then he checked out.

Two months ago today, Texas Gov. John B. Connally was in Washington, conferring with President Kennedy. Was it the same day that a plot against them was being hatched in Dallas?

MYSTERY TRIP

Oswald had just returned from a hasty, mysterious trip to Mexico. The President's trip to Texas, including Dallas, already had been announced.

The route of the presidential motorcade thru Dallas was not yet announced, but dignitaries could be expected to be driven past the Texas School Book Depository building on the western edge of downtown Dallas in any downtown procession.

Any veteran Dallasite knows that. Oswald himself did not know Dallas customs intimately.

Did he meet with one or more persons Oct. 3 and 4 to plan where he would be when the President came to town?

Eleven days later, Oct. 15, Oswald was hired by R. S. Truly, manager of the Texas School Book Depository.

COINCIDENCE?

If the paths of Oswald and Ruby did cross in the YMCA was the encounter a coincidence or was it intentional?

Investigators are marching thru fields of question marks left over from Oct. 3 and 4.

The YMCA is 13 stories high. Federal probers are checking out every guest registered there during those two days. Did any of them ever happen to be in the same place at the same time as Oswald in New York or New Orleans or elsewhere over the past three years?

One thing already is known about Oswald's two-day stay at the YMCA. He set the stage for mail to be delivered to him there and continued to get letters, mailed in his name, to the YMCA for several weeks. Other mail came to him at other addresses.

JOBLESS

Oswald was jobless on Oct. 14 when he rented an $8-a-week bedroom in the rooming house at 1026 North Beckley, about a mile from the apartment into which Ruby had recently moved.

The next day Oswald approached Mr. Truly and got his job.

Oswald lived friendlessly in the rooming house as "O. H. Lee." Was this meant to give him a chance to escape, after the Nov. 22 assassination, under an alias and from an address unknown to police?

He was heading in a straight line, with a gun in his pocket, toward the street on which Ruby lived, when Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit challenged him and was slain by Oswald, according to witnesses. This changed the direction of Oswald's escape attempt.

Nothing New on Oswald

Soviet File Is No Help 12-3-63

'Devil's Advocate' Denounces Kennedy's Science Policies

By JOHN TROAN
Scripps-Howard Science Writer

President Kennedy's science chief today ignored charges that "a small group" of underlings with "little proven competence" have seized control of "a major fraction of Government research policy."

The charges were made by Dr. Philip H. Abelson, self-styled "Devil's Advocate" and editor of one of the nation's most respected science journals, in a talk last night in Houston.

Dr. Abelson contended the Federal Government's "present mechanisms for policy-making with respect to science and technology are badly in need of overhaul.

"Too much power is concentrated in a few overworked people, most of whom are of limited competence," he said.

He argued that such a situation, compounded by Government secrecy, "must inevitably lead to corruption either of the intellect or of the purse."

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, an electronics engineer, is the President's chief science adviser. He is to return to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology about Feb. 1 and be succeeded by Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Princeton University chemist.

Dr. Wiesner declined comment. But associates said he resented what he regards as an unjustified attack on his staff.

Dr. Abelson, first U. S. scientist to split the atom, now is head of geophysics at the Carnegie Institution of Washington and edits Science, official journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dr. Abelson likened Dr. Wiesner to a "czar of science" who, since his appointment by President Kennedy almost three years ago, "has accumulated and exercised more visible and invisible power than any scientist in the peacetime history of the country."

Dr. Abelson said there's no way to judge how good a job Dr. Wiesner has done because most of his activity has been cloaked in secrecy. But he indicated he didn't think Dr. Wiesner had done too well.

Dr. Abelson's main attack, however, was directed at the 16 "professional aides" who staff the Office of Science and Technology, a White House agency created last year. As its director, Dr. Wiesner draws $22,500 a year—his only paid job.

He complained that the staff men "are not a distinguished group" tho they are supposed to be "highly trained specialists." Besides, he said, they have been "throwing their weight around" at other Federal agencies involved in research — "distressing" the agency heads and undermining employe morale.

Dr. Abelson contended these underlings have taken control of "a major fraction of Government research policy" because Dr. Wiesner—"one of the most conscientious, hard-working men in Washington"—has been trying to handle more problems than any human can.

Dr. Abelson said Dr. Wiesner is not only the President's personal science adviser and director of the Office of Science and Technology but chairman of the 18-man President's Science Advisory Committee, chairman of the Federal Council on Science and Technology, "de facto director" of the Budget Bureau in charge of research-and-development money, and "Personnel Procurement Officer for Scientific Posts" within the U. S. Government.

Dr. Abelson insisted the job of presidential science adviser "is a big one which merits full-time effort" and thus should be divorced from the Office of Science and Technology. However, President Kennedy has announced Dr. Hornig will hold both jobs.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Typewritten envelope addressed to the Attorney General, postmarked illegibly.

The return address reads:

Friedrich Rudolf Buske
Ihlienworth N. Elbe.
Germany

Friedrich Rudolf Buske
Farmer, Ihlienworth
Birkenhain Chicken Farm

2179 Ihlienworth,
May 6, 1964

To Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
of the United States of America
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Assassination of President Kennedy

Dear Sir:

On April 8, 1964, I took the liberty to write to the Office of the Attorney General of the United States of America. Fate must have willed it so that this information of interest to you and your next of kin did not get to your hands.

Only recently, that is on March 19, 1964, I was given an opportunity to inform the Office for the Protection of the Constitution (of West Germany) as to certain measures presumably taken by the countries of the Eastern Bloc - in this specific case, the German Democratic Republic - to stage a concerted action.

62-109060-3177

I urged your Department to make inquiries through proper channels. It is by no means a matter of presumption on my part to state here and now that if I had been heard in September or October of last year your brother, the highly

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:amm
May 27, 1964

(Translation and original material sent to Department, 6/1/64, by Form 0-6, pursuant to their request)

BUFILE 62-1077

your copy of translation to Mr. Rosen, 5/28/64 amm

JUN 2 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

esteemed President, would not have fallen a victim to such a horrible murder.

I have already communicated this information to our Federal Chancelor in Germany.

Personally, I am very anxious to prevent further evil as long as it can be done within the range of my knowledge.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Friedrich Rudolf Buske

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-35

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5-27-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (62-148) (P.)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Paris letter 5-13-64.

This case is being maintained in a pending status in order to obtain and furnish to the Bureau a copy of "OSWALD, L'IMPOSSIBLE ASSASSIN" by JOACHIM JOESTEN, which was reportedly scheduled to be published in Paris in mid-May, 1964.

Inquiry at a local book shop on 5-25-64 revealed that the book has not appeared as yet. An employee of the book store telephonically contacted the publisher in order to ascertain a projected date of publication and was advised that it is not at all certain that the book will be published. According to an unidentified individual in the publisher's office, the editorial committee of the publisher still has JOESTEN's text under consideration and there reportedly is a good chance that a decision will be reached to abandon the publication.

We will continue to follow this and keep the Bureau advised.

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
REP:HD
(4)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-427041-1

EX-103

62-109060-3178

REC-35

JUN 2 1964

JUN 3 1964

79 JUN 5-1964

FBI

Date: 5/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, 5/15/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies and for New Orleans and San Antonio one copy each of an amended page number 249 to rerep.

The Bureau, New Orleans and San Antonio are requested to make the following additional corrections to rerep:

Page 676, paragraph 1, line 4, "Grand Prair Road" should be "Grand Prairie Road."

Page 779, the first name of Agent KUYKENDALL on this FD-302 should be EDWIN instead of EDWARD.

Dallas copies have been corrected.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)
1 - NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (ENC.-1)
1 - SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (ENC.-1)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(7)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
17 MAY 21 1964

4 copies sent
Wm. R/I Mrs. Downing
7122. 6 copies retained
1 d. 5/21/64 Courier
Pgs inserted. LMR/lsb

ENCLOSURE
FILED 5/21/64 by
7122. C.C. Mrs. Downing

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Agent in Charge

4 JUN 25 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are the following:

1. One Xerox copy of a "Secret" letterhead memorandum captioned "Assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963." The foregoing memorandum consists of eleven pages of text and two pages captioned "Exhibits."

2. One Xerox copy of a "Secret" letterhead memorandum captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka Jack Leon Ruby, Jack Rubenstein; Murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, November 24, 1963." The foregoing letterhead memorandum consists of seventeen pages.

3. Two Xerox copies of an "Unclassified" Legal Attache memorandum to the Ambassador dated December 3, 1963, and entitled "Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas."

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REFERENCES:

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 29 1964

Bureau cable #87 dated 5/13/64; Bureau cable #68 dated 4/30/64.

5 - Bureau (Encs. - 4)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
RLL:eim
(6)

16-26
MAY 22 1964

52 JUN 30 1964

5 ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

MC 105-3702

Mexico City airtel dated 5/7/64.

Letter to Director dated 4/24/64 from the President's Commission General Counsel J. LEE RANKIN.

Mexico City letterhead memorandum and cover letter dated 5/7/64.

BACKGROUND DATA:

In accordance with Bureau instructions, the enclosed material is being forwarded to the Bureau as portions of the "dossier" to which the President's Commission General Counsel's letter makes reference and which is presumed to be in the possession of Assistant Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Mexico THOMAS MANN.

With respect to item #3, it is pointed out that the memorandum to the Ambassador was based on initial contact at the Embassy by LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ; however, full and complete data concerning this individual and allegations by him was submitted to the Bureau with my letterhead memorandum and cover letter dated 5/7/64.

L E A D:

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to handle all investigation relating to this case and which may develop in connection therewith, reporting the results thereof promptly.

FBI

Date: 5/21/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, 5/15/64.

The name of the Agent appearing on FD-302's on pages 763, 764, 766, and 767, "LANSING P. LOGAN" should be "ARTHUR E. CARTER."

Bureau, San Antonio, and New Orleans requested to make appropriate changes to their copies of rerep. Dallas copies have been corrected.

(3) - BUREAU
1 - SAN ANTONIO (89-67)
1 - NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
2 - DALIAS
RPG:eah
(7)

Being held Room 5730 long early hours Assassin, Oswald, Secret President Connie Connected 6/15/64 RPG/bd

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
17 MAY 22 1964

cc Wick

64 JUN 25 1964 m1

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 5/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Phoenix, 5/26/64, enclosing a copy of an anonymous letter received at the Bureau on May 18, 1964, concerning an unidentified individual driving a 1954 or 1955 Packard four-door sedan, bearing Arizona License EZY 958.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the contents of the anonymous letter.

This letterhead memorandum was prepared inasmuch as two copies of same are being furnished U. S. Secret Service, and the information contained in the anonymous letter has been summarized and furnished by letter to Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, and Sheriff WILLIAM E. BILL DECKER.

The contents of the letter, together with the Laboratory examinations, will be set forth in the next report submitted in captioned matter.

62-109060-317

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Phoenix
1 - Albuquerque
1 - San Diego
3 - Dallas (2 - 89-43) (1 - 62-3372)
RPG/ds
(9)

REC-35
EX-103

17 JUN 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 5 1964

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 62-109060-

DL 89-43

PHOENIX, ALBUQUERQUE AND SAN DIEGO are requested to furnish Dallas with 25 copies of inserts or FD-302's reflecting any investigation conducted in connection with instant matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 28, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 18, 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., received the following quoted anonymous letter in an envelope on which the postmark was illegible:

"Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Washington, D. C.

"Gentlemen:

"A while back I overheard the most unusual conversation in a restaurant near the Mexican Border. It has bothered me ever since, so am going to give it to you as best as can be remembered.

"These two men were sitting in a booth next to myself, and they were talking Spanish. As so many bi-lingual people seem to take for granted that as you are a blue-eyed gringo you can't understand the language, and they talk as if you did not exist. Now I do not believe that the one man who was doing the talking of which I speak, was a Mexican--he may have been part Mexican_ tho, as he did speak with an accent to the cashier in English. Would say he is about 5'6" tall, rather small, tho with a little paunch, and would weigh about 145 to 150 lb. Brown eyes, grey curley hair, or wavey, a dark complexion, small hands for a man. He was the driver of a 1954 or 1955 Packard, 4 door sedan, Arizona license number EZY 958. Oh yes, a rather long, grey mustache. About 50 to 55 yrs. old.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 3 1973

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"From the conversation would gather that he resides in either Tucson, or some place not very far from the Mexican border below Tijuana or Mexicali, and also must have many friends in San Diego.

"Now for the conversation. They were talking politics and the Kennedy assination came up. This man stated that he and a companion were on the outskirts of Dallas when they heard the news on the car radio. The companion wanted to go on into Dallas and see what was going on, but this man said he told him no that he didn't dare, as he knew that 'they had finally done it', and he didn't want to take a chance of seeing anyone who might connect him with the affair. He said that he knew months before that Kennedy 'had to die', that there was no other way for 'it' to be handled, and he knew that 'they' (whoever the heck they may be) was on the verge of taking action in Dallas, as it would be an ideal place.

"If he knows who 'they' may be, then I think you should know also. He was so damnebly smug about the whole thing when he was talking. He also stated that during WWII he had top security clearance, so now he goes most places and when he shows his identification, then he isn't questioned. He stated that he keeps Mexican citizenship so that he can go back and forth without question. (This sounds slightly crazy to me, as I don't know anything about such, but didn't know that you could maintain Mexican citizenship and American at the same time.) Perhaps he was born American, and took out Mexican citizenship.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"To top this off, he asks the other man who he thinks will be the next on the list. He stated that there were many of course, whom 'they' would like to eliminate, but Earl Warren was given top priority. Ye Gads! What a character! Even if he is just a 'nut' of some sort, such talk isn't exactly calming dinner conversation.

"I haven't the faintest idea if Earl Warren has plans of visiting San Diego, or if he had residence there at one time, but would gather that he may have from the conversation. Whoever 'they' are, must have ideas that somewhere in California would be a likely place to set up something for Mr. Warren which would be as unhealthy as what Mr. Kennedy experienced.

"Now you must have hundreds of clues to run down on the Kennedy assination, and I wouldn't want to be a pest, or a nut, but that conversation has bothered me, and you can take it as you see fit. If the man is just a blabber-mouth, then he may know nothing. If he is just egotistical enough to 'have to talk to someone about how much he knows' in order to impress someone, then he just may know something. You are the judge of that.

"Anyhow it's off my mind now, and I would like to forget it, although as you know better than anyone, these things must keep cropping up. The intricate network of politics, different groups, communistic and otherwise, must keep you people tareing your hair to protect people in public office.

"Sincerely,

"A Citizen"

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram received by the Attorney General and referred to this Commission. It would be appreciated if the Bureau would interview the sender of the telegram, Mr. Frank C. Akers, 4740 Richard, Ft. Worth, Texas, regarding any information he has pertaining to this Commission's assignment.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-103

REC-35 62-109060-3180

10 JUN 2 1964

ENCLOSURE

JUN 3 1964 XEROX

TELEGRAM SPECIAL

[illegible] 22 PM 5:51

RECEIVED
MAY 23 1964
Director, Division of
Public Information

WUA046 AA101.KB095

DD151 D FWB191 PD FORT WORTH TEX 22 1240P CST

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHDC

I WISH TO TESTIFY BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION

FRANK C AKERS 4740 CHARD FT WORTH TEXAS.

544P EDT MAY 22 64

JUN 8 1964

62-109090-3150

6-2-64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

EX-103

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43) REC-35

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) — 3180

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOVEMBER TWO TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING

COMMISSION BY LETTER JUNE ONE LAST FURNISHED BUREAU TELEGRAM DATED MAY TWENTYTWO LAST FORWARDED BY DEPARTMENT TO COMMISSION FROM FRANK C. AKERS FOUR SEVEN FOUR ZERO RICHARD, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, STATING QUOTE I WISH TO TESTIFY BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION UNQUOTE.

COMMISSION DESIRES AKERS BE INTERVIEWED FOR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSASSINATION.

HANDLE PROMPTLY. FURNISH RESULTS IN LHM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION TO COMMISSION.

RDR/map COPIES DESTROYED
(6)

14 JAN 3 1973

62-109060
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. R.E. Wick
1 - Mr. C.A. Evans
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent, plain text, teletype at once.

NOTE: This matter will be closely followed and when results of interview obtained, Commission will be furnished copies. No information identifiable with Akers could be located in Bureau files.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 5 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 2 1964

TELETYPE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 18 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

An article by Richard K. Doan in the May 7, 1964 edition of the New York Herald Tribune reported that NBC plans to do a "White Paper" on the assassination late this year or early next year. The article went on to say that the Executive Producer of the "White Paper," Irving Gitlin, "was reluctant to discuss whether any heretofore unseen film of the Dallas tragedy had been uncovered. 'A major film search has been made,' he said, 'but I'd rather not discuss that at this point.'"

Could you please determine whether NBC has discovered any new film relating to the assassination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-103

ENCLOSURE 3181
62-109060-3181

REC-35

MAY 19 1964

EX-PROC
30 MAY 19 1964

JUN 3 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 22, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
NBC FILM

The attached letter from Mr. Rankin to the Director dated May 18, 1964, requests that the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) be contacted to determine whether these officials have any "new film relating to the assassination."

ACTION TAKEN:

We contacted Mr. Robert Wogan, Vice President, Programs, Radio Network Division of the National Broadcasting Company, Inc., in New York City. Mr. Wogan advised Wick this morning that NBC does not have any new film relating to the assassination nor has it discovered any. Wick reminded Mr. Wogan that the May 7, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" in an article written by Richard K. Doan stated that NBC planned a "white paper" on the assassination. Further that Irving Gitlin, the executive producer, was quoted as saying he "was reluctant to discuss whether any heretofore unseen film of the Dallas tragedy had been uncovered."

Mr. Wogan said he had personally talked to Mr. Gitlin who assured him that neither he nor NBC has any such film. Mr. Gitlin told Mr. Wogan that the TV writer who prepared the statement for Gitlin took considerable "literary license" and "he elaborated" considerably to dramatize the forthcoming production. Mr. Wogan said actually what Gitlin is talking about is some film of interviews conducted by NBC in Dallas with persons a considerable time after the assassination.

Mr. Wogan said he himself and NBC people are quite aware of the photographs which magazines, newspapers, wire services and television people obtained relating to the assassination. He said he can assure us that neither NBC nor any other media with which he is familiar has discovered any film not known to the FBI.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

RECOMMENDATION:

This memorandum be referred to the General Investigative Division so that Mr. Rankin can be advised.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:dgs (7)

EX-103

62-109090-3181

REC-35

15 JUN 2 1964

REC-35

62-109060-3181

EX-103

May 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 18, 1964, relating to plans of the National Broadcasting Company to produce a "White Paper" on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On May 22, 1964, Mr. Robert Wogan, Vice President, Programs, Radio Network Division, of the National Broadcasting Company, New York City, advised the National Broadcasting Company does not have any new film relating to the assassination nor has it discovered any.

Mr. Wogan stated he had personally spoken with Mr. Irving Gitlin concerning the article which appeared in the May 7, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" wherein Mr. Gitlin had been quoted as saying he "was reluctant to discuss whether any heretofore unseen film of the Dallas tragedy had been uncovered..." and he had been assured by Mr. Gitlin that the writer who prepared this statement took considerable "literary license" in order to dramatize the forthcoming production.

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - R. E. Wick
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - M. A. Jones
RDR:las
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

J. Edgar Hoover

JUN 8 1964

62 JUN 8 1964

BY COURIER SVC
12 MAY 26
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

B.I. READING ROOM

MAY 26 1 02 PM '64

Mr. Wogan stated Mr. Gitlin was talking about some film of interviews conducted by the National Broadcasting Company with persons in Dallas a considerable time after the assassination. Mr. Wogan assured us that neither the National Broadcasting Company nor any other media with which he is familar has discovered any film not known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The above is furnished for your information.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

For details see DeLoach to Mr. Mohr memo captioned "Assassination of the President, NBC Film" dated 5-22-64, REW:dgs. Commission by letter 5-18-64 attached an article by Richard K. Doan appearing in the above newspaper implying that some film to be used in the NBC "White Paper" on the assassination, possibly had not been seen before. The Commission requested we determine from NBC whether it had discovered any new film. The above letter satisfies the Commission's request and no further action need be taken.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

May 28, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, which transmits certain Commission Exhibits to this Bureau for reproduction.

Receipt is acknowledged of Exhibits numbered 477, 478, 480 through 517, 519, 520, 702 through 704, 709 and 711 through 745.

It is noted that of the aforementioned Exhibits, those numbered 712, 713 and 714 have been previously photographed and were delivered to the Commission by courier on May 6, 1964. Accordingly, these Exhibits are being returned herewith.

With respect to your inquiry as to whether we have received Commission Exhibits numbered 701, 705, and 710, our records show that Exhibit number 701 has been received, photographed and returned to the Commission also on May 6, 1964. Further, our records show no receipt of Exhibits numbered 705 and 710.

EX-103 REC-35 62-109060 3182

BY COURIER SVC.

Your request for reproduction of these Exhibits, excepting those noted herein, will be handled promptly and you will be advised by a separate letter of transmittal when this work is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
(Commission)
REN:bsm (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Note on next page.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

Note:

These Exhibits consist of a group of photographs and diagrams supplied to the Commission by the Dallas Police Department which show various aspects of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 28, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 26, 1964, the Bureau received by mail from the Commission, the exhibits which are described in the attached list with the request that three photographs be furnished of each exhibit.

It is noted that most of these exhibits are photographs, however, those documentary exhibits which are not photographs will be nonphotographically reproduced as has been done in the past.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner from the Document Section of the Laboratory.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau (designated by the *) will be returned along with the photographs.

Enclosure
62-109060

REC-34 62-109060 - 3183

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bmm
(12)

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

JUN 5 1964

JUN 3 1964

SIX

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5/27/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*477	Photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*478	Photograph of street scene, Dallas, Texas
	*480	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*481	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*482	Photograph of fifth and sixth floors, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	483	Diagram of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*484	Photograph of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*485	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*486	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	487	Diagram of fifth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*488	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*489	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*490	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*491	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*492	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*493	Affidavit by Harold Norman
	*494	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*495	Photograph of main entrance of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
D18	496	Employment application, signed by Oswald
	497	Diagram second floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	498	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

XEROX JUN 1964

ENCLOSURE
62 10[illegible] 3113

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*499	Photograph of room containing Coca Cola vending machine, refrigerator, tables and chairs, not otherwise identifiedfrom Dallas Police Department
	*500	Photograph captioned "24. Employees' Lunch Room"
	*501	Photograph captioned "25. North Wall of Lunch Room
	*502	Photograph captioned "26. Northwest Corner of Lunch Room
	*503	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*504	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*505	Photograph captioned "21. Stairs Between Second and Third Floors"
	*506	Photograph captioned "36. Position of Clip Board When Discovered (Circled)"
	507	Diagram of seventh floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*508	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*509	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*510	Photograph showing position of three empty cartridges, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*511	Photograph captioned "31. Window Area, Southeast Corner, Showing Two Cartridge Cases"
	*512	Photograph captioned "32. Window Area, Southeast Corner, Showing Three Cartridge cases"
	*513	Interior photograph, Texas Schcolbook Depository Building
	*514	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*515	Photograph showing position of rifle when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*516	Photograph showing stairway from sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*517	Photograph captioned "35. Position of Rifle When Discovered"
	*519	Dallas, Texas, Police Department photograph of interior of Texas Theater
	*520	Dallas Police Department photograph of Oswald and two other officers
	*702	Street diagram showing vicinity of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*703	Street diagram showing Industrial Boulevard
	*704	Aerial photograph of assassination scene
	*709	Letter signed by Lieutenant Jack Revill in which Revill quotes Special Agent James Hosty as stating that the FBI was aware of Oswald's capability of committing the assassination
	*711	Affidavit signed by V. J. Brian, Detective, Dallas Police Department, re above
	*712	Photograph of man holding rifle, not otherwise identified
	*713	Photograph showing outside wooden stair steps, not otherwise identified
	*714	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*715	Dallas Police Department photograph of window through which shots were fired
	*716	Photograph showing location of empty cartridge cases in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*717	Manila envelope labeled "Two of Three Spent Hulls Under Window on Sixth Floor Where Gun Apparently Fired"
	*718	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*719	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*720	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*721	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*722	Photograph taken from window where shots fired
	*723	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*724	Photograph from window from where shots fired
	*725	Photograph showing window from where shots fired
	*726	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*727	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*728	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*729	Photograph showing palm print on cardboard box
	*730	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department, not otherwise identified
	*731	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*732	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*733	Photograph showing position of boxes in front of window from where gun fired
	*734	Photograph showing position of boxes near window from where gun fired
	*735	Reproduction of Oswald's right palm print
	*736	Reproduction of Oswald's left palm print
	*737	Photograph of Oswald's rifle
	*738	Photograph of paper bag, snub-nose revolver, blanket, empty cartridge cases, etc.
	*739	Photograph showing building front, 411 Elm Street

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*740	Photograph of 411 Elm Street
	*741	Photograph captioned "Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street, Second Floor"
	*742	Photograph captioned "Taken at Stairway Showing Door to Hall and Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street"
	*743	Photograph showing stairway from third floor and exit to first floor, 411 Elm Street
	*744	Photograph of Officer M. N. McDonald
	*745	Photograph of Don Ray Ables, Jail Clark

FBI

Date: 5/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)
Attention: Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 5/23 and 24/64 certain technical data requested by the President's Commission in their letter dated 5/7/64 was obtained by representatives from Seat of Government.

On 5/25/64 SA LYNDAL A. SHANEYFELT personally took the movie camera of ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, described as a Bell and Howell Model 414 PD 8 mm Zoomatic, Serial No. AS13486, and the case for such camera for return to the FBI Laboratory which camera is to be returned to the Bell and Howell Company at Chicago, Illinois, when it has served its purposes.

On 5/25/64 SA SHANEYFELT personally delivered to the Dallas FBI Office for safekeeping the camera of MARIE MUCHMORE, described as a Keystone 8 mm Zoom camera, Serial No. 20648, and the camera of ORVILLE NIX, described as a Keystone Auto Zoom Model K-810 8 mm movie camera with leather carrying case, Keystone No. 702.

It is suggested the Bureau may desire to ascertain from the President's Commission if the MUCHMORE and NIX cameras may now be returned to their owners. It is pointed out that NIX has previously indicated he must have his camera on or before 6/5/64 or it will be necessary for him to rent a similar camera which rental it is understood by NIX will be paid by the President's Commission.

62-109060 - 3184

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
C. C. Wick

RPG:vm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 2, 1964

REC-32 62-109090-3184

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the conversation had with you on June 1, 1964, by Mr. James R. Malley concerning the retention of the cameras of Orville Nix and Marie Muchmore, as well as the Bell and Howell camera owned by Abraham Zapruder and subsequently turned over to the Bell and Howell Company in Chicago, Illinois.

In accordance with this conversation, inasmuch as the President's Commission has no further need for these cameras, arrangements are being made for these cameras to be returned to their owners as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoo

BY COURIER SVC.
49 JUN 2
HOMM-FBI

JRM:mpd (9)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Shanyfelt

Note: See teletype to Dallas 6/1/64 re Assassination of Pres. Kennedy (JRM:mpd (9)

JUN 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

JUN 7 10 07 AM '64
FBI - DEALINGS ROOM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 28 1964

TELETYPE

CODE URGENT

\265M

FBI NEW YORK

10-17PM EDT URGENT 5-28-64 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /62-109060/ ND DALLAS /89-43/ //13//

FROM NEW YORK /89-75/ 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REFERENCE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS, MAY TWENTYSEVEN NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR. REFERENCE "FOUR DAYS THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD", THE RECORDING OF COLPIX RECORDS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK. FIRST WORLD LINE TWELVE, REFERENCED TELETYPE SHOULD READ PROCESSED NOT POSSESSED.

END

REC-32 62-109060-3185

JUN 3 1964

NHH FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

6-Rec

79 JUN 5-1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Mr. Gandy

no archive copy 5/28/64 DV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 28 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC 0724

FBI DALLAS

741 PM CST URGENT 5-28-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR \62-109060\ NEW YORK \89-75\ LOS ANGELES \105-15823\

FROM DALLAS \100-10461\ 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS AND NEW YORK, MAY TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFOUR\ NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND DALLAS, MAY TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR.

FOR INFO LOS ANGELEL, PRESIDENT\S COMMISSION ADVISED COLPIX RECORDS, DIVISION OF COLUMBIA PICTURES, HAS PRODUCED IN ASSOCIATION WITH UPI RECORD ENTITLED "FOUR DAYS THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD." PORTION OF THIS RECORD DEALS WITH PURPORTED ON-THE-SPOT BROADCAST FROM MOBILE UNIT OF THE ASSASSINATION. COMMISSION ADVISED UPON HEARING ORIGINAL RECORD IT IS POSSIBLE TIMING OF GUNSHOTS MAY BE DETECTABLE. COMMISSION REQUESTED THIS BUREAU OBTAIN ORIGINAL TAPE RECORDING AT ASSASSINATION SCENE\ IDENTITY AND ADDRESS

REC-32 62-109060 - 3186

ENDPAGE ONE

D JUN 3 1964

RELAYED TO

9 JUN 5-1964

OF ANNOUNCER AND WHERE ANNOUNCER STANDING AT TIME BROADCAST MADE.

COLPIX RECORDS, NEW YORK, ADVISED TAPE USED IN CUTTING RECORD OBTAINED FROM UPI, AUDIO NEWS, NEW YORK, AND THAT FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS CONTRIBUTED TO MAKING RECORD\ KBOX, KLIF, WFAA, ALL DALLAS\ WIL, ST. LOUIS, AND WNAC, BOSTON. COLPIX STATES PORTION OF RECORD COVERING ASSASSINATION CONTRIBUTED BY DALLAS STATIONS, WHO SHOULD HAVE ORIGINAL TAPES. UPI, NEW YORK, ADVISED BY REFERENCED COMMUNICATION THEY DID NOT HAVE THE ORIGINAL TAPES.

KLIF, DALLAS, ADVISED THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO TAPE MADE FROM MOBILE UNIT RECORDING AT LOVE FIELD, DALLAS, ON ARRIVAL PRESIDENTIAL PLANE. WFAA, DALLAS, ADVISED THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO TAPE OBTAINED FROM MOBILE UNIT RECORDINGS AT TRADE MART AND AT LOVE FIELD AND THAT NO UNIT WAS WITHIN ONE-HALF MILE OF ASSASSINATION POINT AT THAT TIME.

END PAGE TWO

RICHARD B. MOORE, NEWS DIRECTOR, KBOX, ADVISED FORMER NEWS DIRECTOR BILL HAMPTON HANDLED RECORDING OF KBOX CONTRIBUTION TO RECORD, AS WELL AS CONTACT WITH UPI. HAMPTON NO LONGER EMPLOYED KBOX AND LAST KNOWN ADDRESS BELIEVED TO BE TWO TWO ONE OR TWO ONE ONE WEST LAUREL STREET, COMPTON, CALIF. MOORE STATES FOLLOWING TELEPHONIC CONTACT WITH JOHN BOX, JR., PRESIDENT, BALBAN RADIO STATIONS, INC., ST. LOUIS, OWNER OF KBOX, THAT ORIGINAL TAPE RECORDING SUBMITTED TO UPI AND STILL IN THEIR POSSESSION. MOORE ADVISED FURTHER KBOX HAD TWO MOBILE UNITS IN SERVICE AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION\ ONE OPERATED BY RON JENKINS, STATIONED AT TRADE MART, INTENDED DESTINATION OF KENNEDY MOTORCADE\ SECOND MOBILE UNIT OPERATED BY SAM PATE, KBOX NEWSMAN. SAM PATE PREVIOUSLY INTERVIEWED MARCH TEN, SIXTYFOUR, DALLAS, REPORTED PAGE THIRTYONE, REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, DALLAS, APRIL FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR, CAPTIONED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA." PATE ADVISED

THAT AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION HE WAS STATIONED IN MOBILE NEWS UNIT AT TRADE MART EXIT OF THE NORTHBOUND STEMMONS FREEWAY, DALLAS, AND THAT HE HEARD OF THE SHOOTING OVER POLICE RADIO. PATE ADVISED AT THAT TIME HE WISHED TO MAKE IT KNOWN MAJORITY OF PORTION ON THIS TAPE WAS NOT AUTHENTIC, BUT WAS A TAPE HE WAS ASKED TO MAKE SEVERAL DAYS FOLLOWING HIS DISMISSAL ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, FROM KBOX RADIO STATION.

NEW YORK, AT NEW YORK, RECONTACT UPI, AUDIO NEWS, TWO TWO ZERO EAST FORTYSECOND STREET, TO OBTAIN ORIGINAL KBOX TAPE.

LOS ANGELES, AT COMPTON, CALIFORNIA, INTERVIEW BILL HAMPTON REGARDING RECORDING OF KBOX TAPE CONTRIBUTION, AS WELL AS DEALINGS WITH UPI CONCERNING THIS TAPE. FURTHER, INTERVIEW REGARDING DISPOSITION BY HAMPTON OF ORIGINAL TAPE.

BY REFERENCED COMMUNICATION, BUREAU REQUESTED ALL OFFICES TO SET OUT ANY LEADS BY TELETYPE, INSTRUCTING APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AND INSERTS TO DALLAS FOR INCORPORATION IN SUBSEQUENT REPORT.

~~EON~~ LOS ANGELES ADVISED SEPARATELY.

EDN

WA FOR RELATY

NHH FBI WASH DC RELAY

~~CC~~ MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 29 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI LOS ANG.

1146 AM PDT URGENT 5-29-64 JHM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS

INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE DALLAS TEL TO DIRECTOR, NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAST.

BILL HAMPTON, FORMER NEWS DIRECTOR KBOX PRESENTLY EMPLOYED RADIO STATION WMEG, CAPE KENNEDY, FLORIDA AND RESIDES FOUR FOUR NINE WILSON AVENUE, SATTELITE BEACH, FLORIDA. TAMPA ADVISED SEPARATELY.

END

WA. JRL

FBI WASH DC

DL SO CC--MR. SULLIVAN

FBI DALLAS

TU DISC REC-32 62-109060-3187

79 JUN 5-1964

Initial Form

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan, Room 645 RB
1 - Mr. Rogge, Room 5730
1 - Mr. Latona, Room 6137 IB

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: May 25, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-450280 AX

Examination requested by: Bureau

Reference: None

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

Q580 was not identified in the National Security File. A photograph will be added to this file.

Q580 has been designated as Exhibit D-215. Four photographs of D-215 are transmitted to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with existing instructions concerning "D" number exhibits.

REC 62-109060-3188

Enclosures (6) (Four photographs of D-215, Lab report - 2 copies)
1 - Phoenix Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - San Diego Enclosure (Lab report)

XEROX
JUN 3 1964
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

JCC:kw (12)

66 JUN 11 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Rogge 5730

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: May 25, 1964

FBI File No. 62-109060

Lab. No. D-450280 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Specimens received 4/20/64

Q580 Envelope (postmark illegible), bearing typewritten address "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C.," and accompanying two-page typewritten letter headed "Federal Bureau pf Investigation Washington, D. C." beginning "Gentlemen: A while back I overheard..." and ending "...people in public office. Sincerely, A Citizen"

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q580 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this exhibit will be added to this file.

The typewriting on Q580 matches most closely the Laboratory standard for a Corona pica style of type, spaced ten letters per inch.

The envelope and paper comprising Q580 does not contain any watermarks, indented writings, or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

The postmark on the envelope in Q580 appears to be "ALBUQUERQUE TR 8 MAY 15 1964 R P O," although the "ALBUQUERQUE" portion of the postmark is quite faint.

You will be separately advised on the latent fingerprint examination of Q580.

JCC:kw (12)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau pf Investigation
Washington, D. C.

D-215
FBI
LABORATORY

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

A while back I overheard the most unusual conversation in a restaurant near the Mexican Border. It has bothered me ever since, so am going to give it to you as best as can be remembered.

These two men were sitting in a booth next to myself, and they were talking Spanish. As so many bi-lingual people seem to take for granted that as you are a blue-eyed gringo you can't understand the language, and they talk as if you did not exist. Now I do not believe that the one man who was doing the talking of which I speak, was a Mexican--he may have been part Mexican tho, as he did speak with an accent to the cashier in English. Would say he is about 5' 6" tall, rather small, tho with a little paunch, and would weigh about 145 to 150 lb. Brown eyes, grey curley hair, or wavey, a dark complexion, small hands for a man. He was the driver of a 1954 or 1955 packard. 4 door sedan, Arizona license number EZY 958. Oh yes, a rather long, grey mustache. About 50 to 55 yrs. old.

From the conversation would gather that he resides in either Tucson, or some place not very far from the Mexican border below Tijuana or Mexicali, and also must have many friends in San Diego.

Now for the conversation. They were talking politics and the Kennedy assination came up. This man stated that he and a companion were on the outskirts of Dallas when they heard the news on the car radio. The companion wanted to go on into Dallas and see what was going on, but this man said he told him no that he didn't dare, as he knew that "they had finally done it" and he didn't want to take a chance of seeing anyone who might connect him with the affair. He said that he knew months before that Kennedy "had to die" that there was no other way for "it" to be handled, and he knew that "they" (whoever the heck they may be) was on the verge of taking action in Dallas, as it would be an ideal place.

If he knows who "they" may be, then I think you should know also. He was so damnebly smug about the whole thing when he was talking. He also stated that during WWII he had top security clearance, so now he goes most places and when he shows his identification, then he isn't questioned. He stated that he keeps Mexican citizenship so that he can go back and forth without question. (This sounds slightly crazy to me, as I don't know anything about such, but didn't know that you could maintain Mexican citizenship and American at the same time.) Perhaps he was born American, and took out Mexican citizenship.

To top this off, he asks the other man who he thinks will be the next on the list. He stated that there were many of course, whom "they" would like to eliminate, but Earl Warren was given

top priority. Ye Gads! what a character! Even if he is just a "nut" of some sort, such talk isn't exactly calming dinner conversation.

I haven't the faintest idea if Earl Warren has plans of visiting San Diego, or if he had residence there at one time, but would gather that he may have from the conversation. Whoever "they" are, must have ideas that somewhere in California would be a likely place to set up something for Mr. Warren which would be as unhealthy as what Mr. Kennedy experienced.

Now you must have hundreds of clues to run down on the Kennedy assination, and I wouldn't want to be a pest, or a nut, but that conversation has bothered me, and you can take it as you see fit. If the man is just a blabber-mouth, then he may know nothing. If he is just egotistical enough to "have to talk to someone about how much he knows" in order to impress someone, then xhx he just may know something. You are the judge of that.

Anyhow it's off my mind now, and I would like to forget it, although as you know better than anyone, these things must keep cropping up. The intricate network of politics, different groups, communistic and otherwise, must keep you people tareing your hair to protect people in public office.

Sincerely,

A Citizen

318 CS

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (6-new) (P)

SUBJECT: J. M. McALLEN (?)
Letter postmarked 4/22/64,
at New York, New York, addressed
to Governor John Connally
POSSIBLE EXTORTION

PHOTOGRAPHED JUN 6 1964

00 - NEW YORK

There is transmitted herewith the original and copy of undated letter partially illegible addressed to Governor JOHN CONNALLY, State Capitol, Austin, Texas, postmarked April 22, 1964, at New York, New York, to the Bureau. Two copies are enclosed for the New York Office.

The above described letter was furnished to the San Antonio Office by Mr. LARRY TEMPLE, Administrative Assistant, Executive Department, State of Texas, Austin, Texas.

It is to be noted that subject whose name is not legible indicates that he "wrote J. E. Hoover....." apparently in October 1963.

162-109060-

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 5 1964

San Antonio indices are negative.

1 ENCLOSURE

The Bureau is requested to conduct appropriate examination through the anonymous letters file and furnish any pertinent information from Bureau files identifiable with subject to New York and San Antonio. No elimination fingerprints are being submitted inasmuch as San Antonio does not know the identity or how many individuals have handled this correspondence

(?) Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - New York (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
2 - San Antonio
(8)

advised SAC, NY
KHH 6-4-64

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JUN 16 1964

62-95316-14

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI/DOJ

SA 9-new

The New York Office should conduct appropriate investigation to identify subject and present to USA.

It would appear that captioned matter fits the category of instructions set forth in Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/17/64, New York file 89-75 in the case captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/64, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING, Bufile: 62-109060, ET AL."

New York should also consider that instant case may fit category of instructions in case captioned "TROPUS Bufile 62-109119" New York should review Bureau instructions maintained in Bureau teletype to all SACS dated 12/10/63, and additional Bureau instructions in this matter.

Information of this airtel being furnished Dallas so that they may be aware of instant case.

TRUE COPY

THE PLAZA
FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

"Dear John:

Disregard any letters following see Gonzolez, the congressman_s wife_ Her sister went to school with you! about my formula E=MC2_

the light Beam sound machine of which I have the Patent! Forced Lee Oswald to shoot you and Pres. Kennedy! they have another marine on the machine to kill you! I wrote J. E. Hoover Oct. 1963_ Robert Kennedy that Lee oswald was in Dallas and would be forced to shoot you both! ask Robert Kennedy why he condoned his own brother_s death! over the last 13 years Hoover condoned 80 murders why not find out? My machine is in apt_ 2A 406 west 46 St_ NYC with the Russian spies, the Boll mecheInics of (illegible) L. J. Davis (illegible) D. Schuelo_ Edgar and Josephine Baggreaire of the mafia H. Rigdon Supt of 406 is boss of murder_

Sincerely_

(signed) L. M. McAllen

P S . I own a cooperation apt_ at 406 west 46 St. NY.C seldom go there! Your testimony before the warren commission was stupid! For there over 50 before your murder, and still are get."

62-109061

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Belmont

May 26, 1964

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter to the President's Commission enclosing a letter written by Normand P. Michaud and a letterhead memorandum revealing background information be forwarded to the President's Commission. Further that Michaud's recent letter not be acknowledged or that he be contacted. Michaud is a psychopathic liar who was incarcerated in the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, as a result of a threat against President Johnson. Secret Service is fully aware of the situation and Michaud's recent letter has been furnished to them.

BACKGROUND

A letter dated April 23, 1964, written by Normand P. Michaud was addressed to the Attorney General and was furnished to the Bureau through the Bureau of Prisons. He said in his opinion he has certain information "plus evidence" with which he might be able to "enlighten the investigation on the assassination of John Kennedy before the Earl Warren Commission, only." He alleged there is a plot to assassinate President L. B. Johnson in the near future. He claimed he was placed in the U. S. Medical Center as a result of a well-planned frame-up in connection with his conviction on a threat against President L. B. Johnson. He considered all this a plan to discredit him and "salt me away." He asked the Attorney General to act for the protection of the President and for a reply to his letter as to the Attorney General's actions.

Bureau files disclose we have had considerable dealings with Michaud who has been [redacted] He has previously mentioned other individuals in connection with an assassination plot. His mental illness has

Enclosures
62-109060
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - O. H. Bartlett
EMR:las (9)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 22 1964

JUL 28 1964

been diagnosed as suffering from [redacted] and further described as a [redacted] In the past Michaud has been charged with [redacted] but was not prosecuted as the complainant declined to testify. He also filed a [redacted] charge against the Kane County, Utah, Assessor. This charge was false and a complaint of perjury was filed against him; however, he pleaded insanity.

In January, 1964, a background inquiry was conducted in connection with the threat against President Lyndon B. Johnson. A letterhead memorandum was prepared, which was furnished to Secret Service. In addition the current letter has been furnished to O. H. Bartlett, Liaison Section, which has been delivered to Secret Service.

OBSERVATION

In view of the fact Michaud has made allegations he has information for the "Earl Warren Commission, only," the Commission should be furnished his recent letter and background, in case he writes to the Commission directly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If approved, the attached letter with enclosures be forwarded to the Commission.

That Michaud's letter not be acknowledged or that he be contacted by Bureau representatives unless specifically requested by the Commission.

May 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a letter written by Normand P. Michaud forwarded to this Bureau by the Bureau of Prisons. Mr. Michaud stated "I might be able to enlighten the investigation of John Kennedy before the Earl Warren Commission, only." Also enclosed for your information, are two copies of a memorandum dated January 31, 1964, Phoenix, Arizona. This memorandum reveals pertinent information regarding Mr. Michaud's background and the threat against President Johnson. The United States Secret Service is fully aware of this matter and Mr. Michaud's recent communication has been furnished to them.

In view of his background, Mr. Michaud will not be interviewed regarding his recent letter unless specifically requested by you.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - O. H. Bartlett
KMR:las (10)

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont dated 5-26-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Misc. - Info Concerning" KMR:las, contains background information re Michaud and his mental instability and threat against President Johnson.

70 JUL 23 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 28 1964

TELETYPE

CODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. B. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK

12-36 AM DEFERRED 5-28-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR /62-109060/ -1- AND DALLAS

FROM NEW YORK /89-75/ 2 PGS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY SECOND, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS., MISC INFO CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS AND NEW YORK MAY TWENTY FIFTH SIXTY FOUR.

RE "FOUR DAYS THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD", A RECORDING BY COLPIX RECORDS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK.

ON MAY TWENTY SEVEN SIXTY FOUR, MR. IRWIN ROBINSON, COMPANY ATTORNEY, COLPIX RECORDS, SEVEN ELEVEN FIFTH AVE., NY, ADVISED THAT THE TAPE USED IN CUTTING INSTANT RECORD WAS OBTAINED FROM UPI, AUDIO NEWS, TWO TWENTY EAST FORTY SECOND ST., AND HE BELIEVED THAT THEY WOULD HAVE THE ORIGINAL TAPE IN QUESTION.

THAT SAME DATE MR. SCOTT PETERS, UPI, UUDIO NEWS, ADVISED THAT HE POSSESSED THIS TAPE, BUT DID NOT HAVE THE ORIGINAL OR COPIES.

MR. ROBINSON, OF COLPIX RECORDS, RECONTACTED ON SAME DATE AND ADVISED THAT CHECK OF RECORDS REFLECTED THAT FOLLOWING RADIO STATIONS CONTRIBUTED TO MAKING INSTANT RECORD..

END PAGE ONE

62-109060-3189

REC-48

10 JUN 2 1964

JUN 5 1964

KBOX, KLIF, WFAA, ALL OF DALLAS, TEXAS., WIL, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI AND WNAC, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

MR. ROBINSON STATED THAT THE PART OF THE RECORD WHICH COVERS THE ASSASSINATION WAS CONTRIBUTED BY THE STATIONS AT DALLAS, TEXAS, UND THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE THE ORIGINAL TAPES.

MR. ROBINSON ADVISED THAT THE RECORD IN QUESTION COVERS THE PERIOD FROM THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AT DALLAS, TEXAS, TO HIS FUNERAL IN WASHINGTON, DC. HE ALSO ADVISED THAT BEST TO HIS KNOWLEDGE THE ONLY SHOTS AUDIBLE ON THIS RECORD ARE THOSE THAT WERE FIRED BY RUBY WHEN HE KILLED OSWALD.

DALLAS, AT DALLAS, TEXAS, WILL CONTACT RADIO STATIONS KBOX, KLIF, AND WFAA AND COVER LEADS SET OUT FOR NEW YORK IN REAIRTEL AND ITS ENCLOSURES. LHM FOR BUREAU FOLLOWS AND INSERTS FOR DALLAS FOLLOW.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH D C

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

JFK
ASSASSINATION
62-109060
SECTION 70

COPY
2

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/2/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

As a matter of record, Mr. John Ely of the President's Commission delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/1/64, evidence items numbered D24, D6, D27 and a portion of B1.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bsm (10)

NOTE: The above items are described as follows:
D24 Sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English
D6 Three letters by Oswald
D27 Mail order coupon in name of A. J. Hidell used to order a .38 caliber gun from Los Angeles
B1 Wallet, social security card, USMC ID card, hotel card, ID card (United States Forces in Japan), Dallas Public Library card, three photographs, slip of paper bearing three addresses

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX
JUN 4 1964

REC-13 62-109060-3190

12 JUN 4 1964

61 JUN 8 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: May 28, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On May 27, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of the Commission's staff called SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. He further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on the date of the request.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

REC. 13 3191

62-109060

2 JUN 3 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bmm
(12)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5/28/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*334	Front cover photo of "Life" magazine issue dated 2/21/64
	*335	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*336	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*338	Newspaper clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/18/64
	*339	Photograph of man holding rifle, not otherwise identified
	*340	Clipping from "New Orleans Times - Picayune" dated 11/24/63"
	*341	Reproduction of clipping from "New Yor Times" dated 12/8/63
	*342	Clipping from "New York Journal Americ dated 2/23/64 (Article by Bob Considine)
	*343	Reproduction of clipping from"Dallas Morning News" dated 11/28/63
	821	Copy of report of SA John W. Fain date 5/12/60, Dallas
	822	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain date 7/3/61, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	823	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain date 7/10/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harve Oswald; IS - R"
	824	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain date 8/30/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	825	Copy of letter to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI dated 2/12/64, and enclosures(ten)
	826	Copy of report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated 10/31/63, at New Orleans titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - CUBA"
	*827	Reproduction of piece of paper bearing writing in Russian script
	829	Copy of report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr dated 9/10/63, titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	830	Page 10 and 11 of FBI report (DL 105-1716, JPH:mam)which sets forth connections between Ruth Paine and the Oswalds

XEROX
JUN 1 '64

62-109060-3191

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	831	Copy of letter dated 4/27/64, from Director, FBI to J. Lee Rankin, concerning alleged statement of SA James P. Hosty, Jr.
	832	FD-302 dated 11/22/63, concerning interview of Oswald by Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department
	833	Copy of letter dated 4/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning FBI's prior knowledge of Oswald
	834	Copy of letter dated 5/4/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning discussion between staff member and Mr. A. H. Belmont on 5/4/64
	835	Copy of letter dated 2/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI which denies Oswald as FBI informant
	836	Copy of letter dated 3/31/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI concerning FBI liaison with Secret Service
	*837	Clipping from "National Enquirer" 5/17/64, issue, regarding association of Ruby and Oswald
	*838	Copy of letter dated 11/22/63, to Captain W. P. Cannaway, Dallas Police Department from Lieutenant Jack Revill, Dallas Police Departmen
	*839	Diagram of building housing jail office, Dallas, Texas
	363	Copy of letter dated 5/8/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding article from "National Enquirer" dated 5/17/64
	*864	Carbon copy of letter from J. Lee Rankin to Director, FBI requesting assurance that Bureau has disseminat all information available
	865	Copy of letter dated 4/30/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding dissemination of all available information to Commission

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	866	Memorandum dated 12/2/63, from FBI regarding protection of the President
	*868	Copy of letter dated 4/22/64, to Mr. Richard Helms (CIA) from J. Lee Rankin requesting assurance that all available information has been furnished Commission
	*869	Memorandum to J. Lee Rankin from CIA assuring complete dissemination to Commission of all information, 5/4/
	*870	Affidavit of John A. McCone (Director CIA) regarding CIA's relationship with Oswald
	674	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	675	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	676	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
D1	677	Paper sample from first floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	678	Comparison photomicrograph of two pieces of paper

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Confidential

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/25/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are twelve copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. U

REFERENCES

Bureau airtel to Mexico City dated 4/13/64, enclosing a copy of a letter from the Department dated 4/3/64 and copies of a Bureau-translated letter from JOAQUIN RIVAS GAMEZ of El Salvador, Central America, forwarded with the Department's letter.
Mexico City cable No. 561 dated 4/18/64.
Bureau cable No. 49 dated 4/20/64. U

ADMINISTRATIVE

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 15 1964

ENCLOSURE

SOURCES

The first confidential source abroad is [redacted]

The second confidential source abroad is [redacted]

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
HJP:plb
(6)

10 JUN 12 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Confidential

Confidential

[redacted]

C

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed memorandum has been classified "Confidential" in order to protect the Bureau's operations in a foreign country.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

[redacted]

C

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At San Salvador, El Salvador:

[redacted]

Confidential

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLASSIFIED BY 2ocls
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINIT
2/5/72

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED "WHO KILLED KENNEDY"

Memorandum dated May 9, 1964, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson referred to the book "Who Killed Kennedy" by Thomas G. Buchanan. The Commission indicated a copy of the book would be made available to the Bureau for the Bureau's comments.

Today, while at the President's Commission, Mr. Samuel Stern advised Malley that the only copy the Commission had of this book had been taken by the Commission Chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, and no other copies were available.

Malley was advised by Director of CIA John McCone and Dick Helms of CIA that CIA was attempting to get a number of copies of this book and would try and have them in the mail from Europe tonight. Mr. Helms stated upon receipt a copy of the book would be immediately made available to the Bureau.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Papich

JRM:mpd (9)

162-109060-
RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

INDEXED - 199
JUN 11 1964

5-28-64

36-1-64

6-1-64

5 5 JUN 100

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - W.C.Sullivan
1 - Malley

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 15, 1964

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached hereto is a copy of the Director's testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, on May 14, 1964, which was furnished to us by the Commission.

Copies of this have been made available to Messrs. J.P.Mohr, C.D. DeLoach, A. Rosen, J. R. Malley, I. Conrad, W. C. Sullivan and me for the purpose of reviewing it for accuracy, typographical errors, reporting errors, etc. Following this review by the above-mentioned persons, such corrections as appear necessary will be made and the Director will be advised.

This volume of testimony also contains the testimony of John McCone and Richard Helms of Central Intelligence Agency. We will not review their testimony for other than information purposes.

Enclosure
AHB:hmm
(3)

NOT RECORDED
100 JUN 11 1964

Memo 5/19/64

62-109090-168

Testimony of witness contained in memo.

ENCLOSURE
9 JUN 15 1964

169

11 JUN 12 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 5/19/64

FROM : A. H. Belmont

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Malley
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Attached is a copy of the transcript of the Director's testimony before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This transcript has been examined for accuracy, including misspellings and typographical errors on the part of the court reporter. It is noted that apparently the court reporter did not record the Director's testimony accurately in some instances. We have made as few changes as possible, in order to preserve the intent and accuracy of the Director's testimony.

This testimony was gone over by Messrs. Mohr, Malley, Branigan, M. A. Jones, Gheesling, Rogge, and me, on a word-by-word basis. In addition, Assistant Directors Sullivan, Rosen, DeLoach and Conrad have read the testimony and furnished their suggestions.

It is planned that I will personally go over these changes with Mr. Rankin of the Commission.

Enclosure

AHB:CSH (5)

62-109090
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

memo 5/21/64 OK.

see 62-109090-169 for original testimony

REC-112 62-109090-168

1 ENCLOSURE

79 JUN 15 1964

11 JUN 19

6/12/64

PERS. REC. UNIT

FBI

Date: 5/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re San Antonio airtel to the Director dated 5/5/64, and enclosures consisting of letterhead memorandum re PAUL V. CARROLL.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are five copies, for Dallas two copies, and El Paso one copy of corrected letterhead memorandum which are to replace the ones furnished as enclosures with the airtel of 5/5/64.

The name LACY in the letterhead memorandum of 5/5/64, on line four, paragraph one should have been LOONEY.

cc. Vick

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE REC'D

62-109060-3192

NOT RECORDED
6 MAY 21 1964

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (AMSD)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - El Paso (89-52) (Enc. 1)
2 - San Antonio
HTB/mjb
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
May 5, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On April 29, 1964, Justice of the Peace CURTIS LACY, Austin, Texas, advised that BROOKS HOLMAN of Austin, Texas, and BOB LOONEY of Houston, Texas, both attorneys, LOONEY being candidate for Congressman at Large, State of Texas, have requested him to hear testimony of PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL of El Paso, Texas, concerning investigation CARROLL made in El Paso, Texas, and Mexico, approximately eleven months ago regarding a plot to overthrow President JOHN F. KENNEDY via assassination.

LACY said that he agreed to hear CARROLL. LACY issued a subpoena for PAUL VOTTLER CARROLL of El Paso, Texas, on April 28, 1964, to appear before him "instanter" to hear such testimony. LACY denied his intent was to hold a "Court of Inquiry" at this time in the matter, stating the hearing of CARROLL is preliminary to a possible Court of Inquiry which he is authorized to hold under Article 976, Court of Criminal Procedure, State of Texas.

LACY stated he has been informed that DAN RATHER, newspaper correspondent, Washington, D.C., has made a statement that CARROLL is known to have made investigation about eleven months ago in El Paso, Texas, and Mexico regarding assassination, and was possibly being paid $10,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation for his work.

LACY advised that at present he planned to hear only CARROLL's testimony and thereafter he would determine if he would order a "Court of Inquiry". He desired that CARROLL appear before him immediately.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6-4-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING

REBUREAU AIRTEL M : TWENTYFIVE LAST AND DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU, NEW YORK, AND LOS ANGELES MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAST CONCERNING THE TAPE QUOTE FOUR DAYS THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD UNQUOTE. THIS TAPE HAS BEEN RECEIVED AT THE BUREAU FROM NEW YORK.

DALLAS IS INSTRUCTED TO PREPARE AN IMMEDIATE LHM CONCERNING CONTACTS WITH RADIO STATIONS KBOX, KLIF, AND WFAA AS TO HOW INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED LEADING TO THE LOCATION OF THIS TAPE AND MR. WILLIAM I. HAMPTON FORMER NEWS DIRECTOR KBOX, SO THAT WHEN THE TAPE IS FURNISHED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION OUR CHRONOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIVE STEPS WILL BE CLEAR. BUREAU HAS RECEIVED LHM FROM SA TAMPA REGARDING HAMPTON'S INTERVIEW. EXPEDITE.

COPIES DESTROYED

JUN 2 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION JUN 5 1964 TELETYPE

KMR/map
(3)

64 JAN 7 1973

REC-25 62-109060-3193

NOTE: Request from the Commission 5-22-64 received 5-25-64 indicate Colpix Records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corp., produced, in association with UPI, a record entitled "Four Days That Shocked the World." This record deals with the purported on-the-spot broadcast from a mobile unit at the assassination scene. The Commission heard the record and requested the original tape and desired the identity of the announcer and the determination of his location at the time of the broadcast. The tape has been received, and Dallas has been instructed to submit their LHM expeditiously so that the Commission's request can be logically resolved.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5-4 JUN 5 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 1, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise you of some interesting details included in the Dallas Police Department personnel file of officer J. D. Tippit, who was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald on 11/22/63.

BACKGROUND:

The President's Commission, by letter 5/12/64, requested we conduct a limited background investigation of Tippit and to obtain a copy of his personnel file from the Dallas Police Department. Our background investigation has failed to show any connection between Tippit and Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby. Tippit was born 9/18/24 in Texas, served in the Paratroopers during World War II, and entered on duty with the Dallas Police Department on 7/28/52.

PERSONAL EVALUATION:

A psychiatric report dated 11/17/52 characterizes Tippit as "wholly devoid of imaginative facilities." It indicated his interests and achievements were limited and that his mental functioning and thinking corresponded with the community at large. His grip on reality was below average and it was noted that errors of judgment could be expected. Generally, Tippit was found to be a family man, friendly, dedicated to his children, profession, and his associations were limited to fellow officers. There was no indication he led a "fast" life.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. J. W. Hines

RDR:jh
(10)

REC-26 3194

NO JUN 4 1964

64 JUN 5 1964

Memorandum Rosen to Belmont
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

INJURIES SUSTAINED:

During Tippit's career as a police officer he received several minor injuries which included a dog bite in 1957 and a laceration from a prisoner in January, 1956. His most serious injury was during April, 1956, when he was stabbed in the abdomen and knee by a mentally deranged person. It was later found that part of the ice pick was embedded in his kneecap which required surgery to remove. Because of this injury he had considerable difficulty with his knee from then on.

COMPLAINTS:

While a police officer, Tippit was charged with failure to respond to three radio dispatches all of a minor nature. He was criticized by a citizen for discourtesy after issuing a traffic summons; however investigation of this charge indicated the citizen was disgruntled and probably lied. Tippit also failed to appear at scheduled court appearances on three occasions which resulted in a one day suspension without pay on his second dereliction.

COMMENDATION:

Tippit was commended for aiding an accident victim, recovering stolen property, and was the recipient of three letters of commendation for courtesy as the result of letters sent to the Dallas Police Department by individuals to whom Tippit had issued traffic tickets He was the recipient of a "superior award" based primarily on an incident which happened on 9/2/56. Tippit and his partner received a call for a routine investigation at a bar where a white intoxicated male was present. When asked to leave this man attempted to shoot Tippit in the head; however, the gun did not fire. Tippit and his partner drew their service revolvers and killed the individual who was later identified as Leonard Garland "who was wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for an offense he committed in another state."

Bufile 26-221633 does not completely substantiate the above observation, however, it is pointed out that one Leonard Garland was being sought as a suspect in an Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle case in which Los Angeles was office of origin in 1957. A closing report submitted in this matter states our Dallas office advised that Garland was shot and killed in Dallas on 9/2/56, and that Tippit was one of the officers involved.

ACTION:

The Dallas Police Department file and results of investigation requested by the President's Commission has been furnished Commission. This is for your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 2, 1964

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

On the afternoon of June 2, 1964, Mr. Malley and I discussed the Director's testimony before the President's Commission with Mr. Rankin. You will recall we went over the transcript and clarified some typographical errors, etc., and thereafter left a copy with Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin had only three points which he felt required further attention:

1. Page 6514. In connection with the Director's testimony on persons connected with front organizations, the Director stated that merely because a man belongs to a subversive organization does not mean he is black-listed and is a menace to his country for life. If he belongs to 20 of them, it shows he is either very gullible, or dumb or he is a menace. "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days. I think then there is a grave doubt as to whether he is a security risk."

Mr. Rankin felt this could be clarified to make the point the Director intended. He suggested possibly this be revised to read: "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days; I don't believe this makes him a security risk." Mr. Rankin made it clear, however, that he was not trying to put words in the Director's mouth; that this testimony would be made public and consequently it should state just what the Director means it to state.

62-109161-1

NOT RECORDED
139 JUN 19 1964

To avoid questions from the public, I suggest the following wording would be preferable: "That has been my attitude in regard to Government service where you find a Government employee who belonged to one or two, maybe in his early days. I don't believe this necessarily makes him a security risk. Rather, this would be dependent on the degree of his activity in the front group and his purpose and intent in associating himself with it."

AHB:hmm
(6)
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan

memo 6/5/64

REC-12 62-109161-167

19 JUN 15 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

MEMO TO: MR. TOLSON
RE: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

2. Page 6544. Mr. Rankin noted that at the beginning of the testimony (Page 6493) the Chief Justice outlines the areas in which the Director will be asked to testify. One of them is the failure to include the name and information concerning Special Agent Hosty in the initial report of the Oswald address book. However, Mr. Rankin never got around to asking the Director about this during the testimony. Mr. Rankin thought we should include the Director's comment on page 6544, where the Director is discussing the fact that Hosty's name, office telephone number and license number were in Oswald's memorandum book.

We suggest that the following be inserted as a paragraph after the second line on page 6545: "Incidentally, those items in Oswald's notebook requiring investigative attention were first set out in an investigative report of our Dallas Office dated December 23, 1963. This report was not prepared for this Commission but rather for investigative purposes and, therefore, the information concerning Hosty's name, telephone number and license number was not included in the report. This information was reported in another investigative report of our Dallas Office dated February 11, 1964, in order that there would be a complete reporting of all items in Oswald's memorandum book. Both of these investigative reports were furnished to this Commission."

3. Page 6568 to 6571. Mr. Rankin agreed with the changes we had made in the testimony concerning wording in our appropriation bill relative to a provision for the protection of the President. However, Mr. Rankin noted that on page 6570 we had eliminated one brief question by Representative Ford and the Director's answer as not being pertinent. He agreed with this. He did say he would go over this with Representative Ford to make sure Mr. Ford also agreed, although he had no doubt that Mr. Ford would be in agreement.

Mr. Rankin again stressed that the testimony of witnesses before the Commission will be made public and both the Director's and Belmont's testimony will be regarded as policy statements of the Bureau. He said that he had no questions as to the policy enunciated in the testimony and as a matter of fact he felt that the testimony would do the Bureau a great deal of good in the eyes of the public because it presented the Bureau's sensitivity to the rights of the individual and to the necessity of operating strictly within the law, which was an area of Bureau policy that

had not previously been publicized. He reiterated that this testimony presented the Bureau in a light that would be new to many persons.

I told Mr. Rankin that the Bureau followed the policy that our actions spoke louder than our words.

Mr. Rankin said that he thought the Director was opposed to the FBI taking over the functions of Secret Service. I told him that this was correct, that the FBI had enough to do without taking over such responsibilities. Rankin said that some of the members of the Commission were of the opinion that Secret Service should be transferred over to the FBI and, as a matter of fact, he had noticed publicity to the effect that once the elections were over in November, the White House intends to transfer the functions of Secret Service to the FBI. I reiterated that I was sure that the Director would be opposed to such a move and I asked Rankin whether he had any solid basis beyond newspaper publicity that the White House intended such a move. He said he did not have but that he knew the respect with which the President regarded the Director and he thought it was probably the basis for the newspaper comments, although he had no facts on which to base his opinion.

ACTION:

If you agree, we will make the above changes in the testimony and furnish them to Mr. Rankin informally.

2. It is suggested that Mr. DeLoach be alert to insure that the views of the Bureau on any possible transfer of Secret Service functions to the FBI are known in proper quarters.

REC- 26

62-109060-3195

June 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 28, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 1, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map
(16)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.E. Herington
1 - Mr. R.E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. I.W. Conrad
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Re Dallas Airtel 6-1-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

51 JUN 3 COMM-FBI

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 2 12 17 PM '64

FBI

NOTE:

This is the 14th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64 alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "Bright nut," and since the assassinatio has been conducting her own investigation.

Re Dallas airtel furnished letter from Martin dated 5-24-64 which was received in Dallas on 5-28-64. The letter concerns the reenactment of the assassination recently completed in Dallas and she alleges Commission members took a "false premise" and proceeded to prove it. She also indicates that history will "bring down" the Director, SAC Shanklin of Dallas, and will discredit Chief Curry, President, and Senator Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.).

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re SAC Letter 64-23(B), dated 4/28/64.

Enclosed herewith are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the contents of another letter received from Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, also known as SHIRLEY MARTIN, which letterhead memorandum the Bureay may desire to disseminate to the President's Commission.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Oklahoma City Office for its information in view of the fact that Mrs. MARTIN resides in that Division.

The contents of the enclosed letterhead memorandum will not be reflected in any report submitted, UACB.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(6)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-3195

REC-26

17 JUN 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 1, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 28, 1964, the following quoted letter, dated May 24, 1964, was received by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, May 27, 1964, and bearing a return address of "Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma," from Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, who has previously been also known as SHIRLEY MARTIN:

"May 24, 1964

"On Sunday, May 24th, 1964, Warren Commission members in Dallas took a false premise and proceeded to spend seven hours proving it.

"But history does not accept false premises. Nor does she settle for the 'emotionally satisfying' or the 'non-romantically orientated.' History is impartial and not amenable to influence or prestige. She will bring down J. Edgar as easily as Gordon Shanklin; and she will discredit Chief Curry as analytically as she will Lyndon Johnson or Richard Russell.

"History does not go to lunch together; nor share the same club. She is not an old friend in the Senate. She is herself--plus 6,000 years.

"Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/25/64

"cc: 100"

COPIES DESTROYED
14 JAN 3 1973

FBI

Date: 6/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (44-24016)
Attention: Civil Rights Section

FROM SAC DALLAS (44-1639)

SUBJECT JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka -
VICTIM
CR

ReButel 6/2/64 by which Bureau advised of request of President's Commission in letter dated 6/1/64 for certain floor plans and information concerning space occupied by Dallas Police Department. Enclosed are ten copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting investigation on 6/3/64 by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT in accordance with Commission's request and clarification made of same by Inspector MALLEY by telephone on 6/3/64. Enclosed also for transmittal to the Commission if desired is the booklet "Personnel Assignments" dated November, 1963, which with the blueprints in question will serve to further identify personnel assigned to various bureaus within the Police Department and who are identified in the letterhead memorandum as occupants of various rooms.

By separate cover, the blueprint of the third floor, Municipal Building, and schedule of room occupancy are being transmitted. It is suggested the Bureau may desire to make copies of these items for future reference. No copies are being retained in Dallas Office. Copies of other blueprints and schedules as to other premises occupied by Dallas Police Department are being retained in Dallas Office.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 11) Registered Mail
1 - Package (Enc. 1) Registered Mail
2 - Dallas
MCC:vm
(6)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

C. Fe Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
June 4, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD -
VICTIM (Deceased)

The investigation which follows was conducted on June 3, 1964, in accordance with the request in a letter dated June 1, 1964, from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy that certain floor plans of the building housing the Dallas, Texas Police Department be obtained and occupants of various rooms as of November 22-24, 1963, be identified.

Homer Lee Garland, Building Maintenance Engineer, Public Works Department, City of Dallas, made available a copy of the blueprint for the third floor, Municipal Building, Dallas, dated May, 1956, revised April 10, 1957. Mr. Garland also furnished a copy of a schedule reflecting room occupancy intended at the time the blueprint was prepared.

Charles Batchelor, Assistant Chief of Police, Dallas Police Department, reviewed the blueprint furnished by Mr. Garland and advised same accurately depicts the floor plan for the third floor as it existed November 22-24, 1963.

Mr. Batchelor furnished a booklet "Personnel Assignments," Dallas Police Department, dated November, 1963, which identifies administrative personnel assigned to the various bureaus as of November 22-24, 1963. He identified administrative and supervisory personnel who occupied various rooms on the dates indicated as follows:

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD -
VICTIM (Deceased)

Burglary and Theft Bureau

Room No. 311 - Lieutenant Tyree B. Leonard
Lieutenant Paul G. McCaghren
Lieutenant E. L. Munday (now retired)
Lieutenant Richard E. Swain

Room No. 313 - Captain Walter C. Fannin

Juvenile Bureau

Room No. 319 - Captain Frank M. Martin

Room No. 220 - Lieutenant George E. Butler
Lieutenant Elton J. Coulon
Lieutenant Cecil C. Wallace

Auto Theft Bureau

Room No. 328 - Captain J. C. Nichols

Room No. 329 - Lieutenant Robert E. Hoffman
Lieutenant Robert L. May
Lieutenant Vernon S. Smart

Forgery Bureau

Room No. 334 - Lieutenant Elmo L. Cunningham
Lieutenant Earl S. Potts

Room No. 335 - Captain Orville A. Jones

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD -
VICTIM (Deceased)

Homicide and Robbery Bureau

Room No. 340 - Captain John W. Fritz

Room No. 341 - Lieutenant T. L. Baker
Lieutenant James A. Bohart
Lieutenant Ted P. Wells

Personnel Bureau

Room No. 348 - Captain W. R. Westbrook

Administrative Division

Room No. 355 - Captain Glen D. King

Room No. 357 - Chief of Police J. E. Curry

Room No. 359 - Deputy Chief of Police M. W. Stevenson

Room No. 360 - Deputy Chief of Police R. H. Lunday

Room No. 361 - Deputy Chief of Police G. L. Lumpkin

Room No. 362 - Deputy Chief of Police N. T. Fisher

Room No. 363 - Assistant Chief of Police Charles Batchelor

Room No. 365 - Inspector of Police J. H. Sawyer
Inspector of Police H. J. Putnam, Jr.
Inspector of Police H. C. Kockos.

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of June 1, 1964, requesting that this Bureau obtain floor plans of the first and third floors of the Dallas Police Department, I am enclosing herewith the following items:

(1) Two copies of a memorandum dated June 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, setting forth results of investigation conducted to obtain the desired information.

(2) A booklet entitled "Personnel Assignments," dated November, 1963, prepared by the Dallas Police Department as referred to in the enclosed memorandum.

(3) A copy of the blueprint for the third floor of the Municipal Building, Dallas, as referred to in the enclosed memorandum.

(4) A schedule reflecting room occupancy intended at the time the blueprint was prepared as mentioned in the enclosed memorandum.

As you have been previously advised, the Dallas Police Department does not occupy the first floor of the Municipal Building, Dallas, and floor plans for the first floor were not obtained.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JWH/cac
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE TWO.

Enclosures (6)

JUN 16 1964

JUN 11 1964

JUN 10 2 29 PM 1964

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 6/1/64 requested we obtain floor plans of first and third floors, Dallas Police Department, which would indicate occupants of various rooms November 22-24, 1963. The Commission was advised 6/3/64 that Police Department did not occupy first floor and Mr. Willens of the Commission stated that we should confine the request to the third floor only. (See memo Malley to Rosen, 6/3/64)

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date 6/9/64

Consigned to: SAC, Chicago

Case References: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

MAILED 90
JUN 10 1964
COMM-FBI

List of Contents

715765

6/9/64

62-109060

Abraham Zapruder's camera

Sent 6-10-64 [illegible]

Crypt.-Trans.
Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

Registered Mail

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

58 JUN 19 1964 (2)

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E.W.
GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE, &
MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON
TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA

ReNYlet to Bureau 5/18/64 and Bureau airtel to NY 5/21/64.

Enclosed is the original and five copies of a supplemental LHM as requested in referenced Bureau airtel.

No contact was made with officials of N.B.C. as they already advised that they could not locate any film showing two men running down an alley in a wooded area behind the Texas School Book Depository Building.

This information was set out in NY LHM which was enclosed with referenced NY letter to the Bureau.

Let to Pres. Comm
6/11/64 - with 2cc LHM

1 cc ltr + LHM returned as below 62-109060-3196

3-Bureau (Encls. 6)
1-New York

EWO:mkp
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-34

MAY 28 1964

6/5

ST-112

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 9 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
May 27, 1964

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

Observations Noted by Mrs. E. W. Glaver, Mrs. Nell D. Crane and Miss Doris Lee Crane on Television Newscast, Los Angeles, California

On May 26, 1964, Mr. Neil Waldman, Film Library, Columbia Broadcasting System (C.B.S.) Television, Channel 2, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, was recontacted and advised that he could not locate any additional film. He stated that the film he had previously furnished was the only one similar to the description furnished by Mrs. Glaver and Miss and Mrs. Crane.

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 3 1973

FBI

Date: 5/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)

RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Los Angeles, 5/21/64, and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/21/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum and for Dallas 25 copies of an insert showing additional investigation regarding:

Observations Noted by Mrs. E. W. GIAVER, Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, and Miss DORIS LEE CRANE on Television Newscast, Los Angeles, California

It is noted that previous information pertaining to this matter was submitted to Dallas and the Bureau by Los Angeles airtel dated 3/31/64.

It is further noted that Los Angeles placed one paragraph in the enclosed letterhead memo and insert showing the film being obtained from CBS in New York. It is realized that New York will submit more details of this, but the paragraph was needed to make Los Angeles letterhead memo and insert read sensibly.

3 Bureau (AM) (Encls.6)
2- Dallas (AM) (89-43) (Encls.25)
1- Los Angeles
LLB:DHA
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC. 34 62-109060-3197

6/5

58 JUN 9 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
May 27, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W. GLAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE, AND MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

On April 9, 1964, the Los Angeles FBI Office was advised by HOWARD STRUM, KNBC, Director of Public Affairs, Channel 4, Los Angeles, California, that all film footage of the KENNEDY assassination taken by NBC is maintained by NBC News in New York City, New York. Any news run locally during the week end following the assassination came off the New York line.

On April 9, 1964, RAY HEATLEY, Director of KNXT News Bureau (CBS), 6121 Sunset, Los Angeles, California, advised that all network broadcasts during the period following the assassination until after the burial came from New York or the point where the news originated. The network has complete news tapes on the assassination which are available in New York.

On May 15, 1964, a 16mm film was received at Los Angeles which had been secured from CBS News in New York. It was felt that this film might be the one referred to by Mrs. GLAVER, Mrs. CRANE, and Miss CRANE since a short portion of this film shows two men running in a shaded area near the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

On May 18, 1964, Mrs. E. W. GLAVER and Mrs. NELL D. CRANE came to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and reviewed the film.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 3 [illegible]

RE: OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W. GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE, AND MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Mrs. GIAVER and Mrs. CRANE said this was definitely not the film they had previously referred to when interviewed. They both recalled that the two men they had observed on television during the newscast on the week end of the assassination were running next to and possibly away from the Texas Schoolbook Depository. They both recalled the man in front removed his coat or jacket while running.

June 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 24, 1964, and my letter dated March 9, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mr. Jones Harris of New York, involving Mr. Billy Nolan Lovelady's identification in a photograph taken by an Associated Press photographer.

Enclosed are two copies of an article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune." This article written by Mr. Dom Bonafede relates to the photograph involving Mr. Lovelady.

It would appear from the above article that Mr. J. W. Altgens, Associated Press photographer, is the individual who took the picture in question and efforts are being made to locate and interview him. When the results of this interview are available, you will be appropriately advised.

The enclosed article is furnished in view of your prior interest in Mr. Harris.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
Enclosures (2)
RDR:las (13)

1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - C. D. DeLoach

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO, FOR SAC DALLAS
(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 48 JUN COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-3198

REC-34

NOTE: SAC, Dallas

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReButel 5-27-64, concerning J. W. Altgens various communications on Billy Nolan Lovelady and William P. Beckman.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of the above referenced article in the "New York Herald Tribune."

For your information the President's Commission by letter 2-24-64, advised that Harris appeared at the Commission and furnished several blown up copies of the Associated Press photograph wherein it appeared that an individual in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository Building resembled Oswald. Your office conducted investigation in this matter which established the individual to be Lovelady. The Commission was furnished the results of your inquiry by Bureau letter 3-9-64.

NOTE:

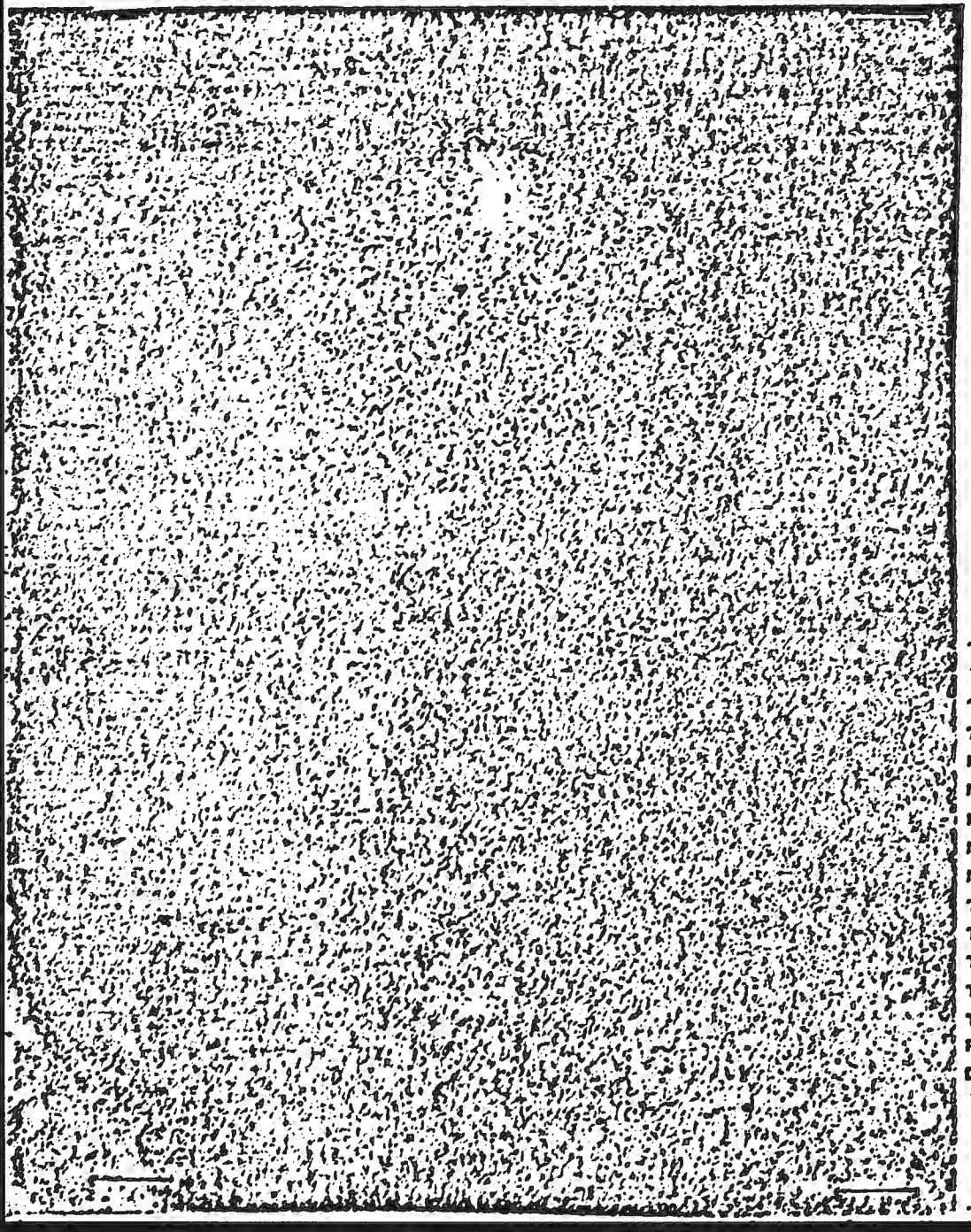
Dallas, by airtel 4-7-64, and other communications, advised Lovelady had complained of being pestered by one W. L. Beckman who insisted on taking a photograph of him. Lovelady was informed this was civil matter and if he continued to be annoyed to call police. We did limited, discreet background on Beckman but failed to establish any connection between him and the assassination investigation. "Tribune" article is based on information supplied by Harris and states that Altgens took photograph in question and that Harris hired Beckman to photograph Lovelady. The article reports although Harris had been requested to not publicize this incident he, Harris, felt the Commission had slighted him in not furnishing him the details in its possession about this situation so he assisted in the preparation of the "Tribune" article.

We have endeavored to interview every individual known to have any information concerning the assassination, however, Altgens' identity has never been revealed and it is pointed out he never voluntarily came forward to furnish any information. Dallas is currently under instruction to interview Altgens based on an article in a Chicago paper that although Altgens was on the scene and has minute information concerning the assassination he was never interviewed and when results are obtained it will be furnished to the Commission.

The enclosed article is being furnished inasmuch as the Commission has indicated prior interest in Mr. Harris.

6-41 (Rev. 5-27-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy



The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 7
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

MAY 24 1964

The Picture With a Life of Its Own

by Dom Bonafede

For weeks after President Kennedy's death, well-informed conversations in New York, Washington and Dallas turned on the identity of the man pictured above. The FBI says it is not Lee Harvey Oswald. But one New Yorker is still wondering . . .

One day last winter Jones Harris, 34, walked into the Doubleday Book Shop on Fifth Avenue between 56th and 57th Streets. He picked up one book after another, each time flipping the pages in a somewhat disinterested manner. Time was not of the essence to Jones Harris. A member of a prominent theatrical family (his mother is actress Ruth Gordon and his father Jed Harris), and an occasional theatrical producer in his own right *(Do Re Mi, Billy Goat Eddy)*, he has ample means. During his meandering in Doubleday's Harris came across a special magazine issue titled in black letters, *Four Dark Days in History—$1 Collector's Copy—A Photographic History of President Kennedy's Assassination.*

Harris, who had met John F. Kennedy on a couple of occasions, thoughtfully leafed through the pages. There are photographs of the smiling, handsome President and his wife, the cheering crowds, the handshakes. Then, rather abruptly, the fallen President is shown photographed through the limousine's windshield. His left arm is raised to his throat and he is beginning to lurch forward. The white-gloved hand of his wife is reaching out to him. To the left of the President Governor John Connally is slumping over onto his side. He, too, has been hit. Two Secret Service agents on the limousine behind have already swung about to see where the shots originated. The faces of the crowd, unaware of what is happening before their eyes, are fixed with smiles.

Suddenly, Harris' attention was drawn to one of the spectators far in the distant background, standing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. The blurred face, to Harris, seemed to be mocking him. It couldn't be. But there it was: the high forehead, deep-set eyes, tapering jawline, even the set of the mouth. The resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald was incredible. And if the man in the doorway was Oswald, who, then, had fired the bullets which killed the President?

Harris paid for the magazine and went home. For days he did nothing. It was January; almost two full months had passed since the assassination. ~~Who was he~~ to try to refute findings of the FBI, the Texas state investigators and the Dallas police? All agreed that Oswald had triggered the fatal shots from the sixth floor of the warehouse.

Finally, the picture and its potential significance became an obsession. Harris became a hunter in search of answers. Who was the spectator peering out of the doorway? The authorities obviously believed it was not Oswald, but could they *prove* it? He began his quest with the magazine, *Four Dark Days in History*. It listed the publisher as "Special Publications, Inc., 6624 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles 28, Calif." Harris telephoned the office and was informed the photo had been circulated by Associated Press Wirephoto and could be found at Wide World Pictures, the commercial outlet for AP with headquarters in Rockefeller Center. "I went over to Wide World," Harris recalls, "and they had stacks and stacks of assassination pictures. I finally found a wirephoto of the picture I was looking for, paid $3 for it and left."

He took the picture to a detective friend who dabbled in photography to see if it could be enlarged. The detective suggested that he obtain a positive copy of the photo. "Four or five days later I went back to Wide World and told them I had a wirephoto picture and wanted a positive print made from the original negative," Harris said. "Everything was fine except when I showed them the wirephoto, a white-haired, elderly woman told me, 'Oh, my, I believe that picture is in Washington for a photographers' contest.'

"I then went to a short, balding man who seemed to be in charge of the office. He was curt and abrupt and said he didn't know when the picture would be returned. He pointed to several stacks of pictures and said what I wanted could be in there but he doubted it. For two and a half hours I went through those files of pictures before I found a clear, positive copy."

62 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

Through a newspaper friend Harris learned of Bernard Hoffman, a free-lance photographer with the reputation of being a fine craftsman. Hoffman looked at the positive print, remarked it was fair and offered to see what he could do with it. Shooting through an intricate system of microscopes he produced a blow-up, bringing into sharp focus the Presidential limousine and the crowd behind. Harris became more convinced than ever that the question of the man in the doorway deserved to be asked, and answered.

Harris next sought to solicit official action. He thought about Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, whom he had met socially. Senator Cooper would be an ideal contact as he was a member of the Warren Commission, appointed by President Johnson to conduct a definitive inquiry into the assassination. "I called Senator Cooper," Harris said. "He was busy but suggested that I come to Washington and call his office and he would come off the Senate floor to see me if he could. I didn't want to do that.

"I had known [former Supreme Court Justice] Felix Frankfurter, so I called his secretary. I knew he was sick. She said to put my information in a letter. I didn't think I should do that."

Early in February, Harris told his story to his attorney, Arnold D. Lower, a New York lawyer with offices on East 53d Street. Krakower, a 48-year-old Harvard Law School graduate with rugged features, vividly remembers the day Harris called on him. "The moment I saw the enlargement I became interested. It was obvious the public had to be told whether it is or is not Oswald. If it is Oswald, how can he be upstairs firing bullets? I'm not interested in whether Oswald was a Communist, a Fascist, or whatever. I'm only interested in who did it. This country is mature enough to be told the whole truth."

The attorney said he had previously been puzzled by conflicting reports concerning the case. "We seem to have been fed a lot of pap about sound police techniques," Krakower said. "First you read that the gun aimed by Oswald when he was captured in the movie theater had misfired, that you could see the imprint of the hammer on the cartridge case. Almost at the same time they tell you another officer had put his finger between the hammer and the cartridge, preventing the bullet from being fired. One of these stories can't possibly be true. And there is no explanation why Tippit, the officer they say Oswald killed, was one and a half miles off his beat, or why Tippit suspected Oswald in the first place. There are too many blanks in the case. I thought about the picture I don't know how long. I decided if Harris had this thing, others did too."

Krakower was dead right about others having the picture, and wondering about it. Weeks before Harris came across the picture browsing in Doubleday's, well-informed conversations in New York, Dallas and Washington turned on the identity of "the man in the doorway" of the Depository. On December 2, in fact, only ten days after the assassination, the Associated Press had circulated to member newspapers and magazines an enlargement of the picture with a circle drawn around the face in the doorway. "Photo arouses new interest," the caption read. "The photo seems to show the accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald standing at ground level behind the motorcade at the entrance to the Texas School Book Depository. . . ." The caption went on to say, "Authorities said the man in the picture is not Oswald but another employee of the Depository."

Despite his avid researches in the AP files, Harris had not known of the AP's caption. And even if he did, subsequent events suggest, it would not have discouraged Harris from pursuing the matter. He was looking for positive proof, not undetailed assertions.

Krakower wrote to the Warren Commission and told them he wanted an appointment with J. Lee Rankin, the commission's chief counsel—"and not the FBI or anybody else." The commission replied and agreed to see Krakower and Harris. Expenses were offered but declined. On February 24 the two men kept an 11 a. m. appointment at the commission's headquarters in the Veterans of Foreign Wars building in Washington.

They met first with Charles Shaffer, a commission staff member on loan from the Justice Department. Harris recalls that Shaffer was extremely cordial and that he and Krakower discussed legal matters. "Then he turned to me," Harris said, "and asked if I knew Miles Hirson. I said no, but that I had known his brother Roger when we both attended Friends Seminary in New York City." Harris is still baffled as to how Shaffer knew of his long-ago acquaintanceship with a schoolmate.

The two showed Shaffer the blown-up assassination picture with the mystery figure in the background. Shaffer simply asked how Harris had gotten the picture and the process used in its enlargement. Afterwards, the three men were called into J. Lee Rankin's office. Perfunctory greetings followed and Rankin inspected the picture. "He did not say one word while we were in there," Krakower said later. "He didn't register a thing."

The three men returned to the other office and Shaffer brought out a huge photograph of the same scene. "They obviously had been studying this from every angle," remarked Krakower. "Shaffer said he did not know if it was Oswald, but that the commission was fascinated by it. I told him my client was thinking of writing an article for publication on the subject. He asked if we would please not write anything or release any publicity about it and to cooperate with the commission. I agreed."

The three next had lunch together. Shaffer gave Krakower telephone numbers where he could be reached at his home and at his Justice Department and Warren Commission offices. Shaffer reportedly told them to call or write to him at any time and assured them that he would keep in touch with them. Harris and Krakower then returned to New York.

A few weeks later Harris finally learned that the man shown in the doorway had been reliably identified as one Billy Lovelady, a warehouseman at the Book Depository who had worked with Oswald. Unknown to Harris and Krakower, Lovelady had been identified as the figure in the picture by the FBI the day after the assassination. (This was, apparently, the source for the AP caption put out on December 2.)

This development did not deter Harris and Krakower. "What we want is conclusive proof that the man is not Oswald, not just the bland assurance it is Lovelady," Krakower says. "There should be a total investigation of this facet of the case. The president of the American Bar Association was appointed 'defense counsel' to Lee Harvey Oswald by the Warren Commission. He should be allowed to cross-examine Lovelady as if Oswald were alive and on trial and had introduced this picture as evidence in his defense. God, I hope it isn't Oswald in the picture. But I want it established beyond any doubt at all."

For some two weeks after their Washington meeting, Shaffer and Krakower continued to communicate by mail and telephone. In a letter written early in March, Krakower pointedly referred to an article published in *Commentary*, which raised several provocative questions relative to the assassination and the investigation. He has not since heard from Shaffer or any other staff member of the commission.

Because he believes the commission did not act in good faith with him, Krakower no longer feels bound to keep his pledge of silence. "In this case, involving the assassination of the President of the United States, if there was any kind of conspiracy and the fact was concealed and I was in a position to contribute one scintilla of evidence and didn't do it, I wouldn't be able to live with myself," he commented. "Where do I get off bucking the commission? Maybe better minds are right. But you always end up saying the truth is the truth and no S.O.B. has a right to say it is not Oswald unless he supplies proof. That's all we are asking. I pray it is Lovelady."

Both Harris and Krakower have taken precautions against someone trying to halt their private crusade. Krakower has written letters detailing his involvement in the case, to be held in escrow against the chance something happens to him. Harris has placed a print of the assassination scene in a bank vault. He keeps all his photos, correspondence with the case, magazine articles and memorabilia in a sea-lion skin traveling bag. Harris hired a young man named Bill Worth, to go to Dallas and attempt to locate Lovelady. It wasn't long before Lovelady was being shadowed. He would be spotted in a pickup truck near the loading dock of the Book Depository or trailing him on foot. He managed to elude Beckman or duck just as his picture was about to be snapped. This byplay went on for almost three weeks. Beckman, however, was determined to succeed. One Friday as Lovelady was about to quit work, Beckman stationed himself outside on the sidewalk. He later described the episode in a report: "At 4:40 I saw L. and a blonde (20 years) girl, I edged back and waited, camera poised. The girl, from around the corner, stampeded up in a rage and slapped my right forearm and began an abusive tirade." The "blonde girl," as Beckman later learned to his surprise, was Lovelady's wife. Lovelady, meanwhile, had called a patrolman who was directing traffic and the three were taken to police headquarters. They were then transferred to the police surveillance office and after some questioning were released. Beckman was advised to leave Dallas.

Lovelady is flatly unwilling, understandably so, to have his picture published. As he put it, in a Texas drawl heavy enough to chew on, "Some crazy S.O.B. might take a shot at me because I look like Oswald." He does, in fact, bear a similarity to Oswald. He is about an inch shorter, stockier and his hair, sparse like Oswald's, is a bit darker. But an impressionistic camera image could minimize these differences. "Hell, I'm better lookin' than he was," Lovelady enjoys saying.

Lovelady maintains it is he standing in the doorway at the moment of the assassination. "I was standing on the first step," he told me when I interviewed him two weeks ago in Dallas. "Several people in the picture saw me. That lady shading her eyes works here on the second floor."

Lovelady said that the night following the assassination two FBI agents visited his home. "They said they had a blown-up picture they wanted me to see. Right away I pointed to me and they seemed relieved. One had a big smile on his face because it wasn't Oswald. They said they had a big discussion down at the FBI and one guy said it just had to be Oswald."

Lovelady recalled that shortly after the assassination when Oswald's image appeared and reappeared on television programs, his two stepchildren, a boy six and a girl four, would point to the screen and say, "There's daddy." He said that while watching the motorcade from the doorway of the Book Depository he distinctly heard three shots—"there was one, then a pause and two fast ones." In the confusion that followed he said he ran 75 to 100 yards to where the Presidential limousine had been, "but, man, they were going by that time." He returned to the warehouse and a roll call was taken of the dozen or so men in his work gang. Only Oswald was missing.

Lovelady remembers that on the morning of November 22, the day of the assassination, he had seen Oswald on the sixth floor of the warehouse. "I was putting in some flooring and he came over and asked about some book orders. We had a 10 o'clock break, then went back to work until noon, when we knocked off for lunch and to see the President." He said he could not recall whether Oswald went downstairs with the rest of the men because both were working on different jobs. And besides, Oswald didn't mingle much.

Lovelady does not attempt to disguise his dislike of Oswald. "He was quiet, carried on no conversation. He'd keep to himself mostly. He might read a book or a magazine or something but he'd have nothing to do with nobody. He'd ask a question about the orders, maybe, but that's about all. I can talk to a guy a couple of minutes and tell whether I like him. I didn't like Oswald."

Lovelady is more than a little irked by the attention he has received over the picture that still haunts Jones Harris. "The FBI, Secret Service, and the Warren Commission have all questioned me I don't know how many times," he remarked. He remains dead set against having his picture taken. "I got a wife and three kids to take care of and don't want trouble by having my mug in a newspaper," he explains.

J. W. Altgens, veteran AP photographer in Dallas, recalls shooting the classic assassination picture in great detail. "I was about 30 feet in front of the President's limousine on Mrs. Kennedy's side. I remember hearing what I thought was a firecracker at the instant I snapped the picture. I was going to make another picture, the one I was really set up for, when I realized what had happened and I froze, aghast."

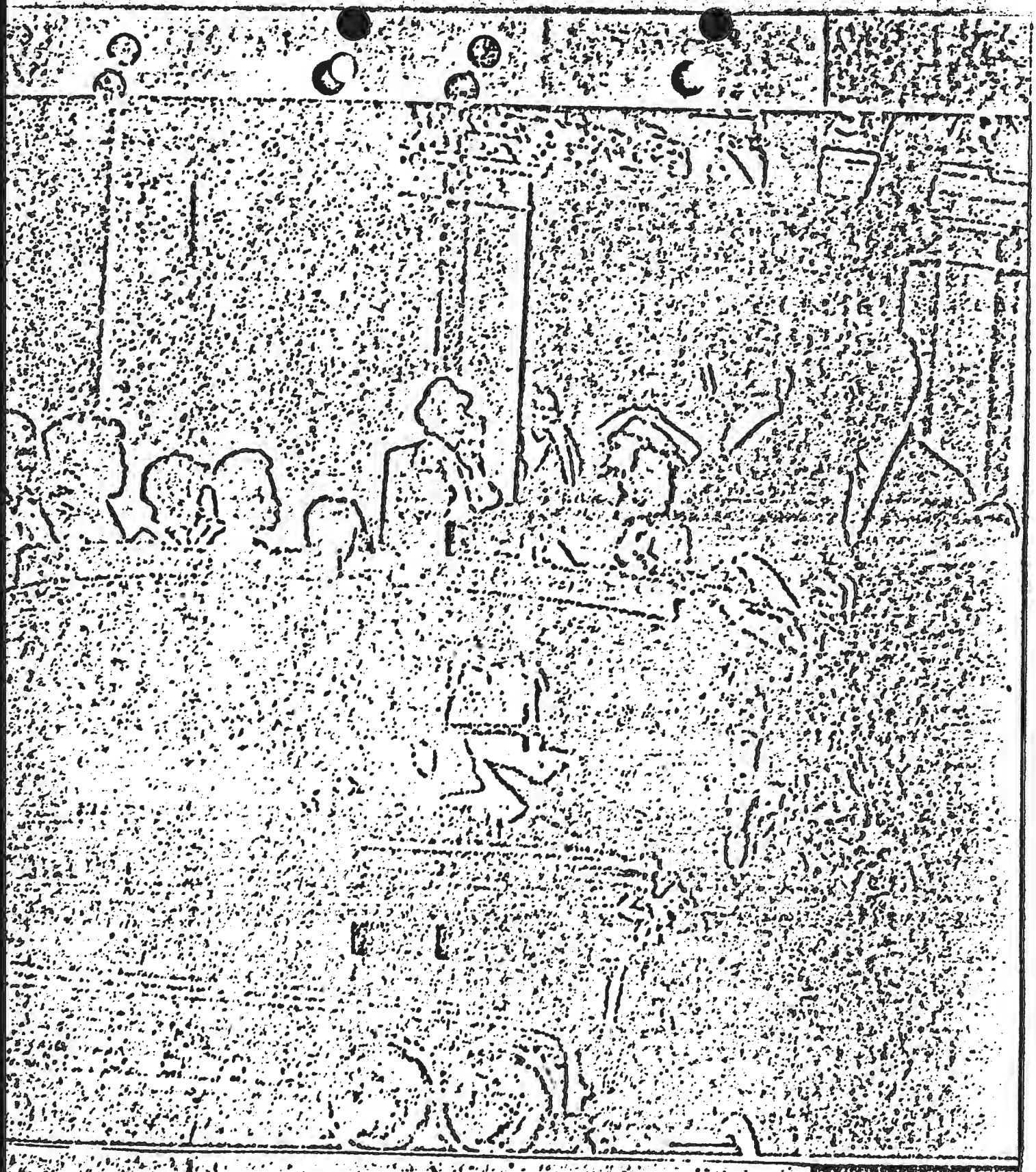
Ten days ago, still brooding over the picture, Jones Harris flew to Dallas, met with Lovelady and talked with him for about a quarter of an hour. Lovelady told him, yes, it *was* he standing in the doorway. Lovelady also told him that the FBI had taken several pictures of him, presumably to compare with the AP picture of the assassination scene. Lovelady also said that on November 22 he was wearing a red-and-white striped sport shirt buttoned near the neck.

Harris left Dallas still unconvinced. "I admit there is a strong resemblance between Lovelady and the blow-up of the figure standing in the doorway," he said. "But the figure in the picture does not appear to be wearing a striped shirt and it is buttoned very low, showing much of his white T-shirt. Why doesn't the FBI or the Warren Commission have Lovelady pose in the doorway and have Altgens take a picture from the same distance and with the same camera as on November 22?"

Altgens, one of the very few witnesses who was close enough actually to see the President shot, is able to describe in minute detail what happened at that terrible moment. Yet, he has never been questioned by the FBI or the Warren Commission.

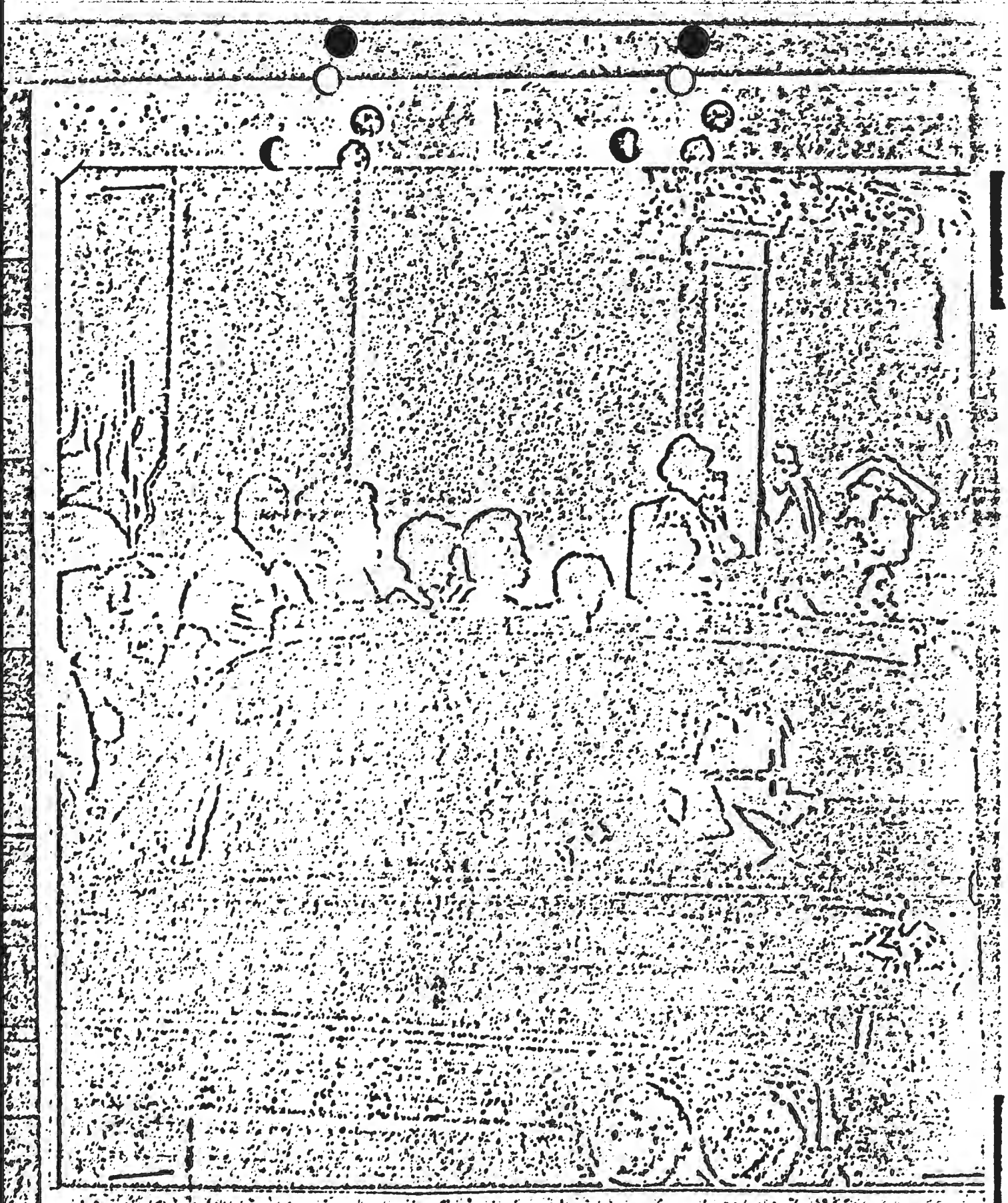
The Warren Commission is expected to release its full report on the assassination of President Kennedy in a matter of weeks, perhaps before June is out. Jones Harris hopes the report will resolve all his doubts about the identity of the man in the doorway. Until then, Harris insists on doubting. "It's all very strange," he says.

The FBI told the Herald Tribune that it had turned over to the Warren Commission everything it had on the assassination and that it could not furnish a picture of Billy Lovelady at this time.

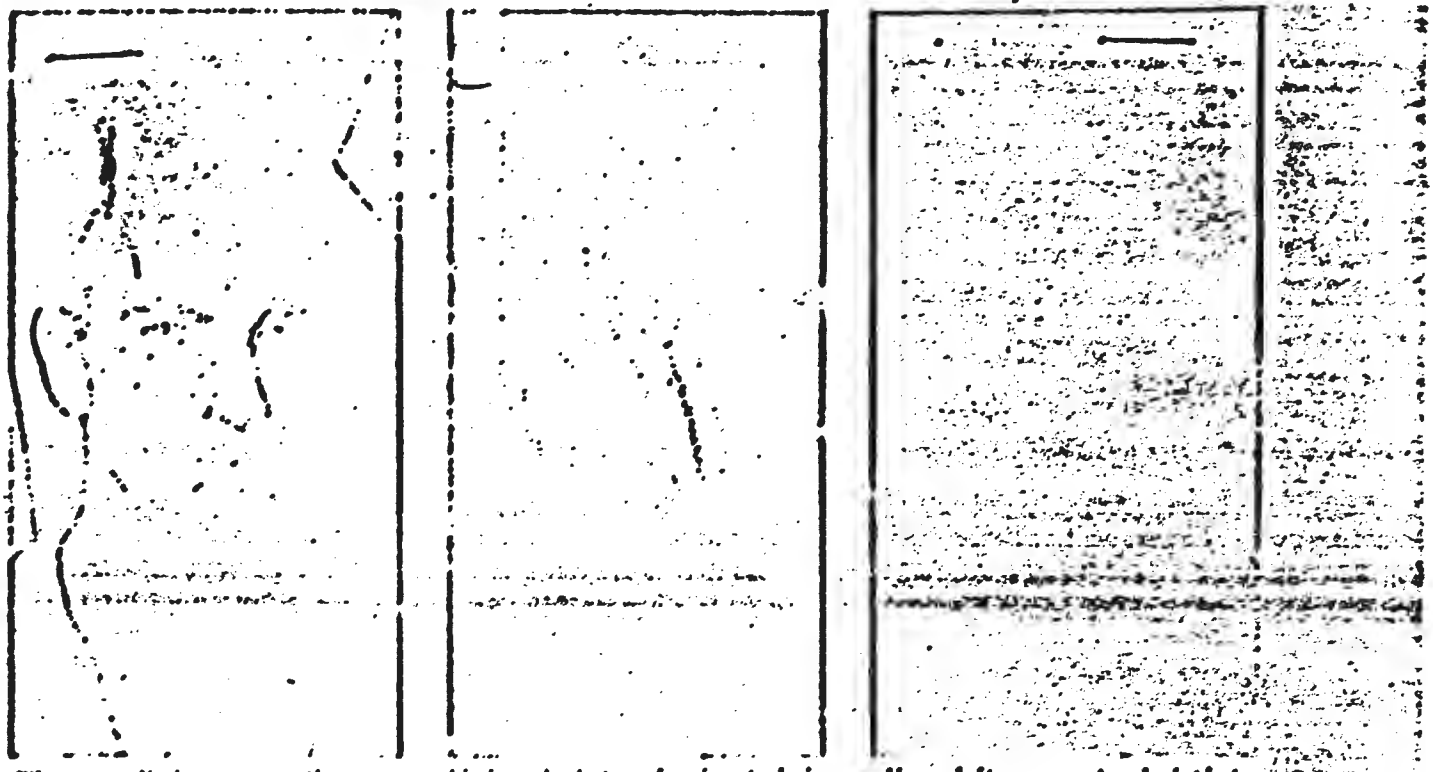


The assassination picture taken by J. W. Altgens of the AP. Altgens recalls: "I was about 30 feet in front of the President's limousine on Mrs. Kennedy's side. I remember hearing what I thought was a firecracker at the instant I snapped the picture. I was going to make another picture, the one I was really set up for, when I realized what had happened and I froze, aghast."

DISCLOSURE 62-109060-3198



The assassination picture taken by J. W. Altgens of the AP. Altgens recalls: "I was about 30 feet in front of the President's limousine on Mrs. Kennedy's side. I remember hearing what I thought was a firecracker at the instant I snapped the picture. I was going to make another picture, the one I was really set up for when



There are limits to even the most sophisticated photo-enlarging techniques. Above left, an unretouched photograph of Lee Oswald the afternoon of his capture. Center, the "man in the doorway" enlarged to about twice the size of the print on page 8. Right, the same print enlarged about eight times its original size.

"... What we want is conclusive proof that the man is not Oswald, not just the bland assurance it is Lovelady ... God, I hope it isn't Oswald in the picture. But I want it established beyond any doubt at all ..."

62 [illegible] 3111

[illegible] SUN

6-4-64

1 - J. P. O'Keeffe (5714)

Airtel

To: SACs, San Antonio
New York

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReSAairtel to the Bureau 5-27-64, captioned "J. M. McAllen (?) Letter postmarked 4-22-64, at New York, New York, addressed to Governor John Connally, Possible Extortion."

Bureau files reveal that Lawrence Martin McAllen residence 406 West 40th Street, New York City, is identical with the individual listed in referenced communication. McAllen has corresponded with the Bureau on numerous occasions since September of 1951. On many occasions his letters have been received with no return address and his communications are sometimes written on hotel stationery obtained from hotels in the vicinity of his residence. He has been previously institutionalized in the King's Park State Hospital, Long Island, New York, for a period of two years. In 1954 his condition was described by officials of this hospital as "suffering from delusions of grandeur, persecution complex and dementia praecox, but is not dangerous to the state where solitary confinement is necessary." Recent communications received from McAllen have been furnished to the President's Commission, the Attorney General and the Secret Service. In his letters he has also complained of the Mafia, communists and other people harassing him and he apparently receives "messages" predicting future tragedies for prominent people. For your additional information McAllen is the subject of Bureau file 62-95336.

MAILED 30
JUN 4 1964
FBI

1 - Dallas (info)
62-95336
1 - S. W. Marshall (7625)
KMR:las (10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC-39 62-109060-NR 3199
EX-103
11 JUN 4 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to SACs, San Antonio
New York

The Laboratory has advised that the letter submitted with referenced communication was prepared by the writer of the communications previously received in connection with this case and is attributed to the subject McAllen. Copies of this material have been added to the anonymous letter file and no laboratory report will be furnished to your office.

All offices are to discontinue any further investigation in this matter. However, San Antonio is instructed to verbally advise the office of Governor John Connally, State Capital, Austin, Texas, through your liaison of McAllen's background and that similar information has been furnished to the President's Commission. Also insure that Secret Service in your area is made aware of McAllen and his recent communication addressed to Governor Connally. New York instructed to advise local authorities.

NOTE:

San Antonio furnished the Laboratory a partially illegible letter addressed to Governor Connally postmarked 4-22-64, New York, New York. This communication is similar to numerous communications contained in our files written by McAllen. Previous information concerning McAllen has been furnished to the President's Commission and the Attorney General. See A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont memo captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, dated 3-12-64, KMR:bhg.

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 5/21/64 concerning BEN ALLEN BIRDWELL who has "visions from the Lord."

Enclosed herewith are ten copies for the Bureau and one copy for the New Orleans Office of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the complete details of the investigation summarized in referenced airtel.

As reflected in the letterhead memorandum, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, was immediately notified with respect to the "vision" to the effect that "three old seamen" would kill President JOHNSON if they ever got a chance.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, and one copy is enclosed to New Orleans for information in the event inquiry is received and inasmuch as the newspaper story was reportedly sent by BIRDWELL to the "Shreveport Times."

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1) (Info)
2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
(1 - 62-3372)

RPG:vm
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-31

62-109060-3200

MAY 29 1964

c. 66 JUN 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 26, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 21, 1964, Mr. Blue Beathard, Managing Editor, "Henderson Daily News," Henderson, Texas, made available a copy of a story written by him, which is located on page 6 of the "Henderson Daily News" dated Tuesday, May 19, 1964, which reads as follows:

"MAN SAYS VISION WARNED HIM OF KENNEDY DEATH IN ADVANCE

"B. A. Birdwell, a Mt. Enterprise farmer, said Tuesday that he had a vision concerning President Kennedy's assassination two weeks before it happened and tried to warn Dallas authorities of the danger.

"Nobody would take his warning seriously, according to Birdwell, who is a parttime preacher.

"Birdwell said he received his first 'vision from God' about two weeks before the assassination. The vision showed that Kennedy would be shot in the back of the head, he said. Birdwell claims he told County Attorney Bill Ferguson and Assistant County Attorney Robert Allen about the vision before Kennedy's death. Ferguson says he does not remember any such discussion.

"On the day Kennedy was shot in Dallas, Birdwell says he had a second vision about an hour before the actual shooting. It gave more details of the tragedy, he says. Birdwell said he could see the brick building at the corner of Commerce and Elm in Dallas and also saw the assassin in his vision.

COPIES DESTROYED
74 JAN 3 1973

"According to Birdwell he hastily called the Dallas County Sheriff's Department and told them about his vision. He said the man he talked with, who he thinks was the sheriff, did not take his warning seriously.

"'Our President could have been saved if he had only believed me,' Birdwell said.

"Birdwell says the vision about President Kennedy was not the first forewarning he has had about a tragic event. In 1947 he claims he received a vision about the Texas City disaster several days before it happened. Birdwell says he was working in Texas City at the time. In his vision he saw a large number of buildings destroyed. Birdwell says he told his boss about the vision and quit his job to return to Mt. Enterprise. He tried to preach on the streets to warn the people in Texas City, he says, but they would not believe him. A few days after he left Texas City the city was rocked by the explosion which killed more than 400 people, he claims.

"Birdwell says he wrote a letter to Mrs. Kennedy about his vision and received a letter from her. He plans to write to her again to give her more details of the vision."

Mr. Beathard said he had interviewed Birdwell, and had printed the story, even though in his own mind he feels Birdwell is a mental case.

On May 21, 1964, Mr. William Ferguson, Rusk County Attorney, Henderson, Texas, furnished the following information:

Ben A. Birdwell, Mount Enterprise, Texas, is known in the county as being mentally unbalanced. Birdwell claims to receive "visions from the Lord" telling him of coming events. It is always after these events have already happened that Birdwell will tell people of having had a vision predicting this event. Birdwell has no occupation other than he occasionally butchers cattle for people and he also preaches some on street corners in Henderson and Mount Enterprise.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On about May 15, 1964, Birdwell came in to Ferguson's office and Ferguson's assistant, Robert Allen, and Tax Assessor and Collector Tommy Haskins, Jr., were also in Ferguson's office. Birdwell told them he had a "vision from the Lord" the previous [illegible] that some seamen were going to kill President Lyndon B. Johnson. Birdwell wanted Ferguson to call President Johnson and to warn him of what Birdwell had seen in this vision. When Ferguson refused to make the call, Birdwell then accused Ferguson of being responsible for the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Birdwell said he had been in Ferguson's office about two weeks before President Kennedy was assassinated, and had told Ferguson and Robert Allen he had had a "vision" that President Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas, and that Ferguson had refused to do anything about it. Birdwell said he had then called the Sheriff's Office in Dallas, Texas, at 11:00 a.m., on November 22, 1963, and had told them of the impending assassination, and had even described to them the building and the window from which the fatal shots would be fired that day.

Mr. Ferguson continued that both he and Robert Allen told Birdwell they could recall no such conversation pertaining to the impending assassination of President Kennedy, and that this conversation had never occurred.

On the morning of May 19, 1964, Birdwell again came to Ferguson's office and said the local newspaper wanted his picture and the picture of Ferguson, Allen, and Tommy Haskins, Jr., who Birdwell then said had also been present during the conversation two weeks before the assassination of President Kennedy. Birdwell said he had written to Mrs. John F. Kennedy and told her of the incident concerning his vision, and she had written him a letter requesting a picture of him and the people to whom he had furnished this information.

Ferguson said he again assured Birdwell that no such conversation had occurred and that he and Allen had no intention of having their photographs taken with Birdwell. Ferguson also notified the newspaper that the information being supplied by Birdwell was not true, and he had no intention of being photographed with Birdwell.

Birdwell then contacted Tommy Haskins, Jr., who also told Birdwell he had not been present during the alleged conversation, and would not consent to be photographed with Birdwell.

Mr. Ferguson continued that Birdwell said he was going to pray that Ferguson, Allen, and Haskins would remember the conversation. Birdwell stayed around the court house most of that day, and later in the day, Birdwell asked him again if he remembered this conversation and Ferguson again said he did not. Birdwell then said the devil was in Ferguson and it was for this reason that Ferguson could not remember the conversation.

On the evening of May 19, 1964, the "Henderson Daily News" carried a story concerning the alleged vision by Birdwell, and Birdwell's alleged conversation with Ferguson and Allen prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

On May 21, 1964, Mr. Tommy Haskins, Jr., Rusk County Tax Assessor and Collector, Henderson, Texas, furnished the following information:

He has been acquainted with Ben A. Birdwell of Mount Enterprise, Texas, for many years and has conversed with him on many occasions. In his opinion, Birdwell is a religious fanatic, who is also mentally unbalanced.

On approximately May 15, 1964, he was in the office of County Attorney William Ferguson and Assistant County Attorney Robert Allen was also present. At that time, Birdwell said something about having had a "vision from the Lord" that some seaman or seamen were going to kill President Lyndon B. Johnson. Birdwell also said something about having been in Ferguson's office about two or three weeks prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, and of having told Ferguson and Allen of a vision that President Kennedy was to be assassinated. Both Ferguson and Allen denied that any such conversation had taken place.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On the morning of May 19, 1964, Birdwell came to his office and said he had a photographer coming at 12:30 p.m., that day as Mrs. John F. Kennedy wanted his picture and the picture of Haskins, William Ferguson, and Robert Allen for her album. At this time, Birdwell said he had also told Haskins before the assassination of President Kennedy that the assassination was to take place. Haskins assured Birdwell he had not been present during any such conversation, and that Birdwell had not told him of any such vision prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

On May 21, 1964, Mr. Ben Allen Birdwell, mailing address General Delivery, Mount Enterprise, Texas, furnished the following information:

He is a white male, born March 8, 1908, at Mount Enterprise, Texas. He is married, has nine living children by his third wife, ages 2 to 13, and he has a seventh grade education. He is unable to write but has learned to print. He has a small tract of land and a three-room house in which he and his family live. He does not farm his land as it is in the Soil Bank Program. He picks up odd jobs, but has no steady work or source of income. His electricity and telephone have both been disconnected due to overdue bills.

Mr. Birdwell continued that since 1947 he has been receiving "visions from the Lord" and also "radio waves from the Lord" telling him of impending disasters and deaths. Although no church will accept him as a minister, he spends a lot of his time preaching along the highways and on the streets. When he gets emotional in his delivery, he then speaks in the unknown tongue.

About two weeks prior to November 22, 1963, he had a "vision from the Lord" in the middle of the night, warning him that President John F. Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas. The next day he went to the Post Office in Mount Enterprise, Texas, and purchased a stamped envelope from Mr. Brinkley, the Postmaster. He had Mr. Brinkley address the envelope to President John F. Kennedy in Washington, D. C., as he, Birdwell, does not write well. He also wanted Brinkley to write a letter warning President Kennedy that he

was to be assassinated but Brinkley refused. Birdwell then printed a letter to President Kennedy, warning him, and mailed it at the Post Office. He never received a reply to this letter.

He believes it was about the same day he went to Henderson, Texas, and told William Ferguson, the County Attorney, and Robert Allen, Assistant County Attorney, in the presence of Tommy Haskins, Jr., the Tax Assessor, of the impending assassination of President Kennedy. He told Ferguson to call President Kennedy for him but Ferguson refused. Now Ferguson, Allen, and Haskins all deny he told them of the impending assassination.

At approximately 11:30 a.m., November 22, 1963, he was praying at home, and had another "vision from the Lord" showing him the location of the building in Dallas and the window from which the fatal bullets would be fired at President Kennedy that afternoon. He tried to use his own telephone, but "the devil was in his phone," as it would not work. He then drove into Mount Enterprise and used the pay telephone at the bus station, having the operator charge it to his home number, 3536, Mount Enterprise. He called the Dallas Sheriff's Office and talked to some man, and told him of his vision and that President Kennedy would be assassinated that afternoon. This man thanked him but said he did not think the Lord would put out any such visions.

He continued that he wrote to Mrs. John F. Kennedy, and, in this letter of consolation, he enclosed a newspaper clipping which told of his son being shot in the head by his uncle in Mount Enterprise about two days after the assassination of President Kennedy. Also in this article was mention of donations being sent to Birdwell although he did not ask Mrs. Kennedy for a donation. He received a letter from Mrs. Kennedy's secretary, which he displayed, which thanked him for his letter of consolation, and it also said Mrs. Kennedy would be unable to help him as she was utilizing all her resources to build the Kennedy Memorial Library.

Approximately a week ago he had a "vision from the Lord" telling him that "three old seamen" would kill President Johnson if they ever got a chance. There was nothing more to this vision and the seamen were not identified.

On May 19, 1964, he went to Henderson, Texas, and told the newspaper about his visions in November, 1963. He wanted to get photographs of himself, Ferguson, Allen, and Haskins to send to Mrs. John F. Kennedy so she could put them in her book, but the others would not agree to have their photographs taken.

On May 21, 1964, he mailed copies of the May 19, 1964, issue of the "Henderson Daily News," which carried a story about his visions, to the "Washington Star," Washington, D. C., and also to the "Shreveport Times," Shreveport, Louisiana.

On May 21, 1964, records of the Eastex Telephone Cooperative, Incorporated, 1125 Highland Drive, Henderson, Texas, contained the following information:

Mount Enterprise, Texas, telephone No. 3536 is listed to B. A. Birdwell and this was an operating number on November 22, 1963. It has been discontinued now as of May 1, 1964.

Microfilm records and ledger card records reflect there was only one toll call charged to Mount Enterprise number 3536 during the month of November, 1963. This call was made from Mount Enterprise, Texas, on November 6, 1963, and the call was to Henderson, Texas.

On May 21, 1964, Mr. Moye Lee McCrary, employee, United States Post Office, Mount Enterprise, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mr. Brinkley, the Postmaster, is on annual leave and not available for interview.

He is certain, however, that B. A. Birdwell did not tell Mr. Brinkley of the impending assassination of President John F. Kennedy prior to the time it happened as Mr. Brinkley certainly would have mentioned it to Mr. McCrary after the assassination occurred.

He continued that he has known B. A. Birdwell since Birdwell was a small boy. There is mental illness in this family as Birdwell's mother spent 40 years in a mental institution. As a young man, Birdwell was almost normal but in later years has been completely unbalanced and unbelievable. It is a joke in the community that he is a complete fake in his "visions from the Lord," as no one ever hears anything about his visions until after the event has already taken place. Birdwell reportedly has a racket going among the Negroes in this community, as Birdwell tells them of a vision they will die, and the Negro will then pay Birdwell $1.00 to counteract this vision. Birdwell has no income from employment, and his aunt contributes most of the money to feed Birdwell's family.

On May 21, 1964, Mr. Norris Langford, President, Merchants and Planters State Bank, Mount Enterprise, Texas, furnished the following information:

He has known B. A. Birdwell many years and Birdwell has always been mentally deficient. Birdwell's mother and his aunts have all been confined as mental patients and it apparently runs in the family. Birdwell, himself, has been a community joke due to his "visions from the Lord." For a number of years, Birdwell would predict events that never did occur, so in later years he has played it safe and makes his predictions only after the event has happened.

At approximately 4:18 p.m., on May 21, 1964, Forrest B. Sorrels, Special Agent In Charge, United States Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, was notified of the foregoing information in view of the information obtained with respect to Birdwell's "vision from the Lord" telling him "three old assmen" would kill President Johnson if they ever got a chance.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 26, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 21, 1964, Mr. Blue Beathard, Managing Editor, "Henderson Daily News," Henderson, Texas, made available a copy of a story written by him, which is located on page 6 of the "Henderson Daily News" dated Tuesday, May 19, 1964, which reads as follows:

"MAN SAYS VISION WARNED HIM OF KENNEDY DEATH IN ADVANCE

"B. A. Birdwell, a Mt. Enterprise farmer, said Tuesday that he had a vision concerning President Kennedy's assassination two weeks before it happened and tried to warn Dallas authorities of the danger.

"Nobody would take his warning seriously, according to Birdwell, who is a parttime preacher.

"Birdwell said he received his first 'vision from God' about two weeks before the assassination. The vision showed that Kennedy would be shot in the back of the head, he said. Birdwell claims he told County Attorney Bill Ferguson and Assistant County Attorney Robert Allen about the vision before Kennedy's death. Ferguson says he does not remember any such discussion.

"On the day Kennedy was shot in Dallas, Birdwell says he had a second vision about an hour before the actual shooting. It gave more details of the tragedy, he says. Birdwell said he could see the brick building at the corner of Commerce and Elm in Dallas and also saw the assassin in his vision.

6-3-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shrodor
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA

ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

SYNDICATED ARTICLE OF WALTER WINCHELL APPEARING IN MAY ELEVEN SIXTY FOUR ISSUE OF QU , E NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN UNQUOTE PAGE SEVENTEEN, PARAGRAPH TWO STATES IN PART A QUOTE LOVELY DASH LOOKER UNQUOTE FROM HOUSTON WAS IN DALLAS ON ASSASSINATION DAY AND HER QUOTE MOST GENEROUS GENTLEMAN FRIEND IN MEXICO CITY UNQUOTE TELEPHONED HER FROM MEXICO TO QUOTE GET OUT OF THERE AT ONCE! UNQUOTE. THIS GIRL REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD A FRIEND, WINCHELL'S SOURCE, SHE FEELS OSWALD WAS QUOTE CASTRO'S DEPUTIZED MURDERER UNQUOTE BECAUSE OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S CUBAN VIEWS.

NEWYORK AT WINCHELL'S OFFICE ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY SOURCE AND ABOVE GIRL AND SET OUT APPROPRIATE LEADS TO HAVE BOTH INTERVIEWED CONCERNING ALLEGATION, AND POSSIBLE INVOLVEMENT OF MEXICAN FRIEND.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND PERTINENT TEXT OF WINCHELL'S ARTICLE SHOULD BE PROMPTLY SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AND RECEIVING

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Houston
1 - Legat Mexico

RDR/map
(21)

62-109060

64 JUN 5 1964

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Anderson
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. R.E. Wick
1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan
1 - Mr. W.R. Wannall, Jr.
1 - Foreign Liaison

TELETYPE TO SAC, NEW YORK
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

OFFICES IN LHM WITHOUT PROPERTY STAMP FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

EXPEDITE IN VIEW OF POSSIBILITY COMMISSION MAY WIND UP ITS INQUIRIES AT EARLY DATE.

MAIL COPIES TO HOUSTON, DALLAS AND LEGAL ATTACHE MEXICO.

NOTE:
Inview of publicity afforded this allegation, it is felt we have the responsibility to check it out and furnish results to Commission.

FBI

Date: 6/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 6/1/64, authorizing return of cameras to MARIE MUCHMORE and ORVILLE NIX.

On June 2, 1964, Mrs. MUCHMORE's camera was delivered to her personally by SA IVAN D. LEE and a receipt obtained for it.

On June 2, 1964, the camera of Mr. NIX was delivered personally to him by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING and a receipt obtained for it.

RPG/ds
(5)

62-109060-3201

REC-31

17 JUN 4 1964

C C- Wick

EX 104

8 JUN 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 27, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter to the President's Commission enclosing a letter written by Normand P. Michaud and a letterhead memorandum revealing background information be forwarded to the President's Commission. Further that Michaud's recent letter not be acknowledged or that he be contacted. Michaud is a psychopathic liar who was incarcerated in the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, as a result of a threat against President Johnson. Secret Service is fully aware of the situation and Michaud's recent letter has been furnished to them.

BACKGROUND

A letter dated April 23, 1964, written by Normand P. Michaud was addressed to the Attorney General and was furnished to the Bureau through the Bureau of Prisons. He said in his opinion he has certain information "plus evidence" with which he might be able to "enlighten the investigation on the assassination of John Kennedy before the Earl Warren Commission, only." He alleged there is a plot to assassinate President L. B. Johnson in the near future. He claimed he was placed in the U. S. Medical Center as a result of a well-planned frame-up in connection with his conviction on a threat against President L. B. Johnson. He considered all this a plan to discredit him and "salt me away." He asked the Attorney General to act for the protection of the President and for a reply to his letter as to the Attorney General's actions.

Bureau files disclose we have had considerable dealings with Michaud who has been committed to both state and Federal mental institutions. He has previously mentioned other individuals in connection with an assassination plot. His mental illness has

JUN 5 1964

Enclosure - Sent 5-26-64 EX. 104
62-109060
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - O. H. Bartlett
KMR:las (9)

62-109060-3202

15 JUN 1 1964

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been diagnosed as suffering from schizophrenia with paranoid tendencies and further described as a vicious, clever, convincing, psychopathic liar. In the past Michaud has been charged with sodomy but was not prosecuted as the complainant declined to testify. He also filed a sodomy charge against the Kane County, Utah, Assessor. This charge was false and a complaint of perjury was filed against him; however, he pleaded insanity.

In January, 1964, a background inquiry was conducted in connection with the threat against President Lyndon B. Johnson. A letterhead memorandum was prepared, which was furnished to Secret Service. In addition the current letter has been furnished to O. H. Bartlett, Liaison Section, which has been delivered to Secret Service.

OBSERVATION

In view of the fact Michaud has made allegations he has information for the "Earl Warren Commission, only," the Commission should be furnished his recent letter and background, in case he writes to the Commission directly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If approved, the attached letter with enclosures be forwarded to the Commission.

That Michaud's letter not be acknowledged or that he be contacted by Bureau representatives unless specifically requested by the Commission.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

EX 104

REC-31 62-109060-3203

June 2, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Conrad

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 7 3 49 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with your letter dated May 12, 1964, and pursuant to the informal request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on May 16, 1964, examinations were conducted on the C6, C7 and C38 cartridge cases and the C8 cartridge to determine if they had been loaded into and extracted from the C14 rifle more than once.

As a result of these examinations, numerous marks were found on these items of the type produced by the magazine follower, chamber, extractor or ejector of a weapon.

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C38 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C38 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations.

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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060

CC: KO (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

U. Edgar Hoover

Given to Conrad

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

50 JUN
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Two sets of marks were found on the C8 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

Sincerely yours,

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

MAY 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Could you please conduct an examination of those marks on the three cartridge cases, C6, C7, and C38, which are or may be associated with the loading, chambering, extraction, or ejection of the cartridge cases.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC- 31

6-4 3203

1 MAY 12 1964

EX-104

30 MAY 12 1964

32

62 MAY 14 1964

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

June 4, 1964

Director, FBI 62-109060-3204

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

EC-31
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to a letter from Mr. Alfred Miller in the German language which was forwarded by the Department to this Bureau for translation.

Enclosed for your information are two translated copies of this letter, the original of which is being retained for possible future use.

In view of the information contained in this letter, we have initiated appropriate investigation, the results of which will be furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Enclosures (2)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
2 - Legal Attache Bonn (100-414) (Enc. 5)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 1) (info)

1 - Foreign Liaison Section
(Orally approved by Mario Gregorio on 6-2-64)
1 - Cryptanalysis and Translation Section
1 - R. E. Lenihan

REC'D-READING ROOM JUN 4 10 42 AM '64

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MAILED 20 JUN 4 - 1964 COMM-FBI

NOTE TO LEGAL ATTACHE BONN AND SAC, DALLAS:
Enc. for Legal Attache Bonn and SAC Dallas are copies of the afore-mentioned self-explanatory letter from Miller.
No information identifiable with Miller could be located in Bureau files.
In view of the allegation in this letter, Legal Attache Bonn is instructed through sources to have Miller located and thoroughly interviewed concerning this matter.
Results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts, 25 copies for Dallas and submit to Bureau for transmittal to Dallas.
Since it is possible the President's Commission may wind up its investigation of the assassination at an early date, every effort should be made to expedite the handling of this matter.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RDR:lds
(14)

JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE:

The Department as a usual practice forwards to the Bureau a number of communications in foreign languages for translation. After translation these matters are normally returned to the Department for its information. The letter from Hiller was not returned inasmuch as it contained information to the effect that Hiller had foreseen the assassination and knows quite accurately the "precise circumstances" of the assassination. It would appear that Hiller may be mentally unstable; however, in view of the allegation it is felt we have the responsibility of checking this matter out. When the results are reported by Dallas it will be disseminated to the Commission.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

The communication, in a double envelope, is addressed to Mr. Robert Kennedy, Attorney General of the United States of America, Washington, D. C., U. S. A. It was postmarked at Tubingen, on May 25, 1964, 12 noon. It bears the return address of

Y

Alfred Hiller
Schlotterbechstr. 1
7032 Boeblingen
West Germany

Boeblingen
May 23, 1964

To Mr. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

According to the wish of your brother John Fitzgerald Kennedy, I wish to give you the true background details of the crime, now that a half year has gone by since the Dallas assassination. I had several telephonic conversations with your brother. The last one took place in August of last year. In the beginning, Mr. Johnson who is now President, used to join in the conversations also.

At the time, your brother John F. requested me to contact you when this date would roll around. Nobody knows of the secret and confidential relation between your brother and myself.

Therefore, I ask you to place yourself in contact with me right away, or at least on the occasion of your visit to Berlin next month.

I believe that I owe it to you, to your sister-in-law Jacqueline Kennedy, to the other members of the Kennedy family, to the American people and to the whole world to clarify the confused issues of the horrible Dallas assassination.

REC. 31 62-109090-3204

6 JUL 6 1964

It has cost me a great deal of effort not to write this letter to you before. As I mentioned previously, your brother, John F. Kennedy, had asked me to wait until now.

I want to let you know confidentially that I had foreseen the assassination of your brother. I also know quite accurately the precise circumstances of the Dallas assassination.

Therefore, I shall be looking forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Of course, the precise details must be of very great interest to you.

With kind regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Alfred Hiller

Weiter Herr Kennedy!

Zum Tünsche Ihres Herrn Bruders

John Filzgerald Kennedy

entsprechend, möchte ich Sie, nachdem etwa ein halbes Jahr mit dem Attentat in Dallas vergangen ist, über die wahren Hintergründe dieses Verbrechens aufklären. Ich hatte mehrere Telephongespräche mit Ihrem Herrn Bruder geführt. Das letzte im August letzten Jahres. Damals war am Anfang auch der jetzige Präsident Johnson dagegen.
Ihr Bruder John F. hat mich damals gebeten, mich mit Ihnen zu einem Zeitpunkt in Verbindung zu setzen. Von dem geheimen, sehr vertraulichen Verhältnis zwischen Ihrem Bruder und mir, weiß bisher noch niemand etwas.
Ich bitte sie deshalb sehr, sich einge-

REGISTERED MAY 27 1964

send mit mir in Verbindung zu setzen, zumal Sie ja ohnehin nächsten Monat nach Berlin kommen werden.
Ich glaube, ich bin es Ihnen, meiner Gemahlin Jacqueline Kennedy, der übrigen Familie Kennedy, dem amerikanischen Volk und der ganzen Welt schuldig, daß endlich Klarheit in die verschiedenen Auslegungen über die gräßliche Tat in Dallas kommt.
Es hat mich eine sehr große Überwindung gekostet, Sie Ihnen nicht früher einen Brief zu schreiben. Wie schon erwähnt, hat mich jedoch Ihr Bruder John F. Kennedy, damals gebeten, bis zu diesem Augenblick zu warten.

Ich möchte Ihnen vertraulich mitteilen, daß ich die Ermordung Ihres Bruders vorausgesehen habe. Ich kenne auch ganz genau die näheren Umstände der Tat von Dallas
Ich erwarte also in nächster Zukunft eine Antwort von Ihnen. Es wird Sie ja verständlicherweise sehr interessieren die genauen Einzelheiten zu erfahren.

Es grüßt Sie recht herzlich Ihr

Alfred Hitler

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 26, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which contains information relating to Mr. Ben Allen Birdwell of Mount Enterprise, Texas. Mr. Birdwell alleged he had a "vision from the Lord" warning him President John Fitzgerald Kennedy would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas.

62-109060-3205

EX 104

REC-34 JUN 8 1964

In view of Mr. Birdwell's background, which was revealed during the investigation, no further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 5
COMM-FBI

62-109060
KMR:las
(7)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Birdwell, a white male born 3-8-08, unemployed, preaches on the streets in Mount Enterprise, Texas. He alleged he had a "vision from the Lord" warning him of the assassination. Birdwell is considered a mental case; however, his story was printed in the "Henderson Daily News" 5-19-64, Henderson, Texas. He also had another vision indicating "three old seamen" would kill President Johnson if they had the chance. Information regarding the threat to President Johnson furnished to Secret Service

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson
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DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Dallas 5-21-64, the same day it was received. Investigation has determined Birdwell has written Mrs. Kennedy and President Johnson. Birdwell's family has a long history of mental illness, his mother has spent 40 years in a mental institution. Information will be furnished to Secret Service, Protective Research, White House.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

June 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

JUN 5 12 15 PM '64 RECD-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 12, 1964, and my letter dated June 2, 1964, relating to a limited background investigation of Officer J. D. Tippit. Reference is also made to your request of Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on June 4, 1964, for additional copies of the results of our investigation and copies of Officer Tippit's Dallas Police Department personnel file.

Enclosed for your assistance are seven additional copies each of two self-explanatory communications, one from our St. Louis Office dated May 15, 1964, and one from our Dallas Office dated May 20, 1964, incorporating the results of our limited background investigation of Officer Tippit. Also enclosed are seven additional copies of Officer Tippit's personnel file assembled by this Bureau from material furnished by the Dallas Police Department.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-34 62-109060-3206

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)
Enclosures (21)

19 JUN 8 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

BY COURIER SVC.
JUN 5 1964
FBI - WASH. D. C.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 5-12-64, in addition to the above indicated investigation stated this was requested to "refute unfounded allegations" (presumably linking Tippit with Oswald and Ruby) which have developed since the assassination. Our inquiries have failed to develop any information linking Tippit with either of these individuals.

Malley was orally requested on 6-4-64 to furnish seven additional copies of material previously furnished the Commission with our letter dated 6-2-64, so that each member of the Commission could personally have a copy of this material for review and evaluation.

FBI

Date: JUNE 3, 1964

Transmit the following in ~~Confidential~~ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: Legat, Ottawa (163-364)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel May 12, 1964.

[redacted]

Extra copies of this airtel are furnished for Dallas (89-43).

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7/5/17 Hqs.

EX 101

INNES

Encs. 28
6 - Bureau (2 - Dallas
1 - Liaison direct)
1 - Ottawa
NLI:MEG
(7)

REC-34

4 JUN 5 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

~~Confidential~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 3, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

A confidential source abroad advised that investigation was conducted in the city of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, on May 25, 1964, in regard to the anonymous letter postmarked St. Thomas, Ontario, April 27, 1964, and addressed to the Dallas office of the FBI.

In the opinion of the source, the letter originated with a patient in the Ontario Hospital, a mental institution located in St. Thomas. Dr. K. McGregor, Assistant Superintendent, was interviewed but could not identify the handwriting in the letter and stated that the envelope and paper used are not identical to that supplied to patients by the hospital. He also stated that numerous patients from this institution are allowed considerable freedom, including the privilege of visiting downtown St. Thomas during daylight hours. There would, therefore, be nothing to prevent a patient from purchasing writing paper and envelopes in St. Thomas and mailing letters from the Post Office. Dr. McGregor knows of no one who was or had been upset in respect to the assassination of President Kennedy. Dr. McGregor further stated the hospital records contained no reference to Jack Webber or Jack Frasher.

[redacted] was interviewed and advised that in the past he has received letters containing similar wording and phraseology, and has received letters concerning the Kennedy assassination in which he vaguely recalls some mention being made of the "Four Jacks in a deck of cards." [redacted] stated he considered at the time of receiving these letters that they originated with a mental patient in the Ontario Hospital and he destroyed them and took no action.

A check was made with the Post Office, National Employment Service, [redacted] City and Telephone Directories, but these failed to indicate the existence in St. Thomas of a Jack Webber or Jack Frasher and no additional information was obtained regarding the writer of the anonymous letter. Also the files of [redacted] were checked with negative results.

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-34

+ ENCLOSURE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (89-42)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

ReBuAirtel to PX, 5/26/64 and Dallas airtel to Bureau 5/28/64.

There are enclosed herewith 5 copies to the Bureau and one copy each to Dallas, San Diego, Albuquerque and WFO of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of a check concerning the identity of the holder of Arizona license EZX 958 and information concerning this individual ARTHUR C. IMHOFF. Investigation at Tucson was conducted by IC JAMES W. CORIETT. The indices of the Phoenix Division contain no reference to IMHOFF.

The San Diego Division will search its indices and conduct credit and criminal checks and furnish results to Bureau and the other offices, together with its recommendation re whether this individual should be interviewed concerning the contents of the anonymous letter.

(3) - Bureau (Enc 5)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc 1)
2 - San Diego (Enc 1)
1 - Albuquerque (Info) (Enc 1)
1 - WFO (Info) (Enc 1)
1 - Phoenix

REC-34

62-109060-3208

8 JUN 8 1964

CWE/rfb
(10)

5 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

PX 89-42

Based on the information contained in the attached letterhead memorandum and in the absence of any derogatory information developed by the San Diego Division, it is believed that DIMIOFF should be interviewed concerning the alleged conversation in the anonymous letter.

Copies of an insert are being prepared and will be furnished to the Dallas Office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
June 1, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following information is being set forth concerning the ownership of the 1954 or 1955 Packard four-door sedan bearing Arizona license EZY 958.

On June 1, 1964 [redacted] Supervisor, Titles Section, Motor Vehicle Division, Arizona Highway Department, Phoenix, Arizona, advised that 1964 Arizona License EZY 958 is registered to Arthur G. Imhoff, 18 E. 14th Street, Tucson, Arizona, for a 1954 Packard four-door sedan.

On June 1, 1964, [redacted] Clerk, Credit Bureau of Tucson, 110 S. Scott, Tucson, Arizona, advised that a credit file on Arthur Imhoff had been opened in October, 1961. At that time he gave his address as 18 East 14th Street, Tucson; his marital status as single; and his employment as self-employed as a geologist on Mount Lemmon, located near Tucson. The file indicated that he had formerly lived in San Diego, California and Mexicali, B.C., Mexico. Two credit references were given by Imhoff. One was the Local Loan Company and the other was the First National Bank, Broadway and 6th, both in San Diego, California.

On June 1, 1964, [redacted] Records Section, Tucson Police Department, Tucson, Arizona, advised that according to their records Arthur Imhoff had applied in 1962 for a license to operate as a detective with the Wig Detective Agency, Inc., Tucson. On January 23, 1963, Imhoff reported a woman who had hit a dog with a car and had not stopped to render aid to the dog. On both occasions he gave his address as 18 East 14th Street, Tucson.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

On June 1, 1964 [redacted] Records, Pima County Sheriff's Office, Tucson, advised that their files contained no record on Arthur G. Imhoff.

The 1962 and 1963 Tucson City Directory contains no reference to Arthur G. Imhoff. Lydia Paquette, retired, is listed as residing at 18 E. 14th Street, Tucson, Arizona.

The June, 1963 Tucson Telephone Directory contains no reference to Arthur G. Imhoff. Lydia Paquette is listed as residing at 18 E. 14th Street, Tucson and as having telephone number MAin 4-4034.

6/5/64

Airtel

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(P. F. Enlow, R.E. Leniha

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
(J. C. Cadigan)

To: SAC, Phoenix (89-42)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Phoenix 5/26/64, and Phoenix airtel to Bureau 6/1/64, relating to an anonymous letter wherein an implied threat to Chief Justice Warren is set out. This letter also contained information concerning an Arizona license, EZY 958.

Phoenix is instructed to promptly interview Arthur G. Imhoff concerning the allegations contained in the anonymous letter and in particular the allegation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy and the implied threat against Chief Justice Warren. The results of interview should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum in sufficient quantity for dissemination without a property statement and copies should be furnished to receiving offices.

For your information, Bureau files contain four references to one Arthur Gilbert Imhoff, however, the Bureau is not in possession of sufficient information to identify this individual with the registered owner of the Packard automobile bearing Arizona License EZY 958. The most recent date of the above references is March, 1945, and relates to a Selective Service case wherein the former Bureau Syracuse Office was origin. Another reference indicates in 1940 that Arthur Imhoff, aka. was a member of Jehovah's Witnesses and we conducted an [redacted] investigation which failed to disclose this individual was involved in [redacted] activities. San Diego was origin in this case, San Diego File 65-104, Bureau File 65-8742.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

FILED 15 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - San Diego
1 - Albuquerque
1 - WFO
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

MDR:jab
(12)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

To: SAC, Phoenix
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

Receiving offices are reminded of Bureau instructions to appropriately alert local authorities to the implied threat against the Chief Justice and to be sure to caution these authorities we do not know the significance of the Arizona license number nor the authenticity of the implied threat.

Phoenix is instructed to insure the results of the Laboratory examination of the anonymous letter are appropriately incorporated in the letterhead memorandum prepared.

You must continue to afford this matter expeditious and thorough attention.

NOTE: For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 5/25/64 in above caption, RDR:las. Briefly, an anonymous letter was received on 5/18/64, indicating the writer had overheard the driver of a Packard automobile bearing the above Arizona license imply that some third parties were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy and that Chief Justice Warren was the next logical individual to be "eliminated." This information was immediately furnished to the office of Chief Justice Warren and to the President's Commission. A Communication was sent to appropriate offices to check this matter out, to alert local authorities, and to furnish the results of investigation for dissemination to the Commission.

Phoenix, by referenced airtel, indicated the Arizona License EZY 958 is registered to one Arthur G. Imhoff of Tucson, Arizona. No information was furnished by Phoenix which would preclude interviewing him concerning the allegations appearing in the anonymous letter. It is therefore recommended authority be granted to interview Imhoff and when the results are obtained the President's Commission will be advised.

SAC, Dallas (89-43) June 4, 1964

Director, FBI (62-109060)

REGISTERED MAIL

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is the translation which San Antonio requested by airtel dated 5/26/64, copy herewith.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained in Bureau files.

2 - San Antonio (89-67) - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. Branigan), sent direct with enclosure

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-3209

REC-117 NOT RECORDED

11 JUN 8 1964

MAILED 30 JUN 5 1964 COMM-FBI

DIRECTOR COPY FILED IN 105-82555-

Tolson, Belmont, Mohr, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, DeLoach, Evans, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Trotter, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy

TRANSLATION FROM PORTUGUESE

The communication consists of a large manila envelope, a newspaper magazine and a four-page handwritten letter.

The envelope is addressed to Governor John Connally, Dallas, Texas. It is marked: "Confidential," and bears the postmark of Belo Horizonte, Brazil, March 23, 1964. The return address reads:

Jose Hanier Ferreira
Av. Amazonas 307 - 19 andar, sala 1906
Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

The newspaper magazine is called "Panfleto (Documento)," ("Pamphlet (Document)") and is a supplement to a publication which is called "The Guardian" (in English). It is dated March 9, 1964 and the pages are numbered 15 through 26. It bears the following headlines: "Lawyer Destroys FBI Evidence - Why Lee Oswald Did Not Kill Kennedy." A short introduction is provided in which Lawyer Mark Lane is presented. The rest of the publication is devoted to "Mark Lane's Defense."

This defense was carefully read by the sender of the communication to Governor Connally as is shown by the many markings, underlinings, etc. As a matter of fact, he added his comments in a few places.

The short introduction to "Mark Lane's Defense" ends with an urging to the readers "to study this document;" "to show it to as many people as possible," and "to send us your comments - any information or analysis... which can be of help to the Warren Commission... ". The writer added this comment:

> "I ask Lawyer Mark Lane and Chief Justice Earl Warren for permission to present my analysis in my capacity as an observing scientist for the purpose of dispelling the accursed veil which is tarnishing the great country of North America. The crime is a political crime and was premeditated. Belo Horizonte, March 27, 1964. Jose Hanier Ferreira."

JUN 8 1964

On page 20, under a photograph captioned: "Policeman Carries Rifle Believed To Have Been Used To Kill President Kennedy," the sender wrote:

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:blh
June 3, 1964

3207

ENCLOSURE

'TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: FROM THIS POINT ON, THE WRITER'S LANGUAGE IS FAULTY AND HIS THOUGHTS ARE FREQUENTLY INCOMPLETE AND INCOHERENT.

"This, also and above all, covers up well for a member of the plot."

Under and around a photograph of Jack Ruby, the sender wrote:

"The biggest secret of the world rests with this man, Ruby. Only by a dismissal (?) of the trial and of Ruby will truth be discovered."

The four-page letter reads:

"In response to and to the attention of Lawyer Mark Lane and Justice Earl Warren, member of the Commission investigating the stupid death of President Kennedy, of fond memory. The lives of the members of your investigating commission are in serious jeopardy and I am positive in reporting this because the guilt or involvement in this plot is as strong as a hurricane. The fact of the matter is that Lee Oswald did not kill Kennedy, but his rifle was used...

"Lee Oswald was the bearer of a secret and it is regrettable that he was not surrounded by security measures until he told everything of interest to the U. S. A. and to the world. For this reason, the police had to silence him forever by tossing dirt and a shovelful of lime on the matter of Kennedy's death. Lee Oswald had no inkling that his life was in danger, not even when he was still at large. He was keeping the secrets that he had received from the members of the plot. It was a plot deserving trustworthiness and respect because it involved the cream of the Dallas society, including the famous FBI.

"Oswald did not know that he had been chosen as the scapegoat. The fact is that he had all damaging characteristics as a rebellious man of bad communist conduct who had used forged documents, in addition, of course, to the frame-up arranged by the police.

"The famous FBI was shaken by the terror of having favored Oswald when he was free. It feared that a line-up would be necessary on account of the various reports against him which followed the firing of the shots. No such line-up took place. After he killed the policeman, he knew that he would be executed and might have spilled

everything about the plot. Also, Oswald was held in Dallas as a "persona non grata." Therefore, the plot was organized against him and Kennedy, both having to die on the same day. If Oswald had not been a person so well cast for the role of scapegoat, our friend Kennedy would still be alive. Very few people in Dallas knew that the plot would involve the death of the President. Even the members of the Police Force knew nothing, acting under superior orders, like orders transmitted to members of the guard detail of troops at rest. The policemen who escorted Oswald knew nothing about it; only that they were to try to deliver him to Ruby.

"As we have seen, various plans were premeditated, including killing Oswald right at the time of his arrest, calling it self-defense. As we have seen, he had no luck and, under a shovelful of lime, he cannot be questioned (?) as to his secret and the shot fired by Oswald was fatal.

"The patrolman's death and the imprisonment of Oswald alive were a fishbone stuck in the throat of the criminals who, as long as Oswald lived, had everything to lose because of this phrase: 'You wanted to kill the President and he was already dead.' All of this was an attempt to bring about his being set up for the shooting (?). Thus far, we have already seen various such premeditated attempts.

"The FBI was forced to lay hands on the second triumph (?) of premeditation: Ruby; a man who was judged a man easy to pass off as a maniac and an epileptic - the plot is so well organized, it even includes psychiatrists - Ruby would kill Oswald and pass for mentally deranged; would not be sentenced to death and even if he wanted to talk, he would not rate credence by the authorities who wanted to know the truth.

"When he was given a negative expert's report, another fishbone got stuck in the throat of President Kennedy's slayers; a fishbone even bigger than Ruby's life with his appeal to continue staying alive for a longer time.

"Only those who do not know the secrets of Kennedy's death do not want Ruby's execution. The criminals will be able to set him up for assassination the fastest possible, unless they manage to get him to a safe place before (?) he tells everything. That is why I am sending this outline - it is to avoid a lot of delay.

"Ruby was another scapegoat chosen to approach Oswald at the police station for the purpose of putting a hole through him with certain advantages as described by the press. For this reason, the FBI took the precaution of sounding out Oswald's mother by showing her Oswald's (sic) picture before he killed him since Ruby was acting together with her son.

"The police, knowing that Oswald had a wife, wanted him to take the shots; he refused, but was left with the secret, which then led to the double murder, against Kennedy and against him. Then, they ordered him to furnish the rifle, intimating that he would die one way or another and the shovelful of lime would be cast.

"The Governor and his wife are the only authorities in Dallas who knew nothing and still know nothing, also with respect to who is plotting (?) for Ruby's death penalty. They are innocent because the situation of the culprits drives them to kill as fast as they can to wrap things in silence.

"Those responsible for Kennedy's death are already sorry because all their plans for a perfect crime are failing and, moreover, they did not think that Kennedy's death would have so many repercussions abroad; even suicides by fans of his and the clamors of the chieftains of the communist conspiracy (?) who were certain that Kennedy would not take the country to war because he knew that modern war is useless.

"In short, he who killed Kennedy was the same who aimed the gun at Oswald claiming that the jail would not have him; the policeman who was carrying a rifle knew everything and was carrying the rifle to attract the human mass against Oswald in order to set him up because the radio was asking for it.

"The Chief of Police knew, because of his precaution to keep more than ten yards away from the Presidential limousine and because of his broadcasts on approaching the building but not to catch the police (?). The masterminds also strongly suspected that they would yet permit the Chief of Police and certain trustworthy members of the FBI to testify on behalf of the prosecution.

"So many calamities afflicted the criminals in their cover-up efforts that even Mark Lane's defense presents many gaps and confusion because a crime against the Chief Executive of the country, the most highly thought-of man in the world, in the full light of day, in the center of a big city - there still are people who claim that the shots came from the front of the limousine and that they did not take those witnesses because of a conspiracy - and, for example those where Oswald killed the patrolman? (sic)

"As an observing scientist, I do not find that the investigating commission is placing (?) its hand on the main culprit.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Jose Hanier Ferreira
Belo Horizonte, Brazil, March 21, 1964
Av. Amazonas 307 - 19 andar -
sala 1906

(Stamp reading:)

9th Office
Rodrigues da Cunha
Notary Public
Rua Rio de Janeiro, 462
Above Store 209
I certify the above signature

In witness thereof.
Belo Horizonte, March 3, 1964
As a witness of the truth:
(signed illegible)

Claudio Reynaldo Graciano
Substitute Notary Public

(Stamp reading:)

R. Cunha Notary Public Office
9th Office
Adalberto Rodrigues de Cunha
Notary Public
Claudio Reynaldo Graciano
Substitute
Writs - Powers of Attorney
Signature Certificates
Rua Rio de Janeiro, 462
Above Store 209
Corner of Seventh Square

(Stamp reading:)

Ninth Office



2.º OFÍCIO DE NOTAS
CARTÓRIO RODRIGUES DA GUIA
Rua Rio de Janeiro, 462 - Sobre Loja 201
RECONHEÇO A FIRMA SUCRA RETRO
Belo Horizonte, 3 de 1964
Em testemunho da verdade.
MAR 30 AM 10:11
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Cartório
Escrit
Rua Rio

62-109060-3777

[illegible] para continuar durante [illegible] tempo.
Se as chefias aos Segredos [illegible] ment de Kennedy
[illegible] a [illegible] ção de Ruby [illegible] eliminar [illegible]
Lincoln [illegible] o mais depressa possível [illegible]
para um lugar seguro até que [illegible] tudo
e que [illegible] nomeados em substituição para [illegible]
Oswald [illegible].
Ruby foi outro bode expiatório escolhido para que
Oswald [illegible] da polícia [illegible] com algumas [illegible]
já descritas pela imprensa, foi isso é que a F.B.I.
a sentença de levar a crime de Oswald [illegible]
um atirador [illegible] Oswald [illegible] matar [illegible]
Ruby [illegible] a sua fúria.
A justiça declarou que Oswald [illegible] um fu-
turista que [illegible] as [illegible] e [illegible]
Lincoln [illegible] de [illegible] que [illegible]
[illegible] de [illegible] e [illegible] que [illegible]
[illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible].
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[

2 - Fl. 6 8

um entidade para-boa especialmente meu amigo Kennedy ainda estava vivo. (As seguranças que ainda cercavam a morte do Presidente foram pessoas saíram em Dallas, e mesmo a polícia organizada com ordem superior como, se transmitir a senha aos membros do corpo de guarda do troço em descanso, e as policiais que espancaram Oswald, não sabiam nada, senão tentaram bem até entrega-lo a Ruby.

Como vimos, vários planos foram premeditados, inclusive o de matar Oswald no ato de sua prisão e invocar a legítima defesa, como vimos, foi uma delas já em cartão pode ser aplicada ao superior e tira dela Lee Oswald foi morto.

A morte de policial e a fuga de Oswald com vida foi uma surpresa de fora e perdida de Gangsters. Como vimos, que dia a cada momento que Oswald, perde tudo a perder por causa duma fuga: mas queria matar o Presidente, e ai já estava morto; tudo isso era fatalidade para pessoas inocentes, até aqui já vimos várias tentativas de homicídios.

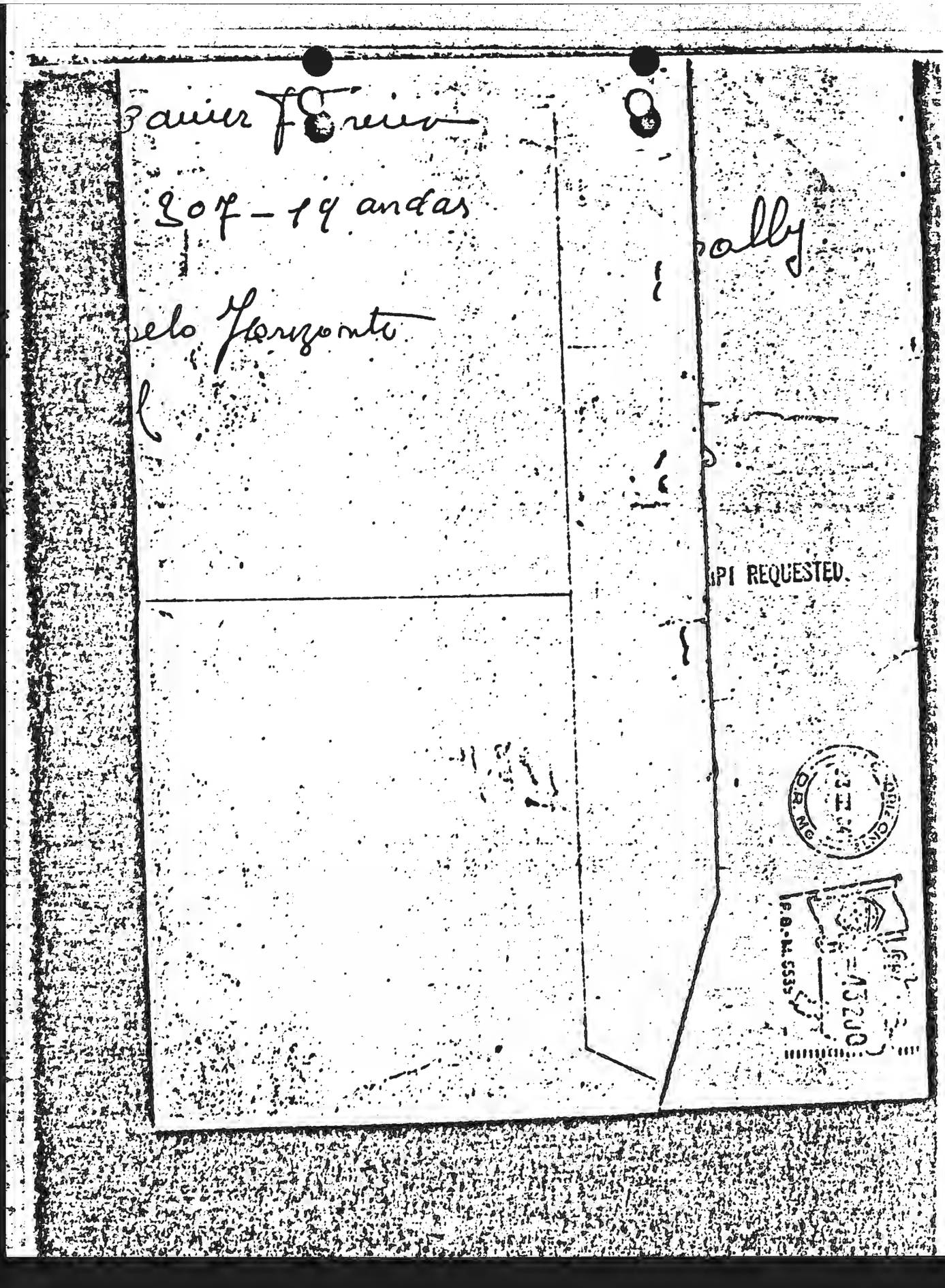
A F.B.I. foi obrigada a tomar as mãos do segundo lugar de premeditação - Ruby, homem tão bem como homem fuzil de passar por dentro público, (o completo tão bem organizado que tem até medidas preventivas) Ruby, matou Oswald e passou para a história, não seria condenado a morte e muito pior poderia fazer a verdade documentada e não estaria merecendo a confiança das autoridades que para dalli a liberdade.

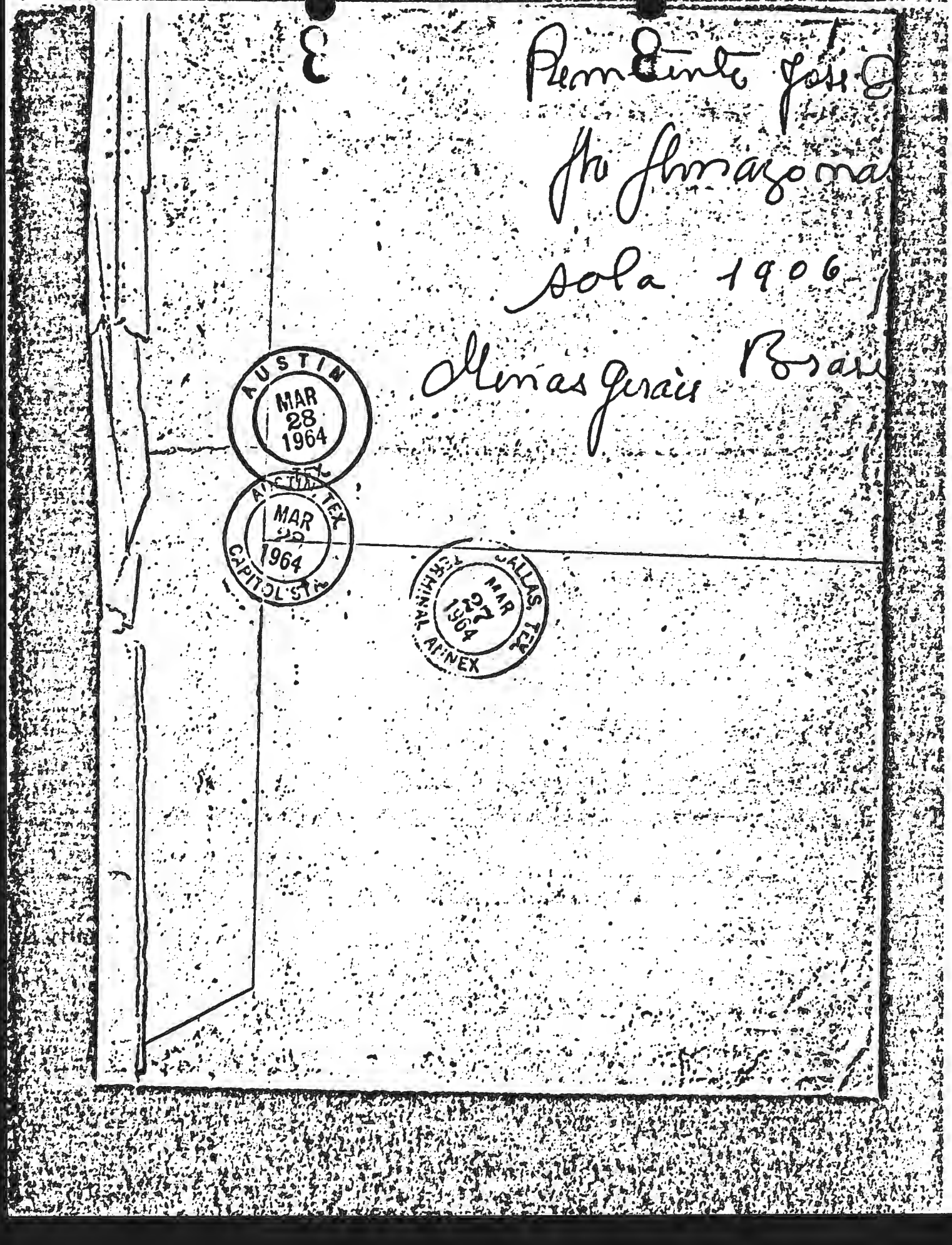
Quando foi preso e tudo, ainda ficou ligado de fora em que ganhou as entidades do Presidente Kennedy, ainda ainda mais que a ligação de Ruby com Lee

Em atendimento ao pedido do advogado Mark Lane, o Meritíssimo Juiz Earl Warren, membro da comissão de investigação sobre o morte estúpida do saudoso Presidente Kennedy. Os riscos que corre a referida comissão de inquérito contra suas vidas são tão grandes, que seria positivo em denunciar, porque ligado tão forte como o furacão nesta conjuntura porque foi Oswald, matou o mataram Kennedy, mas o julgaram .....

Foi Oswald, o portador do segredo, lamentavelmente não ter encontrado de garantias até ele contar tudo o interessa aos E.U.A. e ao mundo, por isso a polícia precisava de fazer ele silenciar para sempre, atirando-lhe uma pá de cal no assunto. Mas Oswald não imaginava que sua vida estava correndo perigo mesmo quando estava dentro da prisão, porque ele estava guardado e vigiado pelos melhores elementos da corporação que inspira confiança e acatamento por parte dos seus superiores de todas as polícias inclusive a famosa F.B.I. Oswald, ingenuamente que era o melhor e mais seguro lugar, porque ele pensava todas as corporações policiais do mundo são honestas, sem corrupção, e ainda mesmo estivesse fugido, ou mesmo encontrado, ainda mesmo estaria fugido, ou mesmo encontrado pela polícia.

A famosa F.B.I. foi acordada de pavor de ter fornecido Oswald todo para que se ocorresse a tiroteamento as várias denúncias contra ele após as eleições, o que ocorreu depois que ele matou o policial e então que se encontrado pela polícia disparou contra o corpo. Oswald era tido sem falhas como pessoa até pouco e que o corpo estivesse contra ele e Kennedy que também morreu no mesmo dia, assim foi Oswald, a fonte


Xavier Freire
307 - 19 andar
elo Horizonte
ally
IPI REQUESTED.
P.O. BOX 5555
13200


AUSTIN
MAR
28
1964
AUSTIN, TEX
MAR
29
1964
CAPITOL STA.
DALLAS, TEX
MAR
27
1964
TERMINAL ANNEX

Exmo.

Jon

Confidential

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

TRY Aus

AUSTIN
MAR
28
1964

AUSTIN
MAR
1964
CAPITOL STA

P.O. BOX 5535

CO-OPIZONTE
D.R. MO
3 IE 64

Sr

ernador John Connally

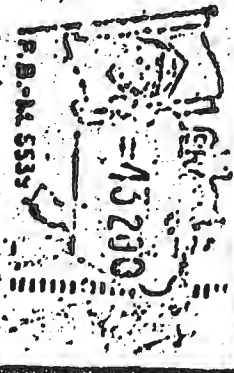
MAR 28 1964

Estado do Texas.

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.

Dallas.





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testável contra Oswald como único matador", é baseada numa investigação tão falha a ponto de ser incrível, ou numa investigação dirigida, desde o início, para uma determinada conclusão.

A investigação

HAVENDO completado sua investigação, o FBI apresentou o que corresponde a suas descobertas e conclusões. O veredito, astuciosa e dissimuladamente divulgado à imprensa e depois trombeteado para todo o mundo, é impressionantemente simples: "Oswald — assassino. Ele agiu sòzinho". Esta notável repartição de investigação e aplicação da lei, incapaz de solucionar um único dos mais de 40 atentados a bomba de Birmingham, agora é capaz de funcionar como investigador, promotor, juiz e jurado. Nenhuma outra repartição americana teve a presunção de ocupar tantos cargos de confiança ao mesmo tempo.

O problema essencial é que nenhuma repartição investigadora pode com justiça avaliar os frutos de seu próprio serviço. Estivesse o FBI certo de suas conclusões, parece provável que não relutasse tanto em permitir que testemunhas falassem à imprensa. Não sentiria a necessidade de continuamente deixar "escorrer", na imprensa, informação favorável ao seu parecer. O mais inquietante, contudo, é que o FBI, uma vez vinculado a uma conclusão concebida antes da investigação, pudesse ser levado a descobrir prova que sustente essa conclusão. Poucas horas depois de Oswald ter sido prêso, a polícia de Dallas [illegible] extremamente difícil a qualquer comissão, nestas circunstâncias, arcar com a responsabilidade que lhe é imposta. Por amor ao nosso país, esperemos que o juiz Earl Warren, um eminente e justo americano, possa, com sucesso, orientar a sua comissão, através do mar de ódio e malícia que cerca êste caso, em sua busca da verdade.

Uma Era de Compreensão

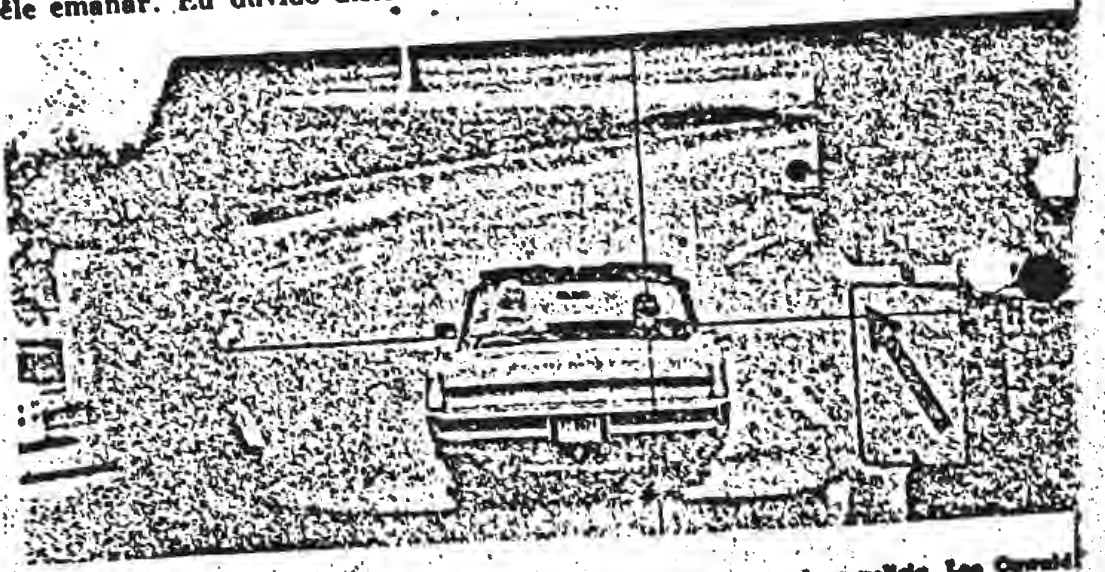
EXISTEM aquêles que têm dito que muito de bom pode resultar dêste assassinato, que uma nova era de compreensão e unidade pode dêle emanar. Eu duvido disto.

matadores foram impulsionados por mentes doentias ou por essas profundezas de maldade que beiram aquêle estado. Talvez jamais saibamos os seus motivos. Devemos, entretanto, conhecer e aprovar nossa própria conduta e nossos próprios motivos.

Comecemos por um retôrno a uma velha tradição americana, a presunção de inocência. Comecemos com Você.

Deixemos que aquêles que n[illegible]ram uma justa apreciação das provas favoráveis a Oswald, devido a um ódio inspirado, dizem êles, p[illegible] devotamento ao falecido Presid[illegible] meditem nisto:

Se Oswald é inocente — e esta é uma possibilidade que agora não pode ser negada, — então o assassino do Presidente Kennedy continua à sôlta.



A reconstituição mostra o ângulo visto da janela onde estaria, segundo a polícia, Lee Oswald. poderiam ter partido os tiros pelas costas. Falta a explicação para os disparos que atin Kennedy pela frente.

examinar o veículo aqui (Washington). Esquivou-se de discutir qualquer orifício que pudesse existir no pára-brisa".

Sem dúvida, o Serviço Secreto colocou o automóvel sob custódia protetora, "em um local secreto para sua proteção".

Dudman continuou a apresentar informação impressionante: "A incerteza cerca o número de tiros disparados" (Ibid). Embora a maioria das testemunhas tivesse ouvido três tiros, disparados num período de cinco segundos, parece que cinco balas foram descobertas.

"Dizem os médicos que a primeira bala entrou na garganta, seguiu para baixo e ficou no corpo do Presidente. A segunda foi extraída da coxa do Governador Connally. Ali se alojara depois de ter entrado pelo lado direito de suas costas, passando através de seu corpo e do pulso. Uma terceira, que pode ser aquela que atingiu a parte de trás da cabeça do Sr. Kennedy, foi recuperada na maca em que êste foi transportado para o hospital. Uma quarta foi achada, em fragmentos, no carro. Ainda uma outra foi descoberta pelos policiais de Dallas, depois do tiroteio. Estava no gramado oposto ao ponto onde o Presidente foi ferido. Eles não sabiam se ela tinha alguma coisa que ver com os disparos sôbre o Presidente e o Governador" (Ibid).

Um ponto surge com absoluta cla-

las, com o FBI ao seu lado, anunciou o mesmo parecer agora reforçado pelas últimas descobertas do FBI. Em tais circunstâncias, receiamos que provas tendentes a estabelecer a inocência de Oswald podiam ser postas de lado, enquanto provas estabelecendo sua culpabilidade podiam ser ampliadas ou mesmo forjadas.

O Departamento de Justiça já expressou, em particular, "desapontamento" com o relatório do FBI, temendo que êle "tenha deixado muitas perguntas sem resposta".

Os riscos são grandes

O EMPRÊGO do FBI na Comissão Warren para encontrar um resultado idêntico ao divulgado não pode ser acentuado muito arrojadamente. Se a Comissão Warren encontrasse e publicasse uma conclusão substancialmente diferente daquela apresentada pùblicamente pelo FBI, a confiança do povo no FBI ficaria tão abalada que, com tôda probabilidade, êste tornar-se-ia, tal como agora está constituído, quase absolutamente inútil. É de calcular-se que o FBI deseje evitar êste resultado.

Pode ser argumentado em diversos níveis da vida governamental que um resultado da comissão, segundo o qual um americano linchado em um tribunal de Dallas podia estar inocente,

O ódio gera o ódio. O crime — como já vimos — gera o crime. E o histerismo gera a repulsa pela grande tradição de justiça dos anglo-saxões. Mas, se fôr possível deixar para trás uma crônica de violência e malícia, o nôvo renascimento nacional deve começar com o respeito pela lei e o desprêzo pelo histerismo, que fêz impossível um justo tratamento dêste caso.

A nossa consciência nacional deve repelir os meios maciços de divulgação empregados na condenação de Oswald — um provável inocente — e começar a examinar e analisar a prova. Devemos reconhecer que o mesmo desinterêsse temerário pela vida e decência humanas que causou a morte do nosso Presidente, causou também a morte de Oswald, quando sob a proteção da polícia. E, antes disto, resultou na destruição de todos os direitos de um americano acusado de crime. A imprensa, as estações de rádio e televisão compartilham esta culpa.

Os mantenedores da lei, todavia, a começar pelo promotor Wade, que falsamente divulgou a prova repetidamente a todo o mundo e que comandou o desenvolvimento de uma atmosfera carnavalesca, devem sofrer mais severo julgamento da história.

Vocês são o júri. Vocês são o único júri que Lee Harvey Oswald jamais terá.

Um terrível crime foi perpetrado. Um líder jovem, enérgico e cheio de

tal descreveram o ferimento na garganta como "um ferimento de entrada" (*St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 1.º de dezembro). "Êles disseram que êle estava bem no meio, exatamente abaixo do pomo-de-adão, perto do nó da gravata" (Ibid). O Dr. Malcolm Perry começou a cortar uma passagem de ar na garganta do Presidente Kennedy, num esfôrço para restabelecer e iniciar sua respiração. A incisão foi feita através do ferimento de bala, já que êle estava no lugar normal para a operação. "O Dr. Perry descreveu o orifício de bala como um ferimento de entrada" . (Ibid.) O Dr. Robert N. McClelland, um dos três cirùrgiões a participar da operação, declarou: "É certo que parecia um ferimento de entrada" (Ibid). O Dr. McClelland disse que via ferimentos de bala todos os dias, "algumas vêzes vários em um dia. Êste parecia um ferimento de entrada" (Ibid).

Em 27 de novembro, o Serviço Secreto fêz a reconstituição do assassinato do Presidente. "A finalidade era "testar se podia ser feito do modo que acreditamos que foi feito", disse um policial" (*New York Times*, 28 de novembro). A opinião geral era "de que os disparos começaram *depois* que o carro do Presidente fizera a volta na Houston Street para entrar em Elm Street" (*New York Times*, 28 de novembro).

Se o ferimento na garganta tivesse resultado de um tiro disparado da biblioteca, o Presidente teria de estar com a sua garganta voltada quase inteiramente para trás. O Dr. McClelland declarou que os médicos admi-

A arma e os peritos

SURGE agora a questão sôbre se qualquer homem, mesmo um perito, poderia ter disparado três tiros em um período de cinco segundos. Um campeão olímpico de tiro de fuzil, Hubert Hammerer, disse duvidar que isso pudesse ter sido feito com a arma supostamente usada. O delegado de Dallas, Bill Decker, disse acreditar que três tiros "podiam ser disparados em menos de 20 segundos" (*Washington Post*, 27 de novembro). O FBI e as testemunhas concordam em que o período transcorrido foi de cinco segundo, possìvelmente cinco segundos e meio.

A revista *Life*, de 6 de dezembro, contratou um hábil atirador, o diretor da *National Rifle Association*, para atirar com um fuzil idêntico. O máximo que êle pôde fazer foram "três tiros em 6,2 segundos". O *New York Times*, de 23 de novembro, noticiou: "Comparado a outros fuzileiros navais, Lee Harvey Oswald não era muito cotado como atirador de fuzil".

O debate ainda prosseguirá quanto a se o fuzil em questão era capaz, nas mãos de um perito, do rendimento que lhe atribuiu a promotoria. Todos, entretanto, concordam em que essa notável demonstração de tiro estaria além da capacidade de qualquer pessoa menos qualificada. Para manter a capacidade de disparar um fuzil com precisão, deve-se praticar ininterruptamente. A espôsa de Oswald e a família Payne, que viviam na casa onde estava supostamente guardado o

um uso extremamente limitado do fuzil, no máximo. *Oswald não possuía a necessária habilidade para disparar três tiros certeiros em um alvo móvel, num período de 5,5 segundos.*

Outras incertezas

SE Oswald estivesse onde o FBI e o Promotor de Dallas dissera que êle estava quando os tiros foram disparados, e se o Presidente foi assassinado por uma pessoa como a acusada, Lee Harvey Oswald é demonstràvelmente inocente. Oswald estava no lugar errado e não teria tempo suficiente de atirar no Presidente, conforme foi acusado.

Os fatos, como foram apresentados até agora pelo FBI e pelo promotor de Dallas (sem dúvida em breve serão escritos de nôvo), derrubaram a presunção de culpa forjada quando o caso foi iniciado.

Dudman escreveu no *Post-Dispacht*, de Saint Louis (1.º de dezembro): "Uma outra circunstância inexplicada é o pequeno orifício no pára-brisa automóvel presidencial. Êste correspondente e um outro homem viram o orifício, que parecia um orifício de bala, quando o automóvel parou na entrada de emergência, enquanto o Presidente era atendido no interior do edifício".

"O Serviço Secreto apoderou-se do automóvel e o embarcou num avião de volta a Washington. Um porta-voz da agência recusou um pedido para

ton)". O relatório também contém, na parte "Declarado morto pelo médico", o nome "Dr. Kemp Clark, 13 horas, Parkland Hospital".

Um flime tirado do Presidente, pouco antes, durante e após os tiros, e mostrado na televisão, indicava que o Presidente estava olhando bem para frente quando foi disparado o primeiro tiro, que entrou em sua garganta. Uma série de quadros tirados do filme e publicados na revista *Life*, em 29 de novembro, mostram exatamente a mesma situação. As fotos de *Life* também mostram que o carro que conduzia o Presidente já ultrapassava a curva da Houston Street e estava a apreciável distância do prédio da biblioteca. A estimativa de *Life*, em uma legenda, é de que o carro que levava o Presidente estava cêrca de 70 metros além da janela do sexto andar, quando o primeiro tiro foi disparado.

O *New York Times* de 27 de novembro, noticiou: "O Dr. Kemp Clark, que declarou Kennedy morto, disse que uma bala atingiu-o perto do nó da gravata. Ela entrou de cima para baixo, no peito, e não saiu", disse o cirurgião. O segundo êle chamou de "ferimento tangencial" causado por uma bala que atingiu "a parte de trás da cabeça, lado direito".

O *New York Herald Tribune*, de 27 de novembro, disse: "Baseados em dados acumulados, os investigadores concluíram que o primeiro tiro, disparado quando o carro presidencial se aproximava, feriu o Presidente no pescoço, exatamente acima do nó da sua gravata, depois desceu dentro do [illegible]"

tiram a possibilidade de que "êle (o Presidente) teria de estar olhando completamente para trás" (*Post-Dispatch de Saint Louis*, 1.º de dezembro). O correspondente de Washington para o *Post-Dispatch* declarou: "Os filmes, contudo, mostraram que o Presidente olhava para frente" (1.º de dezembro). "A Sra. John Connally, espôsa do Governador de Texas, disse que ela acabava de dizer ao Sr. Kennedy: "O senhor não pode dizer que Dallas hoje está inamistosa." Presumìvelmente êle estava a ponto de responder, quando foi ferido" (Ibid). A Sra. Connally estava sentada diante do Presidente.

Fiantlo-nos, portanto, no Relatório do Homicídio, arquivado na Polícia de Dallas pelos dois policiais que foram testemunhas oculares, nos filmes tirados dos disparos, nas fotos tiradas dos filmes, na declaração do Governador Connally, na opinião geral daqueles que reconstituíram a cena sob a supervisão do Serviço Secreto e no relatório dos médicos assistentes, *podemos concluir que o tiro foi disparado quando o Presidente estava de costas para a janela do sexto andar, muitos metros afastado dessa janela, e que a bala entrou pela parte dianteira da garganta do Presidente.*

Se Oswald estivesse à janela do sexto andar, conforme se alega, quando o Presidente foi baleado, ter-lhe-ia sido fisicamente impossível disparar o primeiro tiro que feriu o Presidente. De acôrdo com Richard Dudman, correspondente do *Post-Dispatch* de 1.º de dezembro: "A pergunta que se sugere é: "Como podia o Presidente ser atingido de frente estando de costas?"

LA COEXISTENCE SANS KENNEDY

france Observateur

LE SUSPECT NUMERO UN



David Rousset : OU VA DONC LA RÉVOLUTION ALGÉRIENNE ?

O «France Observateur» de 26 de novembro fugiu às doses minis-tradas ao mundo pelas agências telegráficas norte-americanas (reflexo da grande imprensa) e um seu correspondente nos Estados Unidos levantou o fio da história: apresentou o capitão Will Fritz, da polícia de Dallas, como «o suspeito número 1».

[illegible] nem mesmo sabiam que Oswald

tor falhar na execução dessa tarefa, o acusado deve ser declarado inocente.

No caso Oswald, a histeria e a intolerância varreram de tal modo o nosso país que as proteções garantidas pela nossa Constituição e pelas nossas tradições deixaram de funcionar. Já que a irracionalidade é a implacável inimiga da justiça e do processo regular, somos obrigados a partir do processo legal ordinário.

Neste ponto apresentaremos um caso afirmativo. Procuraremos mostrar fatos que tendem a provar que Oswald não atirou no Presidente Kennedy.

Uma negativa de um réu que cometeu um crime, quando apoiada por testemunha quanto ao seu bom caráter, é suficiente em si mesma para causar uma dúvida razoável, a qual, mesmo em face de prova em contrário, pode redundar em absolvição.

Oswald negou que tivesse atirado em alguém. Ele declarou que as acusações contra êle eram "ridículas". Persistiu na negativa apesar do fato de ter sido inquirido durante 48 horas, sem a assistência de advogado.

O fato de negar-se advogado, quando ligado a uma inquirição prolongada, é impróprio e contrário a princípios legais há muito acatados. Este princípio evoluiu em sentido contrário do antigo julgamento de Deus, ou julgamento pelo fogo, que forçava uma pessoa acusada de crime a cooperar na acusação em seu próprio processo. Criaram-se grandes proteções constitucionais, inclusive a Quinta Emenda à Constituição dos Estados Unidos. Descobriu-se que não só pessoas culpadas confessavam, quando

A IMPRENSA foi pródiga em ataques a Oswald, desde sua morte, com cada informante emitindo suas próprias declarações quanto à sua própria capacidade de descobrir incipientes problemas mentais ou fraquezas de caráter quando Oswald era muito môço.

Um ex-funcionário, encarregado de vigiar os beneficiados por "sursis" na cidade de Nova Iorque, permitiu-se uma entrevista que violou princípios de uma relação privilegiada e protegida entre êle próprio e um jovem. Um juiz da Vara de Família entregou registros ao FBI e a informação foi levada à imprensa.

Não obstante, aquêles que conheceram Oswald um pouco melhor tinham algumas coisas boas a dizer a seu respeito. Em um julgamento, êsse testemunho teria sido decisivo. O pastor ajudante da Primeira Igreja Unitária de Dallas, Rev. Byrd Helligas, descreveu Oswald como "erudito": "Êle possuía um bom vocabulário. Não tropeçava nos particípios nem partia os infinitivos. Pela definição no dicionário da palavra "intelectual", êle era um intelectual". Helligas acrescentou que êle não sentia "qualquer frustração através da erudição. Êle era calmo" (*Washington Post*, 1.º de dezembro).

Samuel Ballen, identificado pela imprensa como um "economista de petróleo, republicano de Dallas", disse que achava Lee Oswald um "jovem independente, pensativo, e pesquisador... Êle era um tanto frágil fisicamente. Para mim, pelo menos, era o tipo de pessoa de que eu podia gostar. Eu simpatizava com êle, queria ajudá-lo um pouco... Êle tinha um aspecto que recordava um pouco

Se o caso fôsse a julgamento, o número das pessoas em geral selecionadas como testemunhas de caráter incluiria seu patrão, um ministro, sua senhoria, um respeitável comerciante, uma correspondente que o conheceu no estrangeiro, a família Quaker com quem sua espôsa residia e seus professôres na escola. A julgar pelas respostas anteriores, pode-se concluir que o testemunho de caráter seria favorável a Lee Oswald.

Tempo, lugar e Oswald

ALÉM da negativa coerente de culpa pelo acusado e depoimentos de testemunhas de caráter, que parecem apontar Oswald como uma pessoa diferente do tipo hostil e perturbado geralmente ligado ao crime particular, um réu pode oferecer testemunho indicando que êle estava em outro lugar que não o local do crime, quando êste foi cometido. Nós, naturalmente, não pudemos obter essa informação dêste acusado.

Entretanto, uma válida defesa poderia resultar mostrando que, mesmo que o acusado estivesse no local, poderia ter cometido o crime. Esta defesa é eficaz. Se Oswald estava no sexto andar da biblioteca, armado com a presumida arma do crime, um mosquetão italiano de 6,5 mm, não podia ter disparado os três tiros que alcançaram o Presidente Kennedy e o Governador Connally.

O relatório oficial do homicídio, arquivado pelo Departamento de Polícia de Dalas, declara, na parte "Local da Ocorrência": "Elm Street (aproximadamente 150 pés a oeste de Hous-

wald assassinar o Presidente? E, depois de disparar no Presidente, como planejou fugir? Desejava êle fugir do prédio? Caso afirmativo, por que ficou no refeitório tomando uma soda? Êle estava com pressa? Caso afirmativo, por que foi dar um passeio de ônibus? Era um dia de muito calor em Dallas. A Sra. Kennedy, abafada no carro aberto em movimento, disse mais tarde que esperava sentir um ar mais fresco quando passasse por baixo de uma ponte adiante. Por que então Oswald, procurando fugir da polícia, foi em casa apanhar o casaco? Se tencionava sair da cidade, por que então foi a um cinema, exatamente quando as buscas em tôda a cidade aumentavam de intensidade?

Estas são áreas autênticas para especulação pela imprensa, agora que o acusado está morto. São, entretanto, as únicas áreas deixadas sem exame pelos meios de divulgação.

Talvez algum dia, quando a América estiver preparada para que a luz meridiana da razão penetre no espírito nacional, agora congelado numa conclusão falsa e injusta, êste artigo e outros ainda mais compreensivos poderão ser lidos.

Um caso afirmativo

DE acôrdo com o nosso sistema de justiça, um acusado não precisa provar que é inocente. É

pressão suficiente era exercida sôbre elas, mas também inocentes igualmente sucumbiam.

Grande pressão foi exercida sôbre Oswald. Êle foi o único condenado como matador de um líder popular. "Oswald foi espancado, pelos policiais que o prenderam, até que o seu rosto ficou inchado e contundido. "Você quis matar o Presidente, não foi?" gritou um policial com voz sufocada" (*Washington Post*, 1.º de dezembro).

Além disto, "Oswald teve uma equimose no ôlho e um corte na testa" (*New York Times*, 24 de novembro).

Quando um repórter perguntou a Oswald, em uma entrevista na televisão, como êle recebera os machucados e cortes no rosto, êle respondeu calmamente: "Um policial me bateu".

Durante 48 horas foi negado a Oswald o direito elementar de constituir advogados de sua escolha. A polícia de Dallas falsamente declarou aos advogados da UALC que Oswald "não queria advogado". Apesar do abuso físico e do isolamento absoluto, Oswald continuou a declarar que era inocente. Todos os assassinos anteriores de presidentes americanos, imediatamente e com basófia, declararam-se autores do crime.

Testemunhas do caráter

Gandhi". (*Washington Post*, 1.º de dezembro).

Roy Truly, o diretor da biblioteca onde Oswald era empregado, disse de Oswald: "Êle parecia um rapaz mal e tranqüilo".

A Sra. Payne, com quem sua espôsa e filhos moravam e onde êle ficava nos fins de semana, disse: "Marina (a espôsa de Lee Oswald) era muito favorável ao Presidente e sua família. A maior parte do que ela aprendeu de notícias americanas foi através de Lee, que traduzia dos jornais e revistas. Marina disse que êle nunca demonstrou quaisquer sentimentos negativos com relação ao Presidente Kennedy" (*Washington Post*, 28 de novembro).

A Sra. Payne também declarou: "Pelo que eu sei, Oswald jamais fizera críticas a Kennedy. Êle criticou o General (Edwin) Walker, mas nunca o ouvi dizer qualquer coisa contra o Presidente. De fato, minha impressão era que êle o respeitava" (*New York World Telegram and Sun*, 25 de novembro).

Em 1959, Oswald, quando em Moscou, foi entrevistado por Priscilla Johnson, correspondente americana. Ela declarou: "Eu o achei um tanto agradável. Êle era calmo e não tinha modos violento. Era tão mocinho. Era exatamente alguém que qualquer pessoa gostaria de ajudar".

A Sra. Luella Merret, diretora da Escola Elementar West Ridglea, que Oswald freqüentou, disse: "Se êle te

não só de seu comparecimento a tribunal como da própria vida".

Em 4 de dezembro, o chanceler-eleito da Ordem dos Advogados da Filadélfia declarou que Lee Oswald fôra "linchado" e que isto era uma "acusação formal" à polícia pelo seu fracasso na proteção de Oswald (*New York Times*, 5 de dezembro). Êstes dois comentários, feitos depois da morte de Oswald e enterrados pelos meios de divulgação sob a avalancha de novos ataques contra Oswald (inclusive as inconfidências do FBI quanto a outros crimes atribuídos a Oswald), constituem até agora quase a única indicação de sanidade no país.

Depois da morte de Oswald, o FBI agiu para evitar que certas informações chegassem ao conhecimento público. "A maioria dos cidadãos que haviam cooperado com os repórteses a respeito do crime se recusou a auxiliá-los depois de terem sido entrevistados pelos agentes do FBI" (*New York Times*, 6 de dezembro). O FBI agiu, não para proteger os direitos de um acusado, mas, depois que êle foi assassinado, para proteger a inconsistente prova de uma posterior investigação. A Sra. Oswald, ainda sob a guarda do Serviço Secreto, escondida em lugar não sabido, foi mencionada nas primeiras páginas dos jornais em todo o país, em 6 e 7 de dezembro, como implicando Oswald em um outro crime. Essa menção só podia ter origem através de inconfidências do Serviço Secreto ou do FBI. Ninguém mais tinha acesso a ela. E, assim, a insanidade acelera-se até que os pou-

A Questão do Motivo

SE a polícia de Dallas, por cumplicidade ou complacência, permitiu o assassinato do acusado

tou à presidência em 1960, e que nos últimos seis meses Gus Hall insistira em que o Partido Comunista, que êle dirige, endossasse e apoiasse Kennedy novamente? Por que desejaria Os-

Oswald the Man, Dallas Cops Sure

By HENRY MACHIRELLA

Os grandes colunistas de Nova Iorque também bateram na mesma tecla: «Oswald é o homem». Este é o «N. Y. News», de 24 de novembro.

Estados Unidos contra" o indigitado réu. Nenhuma acusação federal foi apresentada contra Oswald; todavia, no sentido mais significativo, o caso voltou todo o país e suas instituições contra um homem. Muito provàvelmente nenhum réu em perspectiva na história da civilização foi julgado e condenado tão completamente, através do emprêgo dos meios de divulgação, como o foi Oswald.

A União Americana das Liberdades Civis (UALC) comentou a 6 de dezembro:

"A nossa opinião é que Lee Harvey Oswald, se vivesse, teria sido privado de tôda oportunidade de receber julgamento justo, por causa da conduta da polícia e dos funcionários da justiça de Dallas, sob a pressão do público e dos meios de divulgação.

A partir do momento de sua prisão até o seu assassinato, dois dias depois, Oswald foi julgado e condenado muitas vêzes nos pronunciamentos públicos de policiais de Dallas pelos jornais, rádio e televisão. Freqüentemente, policiais categorizados e agentes da justiça declararam sua completa satisfação por ter sido Oswald o assassino. À medida que sua investigação descobria uma peça da prova atrás de outra ela era irradiada para o público".

"... O julgamento de Oswald não teria passado... de uma formalidade vazia".

Em uma seção sob o título "Responsabilidade da Polícia na Morte de Oswald", a UALC declarou que as cos vestígios remanescentes de dúvida quanto à culpa de Oswald são apagados do cenário americano.

Todavia, não se diga que os advogados não foram excitados pelo fato de um promotor dar declarações públicas sôbre um caso pendente. "Uma comissão da Associação de Advogados de Dallas reuniu-se, durante três horas, na noite de ontem, para debater acusações de que Tom Howard, advogado de Jack Ruby, violara a ética profissional, discutindo o processo de Ruby com a imprensa... Não foram feitas quaisquer acusações contra o promotor Henry Wade" (*New York Post*, 6 de dezembro).

Quando tôda uma sociedade se emociona com determinado crime, a lógica é uma arma de valor duvidoso. Prevalecesse a lógica, certo número de perguntas teriam surgido para deliberação racional. Por exemplo: *poder-se-ia perguntar por que o FBI, tendo interrogado Oswald exatamente uma semana antes do assassinato e tendo descoberto que êle trabalhava em um prédio situado diretamente no itinerário do Presidente, e sabendo que Oswald comprara um fuzil, não o vigiou no dia do assassinato.* O certo é que uma pequena parte dos milhões de dólares concedidos ao FBI anualmente, e utilizados para seguir pessoas de pontos de vista políticos não ortodoxos e gravar seus telefonemas, podia ter sido gasta, nestas circunstâncias, como naquilo que o FBI e o Serviço Secreto referiram como "o maior dispositivo de segurança jamais criado para proteger um Presi-

por um amigo do departamento de polícia, *depois* de dois avisos do FBI de que tal atentado ocorreria, deveria ser uma questão para discussão na imprensa. Se o FBI mostrou ou não à Sra. Oswald, mãe do acusado, uma fotografia de Ruby *antes* de assassinar Oswald, também exigiria, normalmente, debates nos meios de divulgação.

Existem dois assuntos que nem mesmo foram comentados pela imprensa até hoje: a motivação e o plano de fuga de Oswald. Oswald parecia respeitar o Presidente Kennedy. Se Oswald fôsse um esquerdista, pró-soviético e pró-Cuba, não teria sabido que durante o ano passado, com a assistência do Presidente Kennedy, uma melhoria de relações se processava entre os Estados Unidos e a União Soviética? Mesmo as relações entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba, se bem que ainda extremamente inamistosas, progrediram, passado o tágio de intervenção militar. O próprio Fidel Castro declarou, pouco antes da morte do Presidente: "Êle (Kennedy) tem possibilidade de se tornar o maior Presidente dos Estados Unidos... Êle chegou à compreensão de muitas coisas nos últimos meses... Eu estou convencido de que qualquer outro seria pior" (*New York Times*, 11 de dezembro).

A imprensa destacou o fato de Oswald ter sido visto com um número do *Worker*, um publicação comunista, e que êle recebera pelo menos duas cartas do Partido Comunista. Um jornal novaiorquino a êle se referiu em um editorial como "assassino

Wade disse: "Êle se aproximou do táxi. O policial Tippit saltou do carro e o rodeou. Êle disparou três vêzes e o matou".

Esta afirmativa não está diretamente ligada ao assassinato da Presidente mas levanta pontos interessantes.

Primeiro, as autoridade de Dallas disseram que Tippit foi alvejado em um cinema. Depois, disseram que fôra baleado em uma rua, e, ainda mais tarde, em uma outra rua. A primeira acusação contra Oswald não foi a de assassinato do Presidente e sim do de Tippit. Esta acusação foi feita enquanto a investigação do atentado a Kennedy ainda se processava. Wade anunciou que o caso Tippit estava completamente elucidado, que tôdas as provas apontavam Oswald como o autor dos disparos contra o policial.

Em vista da certeza do promotor quanto a um caso que tinha sido guardado debaixo de sete chaves dois dias antes, o diálogo que se seguiu com a imprensa é bastante curioso:

"*Repórter*: Isto foi defronte à pensão (onde Oswald atirou em Tippit)?

Wade: Não, não foi defronte à pensão.

Repórter: Onde foi?

Wade: Não sei exatamente."

Ponto treze

UMA testemunha viu Oswald entrar no cinema Texas.

Wade disse: "alguém o viu entrar no cinema Texas".

Tem havido pouca discordância sôbre esta afirmativa. A primeira declaração da polícia de Dallas indicadora, naquelas circunstâncias, também parecem incompatíveis com o comportamente propalado de Oswald momentos depois que o Presidente fôra alvejado. A essa altura, um policial encarregado das escadas da Biblioteca apontou uma arma de fogo para êle e procurou prendê-lo por ter atirado no Presidente.

O patrão de Oswald descreveu o comportamento de Lee àquela altura como "frio como um pepino, embora parecesse um tanto preocupado com o revólver" (*Washington Post*, 1 de dezembro).

Ponto quatorze

OSWALD sacou de uma pistola e tentou matar o policial que o ia prender. O percursor picotou o cartucho mas êste não explodiu.

Wade disse: "Êle (Oswald) avançou para o policial, encostou a arma na cabeça dêle e deu ao gatilho, mas a bala não saiu. Nós temos a bala picotada ali. Os policiais prenderam-no, então... Negou fogo, a cápsula não explodiu. Foi picotada mas não explodiu."

Wade estava tentando indicar que, quando Oswald foi prêso no cinema, tentou alvejar o policial que o ia prender e de fato puxou o gatilho da pistola. Pode não haver dúvida de que o gatilho foi puxado, já que Wade nos afirma, a seu modo, que o percursor picotou a bala. Ainda nos afirmou que tem no seu gabinete a "bala picotada". O policial que prendeu Oswald, Mac Donald, contou, entretanto, a história de modo diferente: "Eu pus a mão na coronha de sua arma", disse Mac Donald. "Pude

polícia também havia achado um mapa marcado, mostrando o itinerário do cortejo presidencial, no quarto alugado por Oswald. "Era um mapa traçando o local da parada", disse o promotor, "e êste lugar (a Biblioteca da Escola Texas, um depósito de onde foram disparados os tiros fatais) foi marcado com uma linha reta". O Sr. Wade disse que Oswald marcara o mapa em dois outros lugares "aparentemente lugares que considerava adequados a um assassinato" (*New York Times*, 25 de novembro).

Um documento escrito pelo [illegible] mostrando intenção de cometer um crime é prova importante. Parece incrível que Wade tivesse deixado de mencioná-lo, se estivesse êsse mapa em mãos da polícia de Dallas no dia anterior em que Wade apresentou a prova, "peça por peça".

Oswald foi prêso três dias antes de se tornar público o mapa. No dia de sua prisão, a polícia retirou todos os seus pertences do seu quarto, dizendo à senhoria que Oswald "não ia voltar". Pergunta-se: de onde surgiu o mapa, três dias depois? O mesmo jornal que veiculou a descoberta do mapa em 25 de novembro, sem uma única pergunta sôbre a sua legitimidade, origem ou paradeiro anterior, [illegible] rou totalmente ou sepultou o último comentário com relação a êste importante documento: "Os policiais de Dallas negaram ontem a existência dêsse mapa" (*Washington Post*, 27 de novembro).

O Povo contra Oswald

Quando um processo criminal é levado ao tribunal federal contra um indivíduo, é intitulado "O Povo dos

Darryl Click desapareceu do caso, William Whaley apareceu como o homem que levou Oswald, não para casa mas pelo menos naquela direção.

Diz-se que Oswald disparou os tiros que mataram Kennedy do sexto andar do prédio. Oswald, diz-se, desceu então quatro lances de escadas, comprou um refrigerante e o tomava quando o policial dêle se acercou no segundo andar.

Oswald, diz-se, mais tarde deixou o prédio, esgueirando-se através do cordão policial e transitou pela rua em pânico até que encontrou um ônibus. Oswald, diz-se, entrou no ônibus, pagou a passagem, apanhou um bilhete com direito a baldeação (que jamais utilizou) e falou com o motorista a respeito do assassinato.

O motorista indicou uma mulher a Oswald, diz-se, e êle falou com ela acêrca de tirotelo. Oswald, diz-se, finalmente, saiu do ônibus e, depois de andar uns seis quarteirões, ia "pela Rua do Comércio" quando o motorista de táxi, agora chamado William Whalley, o viu. Oswald, diz-se, acenou para o táxi e entrou nêle. O relógio de William Whaley mostra que Oswald entrou no táxi, depois de ter completado tôda essa viagem, exatamente às 12 horas e 30 minutos. Os tiros que mataram Kennedy foram disparados às 12 horas e 31 minutos.

Ponto doze

va que a bilheteira estava tão desconfiada quando ela viu Oswald mudar de lugar, nervosamente, que telefonou para a polícia.

Logo tornou-se evidente que uma bilheteira, do lado de fora do cinema, dificilmente poderia observar os freqüentadores depois de terem entrado. Por isto as autoridades disseram que um porteiro viu Oswald mudar de lugar várias vêzes. A última versão é a de que uma pessoa do lado de fora do cinema observou a atitude suspeita de Oswald, seguiu-o ao interior do cinema, fechou as portas com a ajuda do porteiro e depois avisou a polícia através de uma chamada telefônica feita pela bilheteira.

Algumas perguntas periféricas persistem quanto à prisão no cinema. Que fêz Oswald antes de entrar no cinema de modo a atrair atenção? De que tipo eram as suas ações "suspeitas"? Nós soubemos recentemente por psicólogos peritos em armas de fogo que, embora Oswald não fôsse particularmente talentoso com um fuzil, sua "condição psicótica" pode-lhe ter dado "coordenação sem nervos", de modo a que pudesse disparar com precisão.

Evidentemente, essa "coordenação sem nervos" não se fazia presente na entrada do cinema, embora pudesse ter parecido a Oswald que êle cometera o crime perfeito, escapara da polícia na Biblioteca Texas e agora estava patinando do local. Ações frenéti-

sentir a mão de Oswald no gatilho. Sacudi a mão e pude retardar o movimento do gatilho. Êle não teve fôrça suficiente para disparar." (*Washington Post*, 1 de dezembro).

Confrontado com um resumo desta declaração, Wade ràpidamente retificou:

"*Repórter*: Houve um policial que disse que Oswald puxou o gatilho, mas êle procurou pôr o polegar na frente do percursor. Não houve percussão e a bala não explodiu. Será que?...

Wade: Eu não sei se foi isto ou não. Eu sei que êle não detonou a arma, é tudo que sei." (*New York Times*, 26 de novembro).

Deixamos êste incidente pensando num fato notável: a prova física apresentada por Wade — uma bala não disparada por um percursor em uma tentativa de matar um policial — foi agora repelida pelo policial que era uma testemunha de vista e pelo próprio Wade.

Ponto quinze

UM mapa foi encontrado em poder de Oswald, mostrando o local do assassinato e a provável trajetória da bala.

No dia seguinte ao da histórica entrevista à imprensa, e três dias depois da prisão de Oswald, foi feita uma

Do prédio assinalado pela seta partiram os tiros contra Kennedy — segundo a versão da polícia de Dallas. A divergência entre o que diz a polícia e o que dizem os médicos que fizeram a necrópsia consiste no fato de o presidente haver recebido tiros pela frente e pelas costas.

A grande farra policial de Dallas

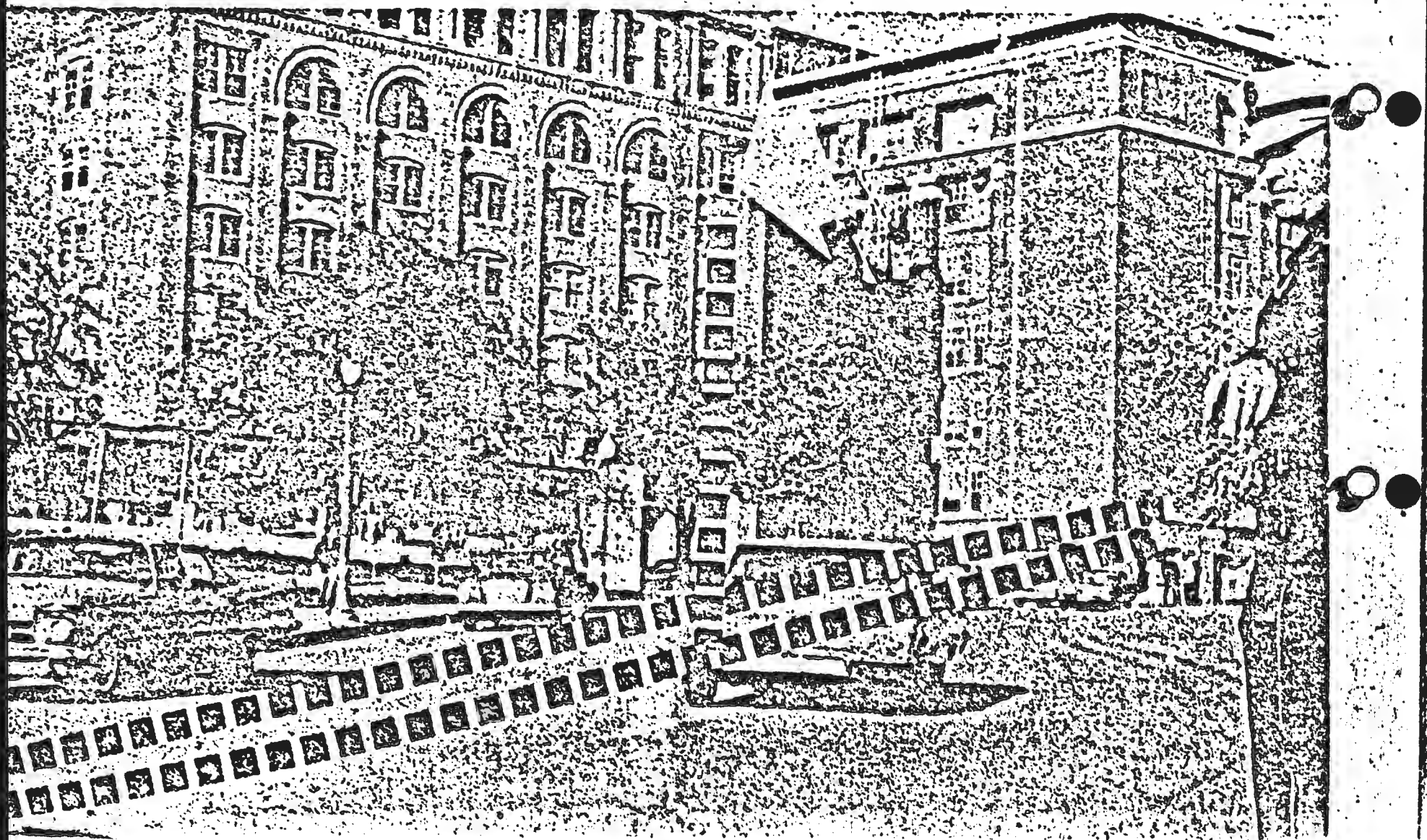
O mais vigiado do mundo

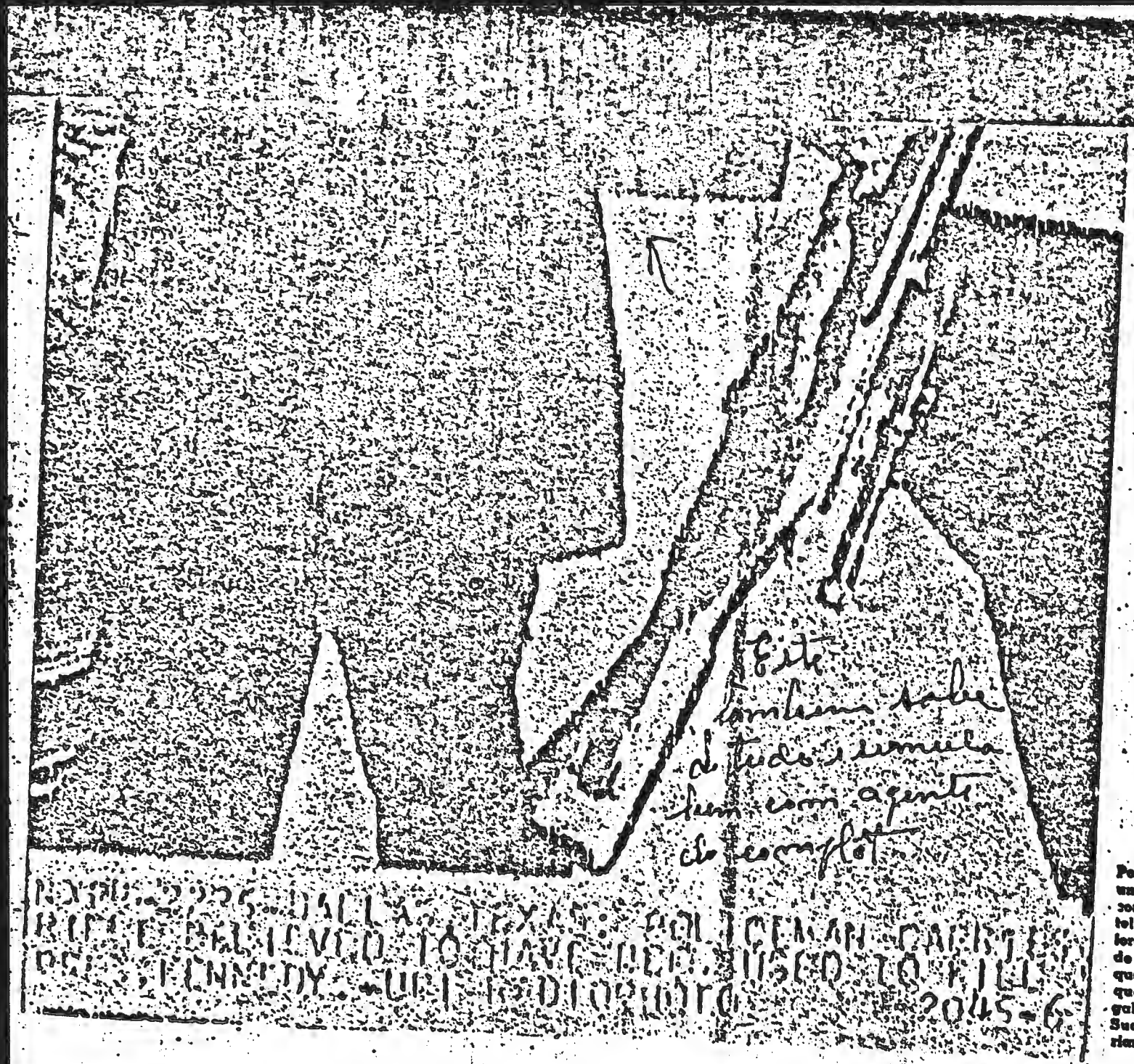


Jacky Ruby (foto), conhecido proprietário de cabarés em Dallas e, talvez em conseqüência, amigo íntimo dos policiais da cidade, entrou no subterrâneo da Polícia e matou o homem mais vigiado do mundo. Se o mundo inteiro tomara conhecimento de que Lee Oswald havia matado Kennedy, pressupunha-se que a polícia o envolvesse num círculo de ferro (poderia haver linchamento por exemplo). A conclusão que se tira do episódio é a seguinte: era preciso eliminar o bode expiatório. E para isso, nada melhor do que um amigo da Polícia.

A sra. Marina Oswald — com o filho ao colo — tendo ao lado a sogra, é peça importante no processo. Desde o dia em que o presidente Kennedy foi morto, Marina foi cercada pelos agentes policiais. Seus depoimentos não têm validade, pois ela só diz o que o FBI determina.







Este também sabe de tudo e mente como um agente do complot

Poucos minutos após o crime, um policial apareceu na rua conduzindo um fuzil com mira telescópica. Mas, no fuzil, não foram encontradas impressões de Lee Oswald, ainda mais quando a própria polícia diz que o suposto assassino comeu galinha assada antes de atirar. Suas mãos engorduradas deveriam ter deixado impressões na arma.





o desejo de se avistar com o repórter. O FBI interveio então e impediu a entrevista.

Pareceria que a atitude do Serviço Secreto era ditada pelo desejo de evitar que qualquer verdade transpirasse pela família da Sra. Oswald ou seus amigos, ou ainda através da imprensa com referência às opiniões dela. Quase ao mesmo tempo, mais informações "escapadas" do Serviço Secreto e do FBI foram divulgadas quanto à lembrança de Marina Oswald sôbre a tentativa do seu finado espôso de "atirar no General Walker com o mesmo fuzil do assassinato" e inundaram as primeiras páginas de todos os diários da América. A afirmativa de Marina Oswald de que jamais soubera sequer que o seu marido possuía um fuzil, enterrada no 14.º parágrafo de uma história que aparecia na página 63 do *New York Times*, é um repúdio total da invencionice.

Pode-se dizer que quando Marina Oswald fôr libertada da "custódia protetora" estará em condições de debater a verdade das declarações a ela imputadas pelo FBI, pelo Serviço Secreto e por Wade. O Serviço Secreto "sugeriu-lhe (a Marina Oswald) que lhe seria mais seguro e mais fácil voltar para a União Soviética do que tentar viver nos Estados Unidos" (*Times*, 8 de dezembro).

Talvez o Serviço Secreto pretendesse indicar que seria mais seguro e mais fácil para o Serviço Secreto, o FBI, Wade e o caso contra Oswald se a Sra. Oswald silenciosamente deixasse o país.

da lei, violentou a ética e os direitos do réu.

Em vista da falta de conhecimento de Marina Oswald a respeito do fuzil, e em vista da declaração prestada pela Sra. Paine, em cuja casa dizia-se ter estado guardado o fuzil, pergunta-se se Oswald teria, em verdade, jamais possuído um fuzil. "A Sra. Paine, uma Quaker, disse que não tinha idéia do que estava no lençol; que, devido às suas crenças pessoais, não permitiria que uma arma de qualquer tipo ficasse em sua casa" (*New York World Telegram and Sun*, 25 de novembro).

Ponto nove

OSWALD tinha um embrulho debaixo do braço na sexta-feira.

O Promotor Público disse: "Nesse dia êle saíra de casa no dia anterior, na quinta-feira à noite, e voltou — com êste sujeito — e quando voltou êle tinha um embrulho debaixo do braço, que disse ser cortinas de janela, eu acho, ou persianas".

Se Oswald estivesse vivo, nós lhe perguntaríamos se conduzia um embrulho para o trabalho sexta-feira de manhã e, caso afirmativo, o que estava no embrulho e o que fôra feito com o seu conteúdo. Se a Sra. Oswald não estivesse trancafiada em um local secreto, poderíamos perguntar-lhe a respeito do embrulho. Wade não indicou que prova, com relação ao embrulho, levou-o à conclusão que oferecera (que o embrulho continha a arma do crime).

Êle disse: "Como sabia?", indagou-lhe um homem atrás dêle. E Oswald declarou haver respondido: "Sim, êle foi baleado", [illegible] bem alto".

Wade, ao contar sua história, não tentou explicar como Oswald escapou do prédio interditado por grande número de policiais de Dallas. Vamos deixar que êste mistério nos leve a um outro: por que Oswald, fugindo do local do crime, pilheriou publicamente com respeito ao crime? Por [illegible] riu "bem alto"? Esta conduta mal condiz com as 48 horas de negativa sistemática quando nas mãos d[illegible] cia de Dallas. O riso na história [illegible] ônibus pareceu tão improvável que o FBI, em comunicados à imprensa, admitiu que era inverídico. Considerando que esta história do riso no ônibus é falsa, consideramos também falsa a declaração de Wade nesta história de que "tudo isto foi verificado por declarações".

Ponto onze

Um motorista de táxi, Darryl Click, levou Oswald para casa onde êle trocou de roupa.

Wade disse: "Êle então, no ônibus, pediu que o motorista paras[illegible] em uma parada, tomou o táxi de [illegible] ryl Click — não tenho sua localização exata — e foi para casa, em Oak[illegible] mudou de roupa apressadamente e partiu".

Em 27 de novembro admitia-se que Darryl Click não dirigia um táxi e que Oswald era passageiro. Quan[illegible]

te depois do assassinato, Marina Oswald, a espôsa de Lee, foi encarcerada pelo Serviço Secreto. "A viúva e parentes de Lee Oswald estão sendo seqüestrados aqui (Dallas) pelo Serviço Secreto. Um porta-voz do Serviço Secreto disse que a família estava sendo mantida em um local secreto para sua própria proteção... Um porta-voz do Serviço Secreto disse que não sabia quando seriam libertados". (*New York Times*, 27 de novembro).

Visto como não vai haver julgamento, Marina Oswald não está sendo mantida como uma testemunha material, é claro. Já que o Govêrno Federal não tem jurisdição no caso, parece não haver base legal para o seu encarceramento. A mãe de Lee Oswald, ameaçada tanto quanto a viúva pela histeria reinante, depois de ser liberada da "custódia protetora" do Serviço Secreto solicitou que um guarda fôsse colocado à porta de sua casa. O Serviço Secreto negou o pedido, declarando que ela corria perigo. Pergunta-se, então: por que Marina Oswald, ampla e indevidamente citada pelo Serviço Secreto e pelo FBI, permaneceu sob proteção e praticamente incomunicável? A mesma edição do *New York Times*, que corretamente declarou a opinião de Marina Oswald sôbre o fuzil, disse: "A Senhora Oswald foi transferida do motel para onde fôra levada com a Sra. Marguerite Oswald, seu cunhado e espôsa, depois do assassinato do seu marido. Ela agora está afastada dos parentes de Oswald assim como do público". Vários dias depois que a "custódia protetora" começou, um repórter procurou uma entrevista-



A presunção de culpa de Lee Oswald ganhou as manchetes. Isto é o «N. Y. Post» de 24 de novembro.

Entrementes, voltamos ao "caso encerrado" de Wade. Mesmo que a Sra. Oswald tivesse declarado que o seu marido possuía um fuzil, e que ela dera por sua falta na sexta-feira de manhã, esta "prova" não seria admissível de acôrdo com as leis do Texas. Os policiais de Dallas, não obstante, passaram esta "prova" ao público e, portanto, a todos os jurados em potencial de Dallas, enquanto Oswald estava vivo e encarando a possibilidade de julgamento. Esta atitude vio-

Ponto dez

OSWALD, quando tomou o ônibus no local, riu alto ao dizer a uma passageira que o Presidente fôra baleado.

Wade disse: "Depois soube-se dêle que estava em um ônibus que tomou em Lamar Street e dissera ao motorista que o Presidente fôra baleado. Êle disse à senhora — tudo isto foi comprovado por depoimentos —

para considerar o réu inocente.

Ponto cinco

O *FUZIL, italiano, fôra comprado por Oswald pelo correio e com um nome suposto.*

Wade disse: "Êle (o fuzil) como acho que sabem, foi identificado como tendo sido comprado em março último por Oswald, de uma loja que vende por reembôlso postal através de um nome suposto — Hidell — endereçado a uma caixa postal aqui em Dallas". Wade disse que essa era a arma que matou o Presidente.

Wade fizera uma declaração muito diferente com referência à arma do crime pouco antes.

Logo depois da prisão de Oswald, os policiais de Dallas anunciaram que haviam achado a arma do crime. Wade e seus colegas estudaram o fuzil. Êle foi exibido aos telespectadores repetidamente quando certo policial o levantava no ar com as mãos nuas. Depois de horas de exame, Wade disse sem hesitação que "a arma do crime era um Mauser alemão".

No dia seguinte anunciou-se que os arquivos do FBI mostravam que Oswald comprara um mosquetão italiano pelo reembôlso postal. Tal arma foi mandada a uma caixa postal mantida por Oswald em seu próprio nome e também no de A. Hidell (evidentemente, nenhum esfôrço sério fôra [illegible] por Oswald para escapar à descoberta de ter sido o comprador, se é que êle [illegible]).

Passando a saber que Oswald podia ser ligado a um mosquetão italiano (sendo então descoberto que o fuzil italiano em questão [illegible] que o

[illegible] o suspeito [illegible] no ser prêso. É claro que uma carteira de identidade tirada em nome de outra pessoa, enquadrando-se exatamente na descrição de Oswald, era prova de um outro nome suposto. Por que as autoridades de Dallas "descobriram" pùblicamente a carteira de identidade com o nome de Hidell *depois* que o FBI disse que Oswald comprara um fuzil com o nome de Hidell?

Ponto sete

O *SWALD foi visto no prédio por um policial logo depois que o Presidente fôra baleado.*

Wade declarou: "Um policial, imediatamente após o assassinato, correu o prédio, viu êste homem num canto e tentou prendê-lo, mas o administrador do prédio disse que êle era um empregado e que estava tudo bem. Todos os empregados foram localizados, exceto o acusado. Uma descrição e o seu nome foram dados pela polícia para a sua captura". (Neste ponto pode-se dizer que tôdas as declarações de Wade são reproduzidas inéditas e na íntegra). O texto das observações de Wade apareceu no *New York Times*, a 26 de novembro.

Wade não explica por que o policial ia prender Oswald, que estava tomando um refresco no refeitório com outras pessoas. Se o policial tivesse razão para escolher Oswald para prender pelo assassinato, àquela altura, parece improvável que a mera declaração de que Oswald era um empregado pudesse isentá-lo da prisão.

Wade explica, entretanto, como a quase imediata descrição de Oswald foi irradiada para a polícia e para os cidadãos de Dallas. A explicação: fácil e rápidamente voltar ao seu local de trabalho através de um cordão de isolamento, ainda dentro do seu horário de almôço, de modo que "todos os outros empregados fôssem localizados exceto o acusado...", e a descrição de um empregado ausente irradiada imediatamente?

Ponto oito

A *MULHER de Oswald disse que dera por falta do fuzil na sexta-feira de manhã.*

Wade disse: "A mulher disse [illegible] que êle tinha uma arma de fogo na noite anterior e ela dera por sua falta naquela manhã, depois que êle saiu". Tôdas as indicações provenientes de declarações prestadas por outros policiais e de instruções reservadas do FBI são no sentido de que a sra. Oswald jamais fôra mencionada como tendo dito qualquer coisa semelhante, mesmo remotamente, à afirmativa de Wade.

Alegou-se que a Sra. Oswald teria dito, no máximo, que viu algo em um lençol que podia ter sido um fuzil. Todavia, logo se tornou evidente que "escapou" do Serviço Secreto a absolutamente inexato. Mais tarde nós descobrimos que a Sra. [illegible] declarara que ela nunca soubera que o seu marido possuia um fuzil, nem mesmo sabia que êle possuia uma pistola (*New York Times*, 8 de dezembro).

Talvez Wade e o Serviço Secreto se sentissem confiantes em que, assim como Oswald nunca teve a oportunidade de contar o seu lado da história, a Sra. Oswald também tivesse dificuldade em ser ouvida. Imediatamen-

nar se foi disparada uma pistola (isto é, uma arma de fogo), são feitos testes nas mãos. Para determinar se foi disparado um fuzil, são feitos testes nas mãos e na área dos lados da face, junto às maçãs do rosto, pois a face fica em imediato contato com o fuzil quando o gatilho é puxado.

No serviço militar, como qualquer veterano bem sabe, inclusive Wade, um fuzil é *sempre* chamado fuzil; *nunca*, sob pena de punição, é chamado *arma de fogo* (pistola). Na entrevista dada por Wade à imprensa, teve lugar êste diálogo:

"*Repórter*: E sôbre os testes de parafina?

Wade: Bem. Fiz os testes de parafina que demonstraram que êle recentemente disparara uma arma de fogo — testes nas duas mãos.

Repórter: Recentemente êle disparou um fuzil?

Wade: Uma arma de fogo."

As respostas de Wade, embora verdadeiras, eram um subterfúgio de declarações parciais. O promotor deixou de declarar o fato adicional de que se efetuaram testes no rosto de Oswald e êles revelaram que não havia vestígios de pólvora no rosto de Oswald. (Washington Star, 24 de novembro). Aqui surge um fato com clareza: *o teste de parafina não provou que Oswald disparara um fuzil recentemente.* O teste tendia a provar que Oswald não disparara um fuzil recentemente. capaz de disparar três vêzes em cinco segundos), Wade fêz uma nova declaração: a arma do crime não era um Mauser alemão, era um mosquetão italiano. Esta acusação reversível estabeleceu uma grande vulnerabilidade para o julgamento — o julgamento que jamais ocorreria.

Ponto seis.

OSWALD tinha em seu poder uma carteira de identidade com o nome de Hidell.

Wade declarou: "Com êle (Oswald) havia uma agenda. Em sua agenda havia uma carteira de identidade com o mesmo nome (Hidell) da caixa postal".

Quase imediatamente após a prisão de Oswald, a polícia afirmou que êle era culpado de assassinato, era um comunista, era o chefe do Comitê Pró-Jôgo Limpo com Cuba, em Nova Orleans, e que usava um nome suposto, "Lee", nome com o qual alugou o seu quarto de 8 dólares por semana. No dia seguinte, depois que o FBI revelou que Oswald comprara um fuzil com o nome suposto de Hidell, o promotor de Dallas anunciou pela primeira vez que Oswald conduzia uma carteira de identidade com o nome suposto de Hidell *quando foi prêso no dia anterior.*

Pergunta-se: por que a polícia e o promotor, ao aludirem aos antecedentes políticos de Oswald, deixaram de mencionar um outro nome suposto

"Todos os empregados foram localizados, exceto o acusado". O *New York Times* (23 de novembro) noticiou: "Cêrca de 90 pessoas eram empregadas na Biblioteca da Escola de Tex[illegible] e a maioria delas estava fora assistindo ao cortejo do Presidente quando os tiros foram disparados". O Chefe de Polícia Curry, que ia num carro uns dez metros à frente do automóvel do Presidente, disse que pôde ouvir o som dos três tiros e que êles provieram do prédio da companhia de livros. Momentos depois que os tiros foram disparados, disse Curry, êle irradiou instruções para que o prédio fôsse cercado e vasculhado (*New York Times*, 24 de novembro). O emprêgo de 500 policiais dos seus 1.100 possibilitou a rápida ação de caçada humana, disse êles.

A cena descrita para nós por Wade e Curry mostra policiais correndo imediatamente ao prédio para interditá-lo e vasculhá-lo. Este é o prédio do qual supostamente foram feitos disparos fatais.

Nestas circunstâncias, é provável que Oswald pudesse deixar o local depois da chegada da polícia? É provável que Oswald, após matar o Presidente e decidindo abandonar o local, resolvesse primeiro parar para tomar uma soda e tivesse então — só depois do prédio cercado, interditado e de iniciada a busca — feito um esfôrço para sair? É provável que cada um dos quase 90 empregados, a maioria dos quais estava fora do prédio, dominada pelo pânico e pela confusã[illegible]

uma carteira de identidade com o nome de Hidell;

7. Oswald foi visto no prédio por um policial logo depois que o presidente fôra baleado;

8. a mulher de Oswald disse que dera por falta do fuzil na sexta-feira, de manhã.

9. Oswald tinha um embrulho debaixo do braço na sexta-feira;

10. Oswald, quando tomou um ônibus no local, riu alto ao dizer a uma passageira que o Presidente fôra baleado;

11. um motorista de táxi, Darryl Click, levou Oswald para casa, onde êle trocou de roupa;

12. Oswald alvejou e matou um policial;

13. uma testemunha viu Oswald entrar no cinema Texas;

14. Oswald sacou de uma pistola e tentou matar o policial que o ia prender;

15. um mapa foi encontrado em poder de Oswald, mostrando o local do assassinato e a provável trajetória da bala.

Superficialmente examinada, a lista parece impressionante. Mas, nos casos de pena de morte, a prova não é superficialmente examinada. É sujeita a reinquirições, estudo e análise probatórios. O mais eficiente instrumento proveitoso a qualquer réu, a reinquirição, já não é disponível neste caso. Apoiamo-nos, em vez disto, exclusivamente em relatos da imprensa sôbre declarações prestadas, não por testemunhas de defesa nem pelo réu, mas pelo promotor, policiais ou agentes do FBI. Com esta opressiva prédio da livraria, à janela — particularizando a janela — de onde êle olhava para fora." Em seguida ocorre que o "certo número de testemunhas" era na realidade uma testemunha que assim declarou: "Eu não posso identificá-lo, mas, se eu vir um homem que se pareça com êle, eu o apontarei" (Newsweek, 9 de dezembro). Tal "identificação" é bastante especulativa e não seria permitida desta forma no júri.

Ponto dois

A *IMPRESSÃO palmar de Oswald apareceu no fuzil.*

Uma impressão palmar, diferentemente de uma impressão digital, nem sempre é isoladamente identificável. Não obstante, impressões palmares possivelmente pertencentes ao suspeito e presentes na arma de um crime devem ser consideradas importante prova. Se o fuzil pertencia a Oswald, a presença de impressões palmares podia ser normal e não levaria à inevitável conclusão de que Oswald disparara os tiros fatais. Todavia, a especulação neste setor não é agora necessária para rebater o segundo ponto de Wade. O FBI agora declara que "impressões palmares não foram encontradas no fuzil".

Esta conclusão, sustentada primeiramente pela imprensa de Fort Worth, foi mais tarde transmitida a repórteres pelas sessões oficiosas do FBI. O FBI, àquela altura, assumiu a posição de que "nós não nos devemos importar com impressões neste caso". O FBI manifestou contrariedade por

[illegible] identificável, dependendo do número de características que são legíveis, a impressão palmar muito provàvelmente não foi definitivamente "identificada como dêle".

Antes se alegara que o réu comeu galinha assada gordurosa junto à janela. A presença de uma impressão palmar indica que êle não usava luvas e não tomou precauções para evitar uma série de impressões digitais e palmares. Apesar disto, nenhuma impressão do réu foi encontrada no assoalho, paredes, beira da janela, estantes, etc. Apenas numa caixa de papelão móvel, depois presente na delegacia enquanto o réu também lá se encontrava, alega-se estar sua impressão.

Uma equipe investigadora superzelosa poderia forjar tal impressão depois do fato. Certamente êste caso sob a alçada das autoridades do Texas foi marcada pelo desejo de condenar o réu. Um promotor que declara falsamente que há uma impressão palmar na arma do crime pode fazer similar declaração com referência a uma caixa de papelão.

Ponto quatro

TESTES *de parafina nas mãos mostraram que Oswald disparara uma arma de fogo recentemente.*

A parafina é aplicada àquela parte do corpo humano que pode entrar em íntimo contato com o gás (liberado pelo disparo de uma arma) contendo partículas sólidas de nitratos queimados em suspensão. Para determi-

e televisão, publicada em todo o mundo, Wade apresentou "a prova, peça por peça, para vocês".

Wade não é novato nos caminhos de execução da lei e promotoria. Estêve no pôsto de promotor de Dallas 13 anos. Êle tem um grupo de 80 pessoas e um orçamento anual de quase US$ 500,000. Durante mais de quatro anos foi agente do FBI, antes de se tornar promotor.

Orgulha-se de ter obtido a pena capital em 23 dos 24 casos de pena de morte em que atuou como promotor. É de se presumir que o caso Oswald fôsse decididamente o assunto mais importante que enfrentara, e o seu aparecimento no domingo para apresentar a prova significara o clímax de sua carreira. Essa foi uma apresentação para a qual êle se preparara exaustivamente.

A esta luz, nós agora examinamos o "caso estanque", a confirmação taxativa da culpa de Oswald. Wade apresentou 15 afirmativas, algumas meras conclusões, umas de fonte não revelada, outras documentadas.

Eis as 15 afirmativas:

1. certo número de testemunhas viu Oswald à janela da biblioteca da Escola Texas, no sexto andar;
2. a impressão palmar de Oswald apareceu no fuzil;
3. a impressão palmar de Oswald apareceu em uma caixa de papelão encontrada junto à janela;
4. testes de parafina nas mãos mostraram que Oswald disparara uma arma de fogo recentemente;
5. o fuzil, italiano, fôra comprado por Oswald pelo correio e sob um no-

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

LATE CITY EDITION

PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN SHOT TO DEATH IN JAIL CORRIDOR BY A DALLAS CITIZEN; GRIEVING THRONGS VIEW KENNEDY BIER

O grande «The New York Times» de 25 de novembro também deu seu veredicto e «assassino do Presidente». Posteriormente, retificou sua opinião. Não foi só nos Estados Unidos que a imprensa criou a impressão de culpa de Lee Oswald. Em todo o mundo, onde os jornais recebem noticiário telegráfico das agências norte-americanas, as manchetes foram semelhantes. No Brasil, o «O Globo» chegou a dar um editorial vangloriando-se do fato de ser «o assassino de Kennedy, ligado a uma organização pró-Cuba».

restrição em mente nos propomos a uma análise da prova.

Ponto um

CERTO número de testemunhas viu Oswald à janela da biblioteca da Escola Texas, no sexto andar.

Já que se alega que Oswald disparou através daquela janela, esta afirmativa é importante. Wade foi taxativo dizendo: "Primeiro, havia certo número de testemunhas que viram a

Wade ter declarado que havia uma impressão palmar, quando na verdade não havia.

Ponto três

A IMPRESSÃO palmar de Oswald apareceu em uma caixa de papelão encontrada junto à janela.

Wade declarou: "Nesta caixa em que o réu estava sentado foi encontrada a sua impressão palmar e identificada como dêle." De vez que uma impressão palmar não é isoladamen-

A Defesa de Mark Lane

"Muito provàvelmente não existe uma só comunidade americana onde residam 12 homens ou mulheres, bons e sinceros, que presumam que Lee Harvey Oswald não tivesse assassinado o Presidente Kennedy; nem mais acirrado comentário pode ser feito com referência ao colapso do sistema de jurisprudência anglo-saxão. Na própria base de nossa operação judicial está uma pedra angular que abriga o inocente como o culpado contra a histeria coletiva, prova fabricada, policiais com excesso de zêlo, em suma, contra aquêles fatôres que levam a um veredito de culpa automatizado, prejulgado e claramente acondicionado. A presunção de inocência é direito sagrado de todo cidadão acusado de ter cometido crime.

Esta presunção, já se disse, é um manto envergado pelo acusado quando é feita a acusação inicial e por êle usado continuamente. É usado em todo o processo contra êle instaurado, e só despido pelo réu depois que êle teve uma oportunidade de acareação com testemunhas contrárias, a apresentar suas próprias testemunhas e êle próprio depor.

Oswald não prestou declarações. Em verdade não haverá processo nem julgamento e Oswald, assassinado quando sob a guarda da policia, ainda não tem advogado. Nestas circunstâncias, o desenvolvimento de uma defesa possível é difícil, senão irrealizável. Em tais condições o desenvolvimento dessa defesa é obrigatória.

Haverá um inquérito. Todavia, nenhum inquérito judiciosamente motivado pode servir como um substituto adequado do julgamento. Os policiais investigam todo caso de crime antes de ser levado ao júri. A investigação, da parte de quem investiga, da culpabilidade do acusado. Apesar disto, um júri muitas vêzes acha o acusado inocente. Aquilo que ocorre entre o investigador zeloso e o júri é o processo regular, cuja evolução teve alto custo em vidas e liberdades humanas através dos anos. É o direito de pôr de lado o testemunho irrelevante; o direito de ter apresentados fatos, não esperanças, pensamentos, desejos ou opiniões preconceituosas; o direito de testar, através da repergunta, a veracidade de cada testemunha e o valor de seu depoimento; é, talvez, acima de tudo, o direito de ter advogado de sua própria escolha, de modo que todos os outros direitos possam ser protegidos. Nesta defesa, Oswald foi privado de todos os direitos — e até da própria vida.

O leitor, inundado a principio com 48 horas de maciça televisão, rádio e jornais devotados a provar a culpa do acusado, e de muita "prova" adicional desde então, não pode agora examinar o caso sem a êle aduzir certas idéias preconcebidas. Pedimos em vez disto, apenas temporária suspensão de certeza.

O caso contra Oswald

MUITO antes de que Oswald fôsse mortalmente alvejado no subsolo do tribunal de Dallas, os policiais de Dallas tinham concluido que Oswald era "sem qualquer dúvida o matador". No sábado, a imprensa foi informada de que "confirmação absoluta quanto à culpa de Oswald" podia ser revelada à imprensa.

Imediatamente depois que Oswald foi morto, o promotor de Dallas, Henry Wade, anunciou que "o caso Oswald estava encerrado". Malgrado a crença arraigada que prevalecia em todos os Estados Unidos quanto à culpa de Oswald, surgiram dúvidas em tôda a Europa, que passaram, com a morte de Oswald, a uma quase absoluta repulsa da acusação.

O Departamento de Justiça então anunciou que o caso não estava encerrado. Wade convocou uma entrevista com a imprensa para "reabrir" o caso. Em uma declaração ao rádio

SÚMULA DA DEFESA DE OSWALD POR LANE

Em uma análise dos aspectos das liberdades civis ligadas ao assassinato de Lee Harvey Oswald, a União das Liberdades Civis Americana disse que o "interêsse público" seria satisfeito se a comissão designada pelo Presidente Johnson fizesse "um exame apurado do tratamento dispensado a Oswald, inclusive o seu direito de constituir advogado, a natureza do interrogatório, sua segurança física enquanto prêso e o efeito que teve a publicidade antes do julgamento no direito de Oswald a um julgamento justo".

No interêsse público o Guardian está dedicando metade de sua edição desta semana a uma súmula sôbre o caso Oswald, enviada pelo autor ao Juiz Earl Warren, chefe da comissão de inquérito instaurada para investigar as circunstâncias do assassinato do Presidente Kennedy. O autor é Mark Lane, advogado novaiorquino bastante conhecido, que patrocinou quase todos os manifestantes de direitos civis presos em Nova Iorque. Também atuou como advogado de defesa em certo número de homicídios que envolviam adolescentes.

Em 1959 ajudou a organizar os Democratas Reformistas, em Nova Iorque, um movimento dissidente dentro do Partido Democrático; foi o primeiro candidato a ser indicado pelo movimento à Legislatura do Estado de Nova Iorque e elegeu-se em 1960.

Em sua carta ao Juiz Warren, acompanhando a súmula, Lane insistiu em que um advogado de defesa fôsse nomeado para Oswald de modo a que todos os aspectos do caso pudessem ser firmemente seguidos, particularmente já que a Oswald fôra negado um julgamento justo em vida. E' uma nota irônica, como a União Americana das Liberdades Civis disse em sua declaração, que "se Oswald tivesse vivido para se submeter a julgamento e fôsse condenado, os tribunais de apelação muito provàvelmente teriam anulado a condenação, devido à prejudicial publicidade antes do julgamento".

A publicação de Guardian desta súmula de Lane apenas presume uma coisa: a inocência de um homem, segundo a lei dos Estados Unidos da América, a menos que ou até que provada a culpa. E' direito de qualquer acusado, seja o seu nome Oswald, Tuby ou Byron de la Beckwith, o homem acusado do homicídio de Medgar Evers em Mississippi. Uma presunção de inocência é a rocha sôbre a qual repousa a jurisprudência americana. Lógico, deve-se aplicar no "crime do século" como no delito mais inexpressivo de um beco.

Pedimos aos nossos leitores estudar êste documento, mostrá-lo às pessoas que puder (números extras estão à disposição, se pedidos) e mandar-nos seu comentário. Qualquer informação ou análise baseadas em fato que puder ajudar a Comissão Warren é de interêsse público, interêsse que exige seja feito todo o possível para estabelecer os fatos neste caso.

THE GUARDIAN

do FBI

PORQUE

Lee Oswald

não matou

KENNEDY

Panfleto — 3-8-1964

Panfleto
(Documento)

Advogado destrói provas



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 6 1964

TELETYPE

FBI PORTLAND

1002 PM PDST URGENT 6-5-64 JAF

TO DIRECTOR, CHICAGO, DALLAS, DETROIT AND SEATTLE.

FROM PORTLAND (89-21)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFO CONCERNING.

RE CHICAGO TELETYPE THIS DATE. RE ALSO PORTLAND LETTER TO ALL OFFICES DATED MAY TWENTY, SIXTYFOUR, ENTITLED, EDWARD FRANK BRAY; MRS EDWARD FRANK BRAY DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING, WHICH SET OUT INFORMATION ON BRAYS AND FACT EDWARD FRANK BRAY HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED.

DETROIT AND SEATTLE DISREGARD LEAD TO LOCATE BRAY.

END.

WA JGE

FBI WASH DC

CG RAM

FBI CHICAGO

DAL FLL

FBI DALLAS

DE JAM

FBI DETROIT

SE HRL

FBI SEATTLE

TU DISC

66 JUN 9 1964

REC-17 62-109060-3210

JUN 8 1964

CC - Rogge

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 24, 1964

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

On Sunday, May 24th, 1964, Warren Commission members in Dallas took a false premise and proceeded to spend seven hours proving it.

But history does not accept false premises. Nor does she settle for the "emotionally satisfying" or the "non-romantically oriented." History is impartial and not amenable to influence or prestige. She will bring down J. Edgar as easily as Gordon Shanklin; and she will discredit Chief Curry as analytically as she will Lyndon Johnson or Richard Russell.

History does not go to lunch together; nor share the same club. She is not an old friend in the Senate. She is herself—plus 6,000 years.

Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/25/64

cc: 100

REC-17 62-109060-3211

JUN 2 1964

EX-103

26 JUN 1964

COPY

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-57)

FBI

Date: 6/5/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (62-1848) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER
(OO: DALLAS)

RE: JAMES M. O'BRIEN, aka.,
J. Mike O'Brien, James Michael O'Brien,
John Mike O'Brien

Re Knoxville airtel to Bureau, dated 5/29/64.

On 6/3/64, LOUISE O'BRIEN, 119 West Robb Street, Lima, Ohio, advised SA JOHN L. HOLSHOUSER that she is the widow of J. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, who died of natural causes on 11/6/63.

Mrs. O'BRIEN stated that she could not recall ever having heard of the name JOHN MIKE O'BRIEN and that no person by this name or other names used by O'BRIEN being related to her deceased husband.

No further investigation being conducted CV re O'BRIEN.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Indianapolis (Info)
1- Memphis (Info)
1 - Knoxville (Info) (89-27)
1 - Cleveland
JLH/bjd/rmr
(9)

REC. 13

62-109060-3212

10 JUN 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 10 1964

6/5/64

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3213

DEC 34

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Sullivan
(1 - T. D. Rushing)
(1 - R. E. Lenihan)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for New York, Dallas and Boston are one copy each of an anonymous letter dated 4/12/64, and the envelope in which it was mailed to Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The envelope was postmarked 4/16/64, at Brockton, Massachusetts. The letter and envelope were furnished to the Bureau by Departmental memorandum dated 5/28/64. The contents are self-explanatory. Also enclosed for Dallas are 4 photographic copies each of the letter and envelope, exhibit D-217, for inclusion in forthcoming Dallas report.

The FBI Laboratory has examined the enclosures and could not identify the typewriting with any specimens in the Anonymous Letter File. The typewriting most closely resembles the Italian-made Olympia style of type. The paper comprising the envelope and letter did not contain characteristics which would indicate the source of the paper.

The "National Christian Crusade" mentioned in the anonymous letter as headed by Billy James Hargis, is apparently identical with the militantly anti-communist organization headed by Billy James Hargis, a non-denominational minister who has been described as a "hillbilly evangelist". Hargis has operated the "Christian Echoes National Ministry, Inc.," Tulsa, Oklahoma, whose official publication has been identified as the "Christian Crusade".

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 5 - 1964

Encs. (2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) Encs. 10 (info)
1 - Boston Encs. 2 (info)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JDH/cbd
(11)

See note page 2.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, New York
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Bureau files contain no information which would preclude an interview with Johnny Carson of the NBC TV program known as the "Tonight Show". New York will promptly interview Johnny Carson concerning the allegation that he received a wire 11/21/63, stating that (President Kennedy) "was going to be shot the following day while on route to make a speech". Furnish the results of the interview in appropriate inserts to Dallas with copies to the Bureau. If the information appears to warrant immediate dissemination, also submit appropriate copies of a letterhead memorandum. New York will also furnish any pertinent information concerning Carson which is contained in files of the New York Office.

Note:

The anonymous letter referred to in instant airtel was furnished by Departmental memorandum dated 5/28/64. It states that Johnny Carson, "Host of the Tonight Show is a Communist!". It also alleges Carson sponsors front organizations which are affiliated with the Communist Party in America.

The author of this letter states he knows that on 11/21/63, Carson was sent a wire telling him that (President Kennedy) was going to be shot the following day. The author claims it was his "boss" who sent the wire and that is the reason the author's name could not be furnished.

The letter further states that the author is "a member of the National Christian Crusade, headed by Billy James Hargis". It was requested that the FBI investigate Carson at once.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 28 1964

FROM : J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division

+50923

SUBJECT: Anonymous letter postmarked Brockton, Massachusetts, concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. RE: Johnny Carson Host of "Tonight" Show

Q 581

(D-217)

There is enclosed for your information an anonymous letter postmarked April 16, 1964 at Brockton, Massachusetts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

COPY AND STENCHINS RETURNED IN LAB

Enclosure

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC- 34

62-109060-- 3213

17 MAY 28 1964

Attachment
RL:hbs, 6-5-64.
JW; cb.

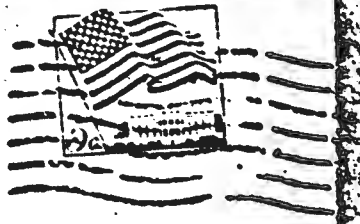
-L.F.

SEVENTH FLOOR

TUTAROBBING

CRIME PUBLISHING





Mr. Attorney General Robert Kennedy
Justice Department
Washington 25, D. C.

C/O The Attorney General's Office

D-217
FBI
LABORATORY

RECEIVED

APR 20 1964

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

RECEIVED

April 12, 1964

FED. BU. OF INVE...

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

APR 17 1964

...U. ... BRANCH

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

A Mr. Johnny Carson, Host of the Tonight Show is a Communist! He operates many front organizations as well which are affiliated with the Communist Party here in America.

I know for a positive fact that on November 21, 1963, on a Thursday night he was sent a wire telling him that your brother was going to be shot the following day while on route to make a speech. I know he is because I know the person who sent him the wire. I at the time didn't know what this wire contained. The man told me later. He also told me plenty about the Communist Conspiracy operating in this country. This man thinks that I am a good prospect for the Communist Party he doesn't know that I'm a member of the National Christian Crusade, headed by Billy James Hargis. I was shocked when he told me about the advances that the Party has made in the country during the past 10 years. Please let the F. B. I. know about this and have Mr. Carson investigated at once. If this is true what this man said to me regarding him and the Communist Party in America and I don't believe that he would have said this unless it were true - then this Mr. Johnny Carson should be brought before the Un-American Activities Committee right away.

I cannot give my name. I think that you understand why.

Respectfully yours,

P.S. The one that sent the wire is my boss. That's is why I can't give his name.

INDEXED

D-217

FBI LABORATORY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 6/2/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

6-Rogge

On 6/1/64 Supervisor R. D. Rogge forwarded to the Laboratory the evidence listed below, together with a memorandum from the Department dated 5/28/64.

Q581 Envelope postmarked "BROCKTON MASS. APR 16 964 PM," bearing typewritten address "Mr. Attorney General Robert Kennedy Justice Department Washington 25, D.C. C/O The Attorney General's Office," and accompanying one-page typewritten letter dated "April 12, 1964," beginning "Dear Mr. Attorney General: A Mr. Johnny Carson, Host of the..." and ending "...I can't give his name."

The typewriting on Q581 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this typewriting will be added to this file. The typewriting on Q581 most closely resembles an Italian made Olympia style of type having a letter spacing of 2.60 millimeters.

The paper comprising the envelope and letter in Q581 does not contain any watermark, indented writings or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

Q581 has been designated as FBI Exhibit D-217. This exhibit is retained in the Laboratory. Six photographs of D-217 are attached to this memorandum.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum and attachments be forwarded to the General Investigative Division for the attention of Supervisor Rogge for appropriate action.

62-109060

REC-13

3214

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge, 5730)

JCC:emw (9)

61 JUN 10 1964

JFK
62-109060
SECTION 71
COPY 2

FBI WASH DC

NH 10:37 P 6-5-64 GD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 5 1964

TELETYPE

714 PM CST DEFERRED 6-5-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR AND OKLAHOMA CITY

FROM DALLAS 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT DALLAS.

SA EUGENE F. PETRAKIS RELEASED FROM SPECIAL THIS DATE. DEPARTING VIA POA AT SEVEN PM, JUNE FIVE INSTANT, ESTIMATED TIME OF ARRIVAL OKLAHOMA CITY, ELEVEN FORTYFIVE PM, JUNE FIVE INSTANT.

END

NHH

FBI WASH DC

7 4 JUN 11 1964

REC-34 62-109060-3215

JUN 9 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 5, 1964

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The attached copy of the Director's testimony before the President's Commission has been gone over by Mr. Rankin, who has approved the changes made in the transcript.

In addition, Mr. Rankin, as you will recall, had three points which he felt required further attention. These have now been handled, with the Director's approval, to Rankin's complete satisfaction:

1. Page 6514 - The point concerning a Government employee belonging to a front group. The clarified wording has been added on this page.

2. Page 6545. A paragraph has been inserted to handle the question concerning Hosty's name, telephone and license numbers, in Oswald's notebook.

3. Mr. Rankin felt that the changes on pages 6568 and 6571 should be discussed with Congressman Ford. This has been done by Rankin and Congressman Ford agrees to the changes.

Mr. Rankin has an exact copy of the attached transcript with the changes as reflected therein.

Enclosure
AHB:hmm
(5)
1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Malley
1 - Sullivan

REC-105 62-116060-3215X

81 FEB 20 1975

OK to file without further initialing per J. J. Casidy 2-19-75 PLB

ENCLOSURE

ENCL BEHIND FILE

FSM

84 FEB 20 1975

FBI

Date: 6/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re SAC Letter 64-23(B), dated 4/28/64.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 10 copies and for the Oklahoma City Office one copy of a letterhead memorandum containing the contents of a letter received by the Dallas Office on June 2, 1964, from Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, who is also known as SHIRLEY MARTIN, who resides at Hominy, Oklahoma.

The above is being furnished the Bureau in the event they desire to disseminate same to the President's Commission, and one copy is being furnished Oklahoma City in view of Mrs. MARTIN's residence in that Division.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 34 62-109060-3216

17 JUN 5 1964

9

WickR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 4, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 2, 1964, the following quoted letter, postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, June 1, 1964, was received by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"World Press

"It is difficult for us to ascribe to the leaked FBI report that Lee Oswald was the victim of a long-standing 'psychiatric history' when we have seen with our own eyes a paper signed by a high-ranking military officer attesting to his (Oswald's) 'mental and emotional stability.'

"We are told the authorities will use Oswald's so-called long-standing 'psychiatric history' as the only possible motive for his crime.

"We suggest the authorities come up with another motive before profound embarrassment overtakes them all.

"Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
5/26/64

"cc: 200"

COPIES DESTROYED
74 JAN 3 1973

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - [illegible]
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC-34 62-109060-3216

June 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

JUN 8 3 55 PM '64 FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 3, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 4, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

This is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/map (16)

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDallas airtel 6-4-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

BY COURIER SVC. 58 JUN COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

52 JUN 8 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE:

This is the 15th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64 alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Re airtel from Dallas enclosed a letterhead memorandum in which Martin suggests authorities come up with another motive in regard to Oswald's "psychiatric history." Martin alleges authorities will use "Oswald's so-called long-standing 'psychiatric history' as the only possible motive for his crime." Once again Martin is off base.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 4, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To advise you our Phoenix Office obtained a copy of a letter written by Thomas Lloyd Thomson, presently incarcerated in Phoenix, to the editor of "Life" magazine. This letter in part agrees with recent scurrilous editorial in "Life" criticizing the Director and accuses the FBI and Secret Service of being responsible for President Kennedy's death. Thomson also restates an allegation concerning the assassination which has been previously found to be false.

DETAILS

Phoenix by airtel 6-1-64, transmitted a copy of a letter dated 5-27-64, to the editor of "Life" magazine written by Thomas Lloyd Thomson an inmate of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Phoenix, Arizona, which was furnished by an employee of the sheriff's office.

Thomson's letter states he agrees with the scurrilous editorial recently printed in "Life" and feels the FBI and Secret Service are responsible for President Kennedy's death. He alleges while employed in Fort Worth, Texas, he was told of an ex-Marine who had spent a couple of years in Russia and that he advised the FBI of this information. Thomson claims his complaint was treated lightly although he was later interviewed by the Secret Service based on his complaint to the FBI. He also criticized the Secret Service Agent who interviewed him.

Thomson blames the FBI for not surveilling Oswald since he "personally" informed the FBI of Oswald's existence. This is a misrepresentation of the true facts as he never mentioned Oswald's name to us until 3-25-64, as explained later in this memorandum. He concludes by telling the editor of "Life" he thinks "J. Edgar Hoover should be forced to retire...."

FACTS

REC-34 62-109060-3217

Phoenix by teletype 11-23-63, advised Thomson on 11-22-63, alleged he overheard, about six months previously, James Thomas and Floyd Rasmussen (phonetic) state they would like to kill President Kennedy. No mention of Oswald was made at this time. This information was furnished to Secret Service on 11-23-63, (62-109060-869).

RDR:las
(8)

JUN 8 1964

62 JUN 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Investigation of Thomson's previous allegation appears in the 1200 page Dallas report of SA Robert P. Gemberling which is being reviewed before dissemination to the President's Commission and Secret Service.

This investigation discloses Thomson was interviewed by our Phoenix Office on 3-25-64, at the Maricopa County Jail where he had been incarcerated since his local arrest on 11-22-63 for; drunk and disorderly; hit and run; driving while intoxicated; failure to yield; malicious mischief; suspended license and assault with a deadly weapon. Thomson stated he was sorry he had used Rasmussen's name on 11-22-63, as Rasmussen never indicated he would like to kill President Kennedy. For the first time he advised us Thomas may have indicated knowledge of Oswald, however, he was not sure in view of the passage of time and might actually have heard Oswald's name on radio or television. He stated he did not furnish this information initially because he was intoxicated and the only reason he was reporting it now was that he had written to a Phoenix newspaper reporter that his friend knew Oswald and wanted to be able to tell the reporter he gave this information to the FBI.

Thomson's arrest record indicates after an automobile accident he threatened the other driver with a revolver and later fired two shots into the library of the John Birch Society. After arrest he was reported to be very despondent, wild and stated he would kill every John Birch member and every "goddamned Phoenix cop." He is suspected of being mentally unstable.

OBSERVATIONS

Thomson appears to be a mental case. His only purpose in writing to "Life" at this time appears to be another of his efforts to seek publicity, and obscure his current difficulties relying on the fact this "rag" has a warped editorial policy and prints biased, unfounded information.

ACTION

This current information on Thomson will be appropriately reported by Dallas and disseminated to the President's Commission and Secret Service.

(Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (89-42)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD, KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

There are transmitted herewith two copies of a letter dated 5/27/64, directed to "Life Magazine", Editor in Chief, 540 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which was written by THOMAS LLOYD THOMSON, an inmate at the Maricopa County SO Jail Annex, 3319 Durango, Phoenix, Arizona. THOMSON was the subject of a writeup which was transmitted to Dallas for inclusion in a report by Phoenix letter to the Bureau dated 4/10/64.

Sgt. VERNON HOLLOWAY, jailer at the Jail Annex, who furnished a copy of this letter to the Phoenix Office of the FBI on 5/23/64, advised that this letter was being mailed on the evening of 5/23/64. The letter had come to his attention during the censoring of the prisoner's mail. He pointed out that all mail sent from jail is censored prior to being mailed.

Twenty five copies of an FD-302 are being prepared and will be transmitted to the Dallas Division for inclusion in a report. No letterhead memorandum is being prepared since the information set forth in the letter is a re-statement of the information already furnished and sent to Dallas by PX letter to Bureau of 4/10/64.

62-109060-3218

ENCLOSURE

REC-34

(3) - Bureau (Enc 2)
1 - Dallas
1 - Phoenix

15 JUN 1964

CWE/rfb
(5)

JUN 3 1964

52 JUN 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

C C Wick
CC Yeiser

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

3219 West Turney
Phoenix, Arizona 85019
May 27, 1964

Mike Wallace
Editor in Chief
Sun T. Wacaster Inc.
Chicago, Illinois 6 511

Sir:

Your recent editorial regarding the automatic reappointment of J. Edgar Hoover caused me to experience pleasure for not believing in his infallibility and that of his corps and to question SIN, as a representative of the press, as to why the FBI and, for that matter, the Secret Service, escaped the scrutiny and vilification of the press corps while flinging the mud at the only device of our beloved John F. Kennedy. In the final analysis, these agencies were mostly responsible for the unjustifiable death because of leadership at the top that approaches senility and the persistent incompetence in some parts of their rank and file. I offer the following personal reasons for arriving at this conclusion, to wit:

While employed as an engineering writer for the General Dynamics Corporation in Fort Worth, Texas, I was informed by a colleague that "an encounter she spent a couple of years in Russia is right here in Texas and no one seems to know or care about it." I never forgot the name of the "encounter" because I associated it with a manufacturer by the same name for whom I had worked in New York years past. I informed my wife of my finding and told her that I was suspicious of the information. Against my wife's insistance that I had too vivid an imagination, I called the FBI and informed them of my conversation with the aforementioned colleague. My call was treated lightly and I felt guilty endangering the character of my associate. (Oddly enough, that same associate maliciously placed a magazine cut-out of Fidel Castro's head in missile with a portable [illegible] on my desk at his white house desk; the latter also free and which I kept on my desk.)

62-109060-3218

JUN 5 1964

On November 22, 1963 I called the FBI and explained my suspicions of [illegible] to [illegible] or having something to do with, the execution of the late President. Having no first encounter to [illegible] of the [illegible] death, I [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

[illegible] the [illegible] of this letter with that the extent of [illegible] extremely complex in the recording and technical interests of [illegible] visitors of the American Ethical Union [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] these events occurred in Russian, Europe.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jepsen
1 - Mr. Frazier

June 4, 1964

By Courier Service

62-109060-3219

REC-13

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of June 1, 1964, enclosing the original Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862.

In keeping with an understanding between you and Inspector J. R. Malley of this Bureau, Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862 are being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (19)

62-109060

NOTE: Commission Exhibits numbered 844 through 862 are being returned pursuant to a discussion with Inspector Malley and in accordance with a conversation between Mr. Belmont and Mr. Conrad. Previously agreed that the Bureau would retain only those Commission Exhibits originally obtained by the Bureau.

RJ:gm
(10)

RECEIVED - CONRAD

JUN 4 2 05 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 4 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

844	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball fired at 90-yard range.
845	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by 7.62 mm ball, M80, fired from M14 rifle fired at 100 m range.
846	Photograph of permanent tract produced in gelatin tissue model by cal. .257 Roberts soft point hunting bullet fired at 100 m range.
847	Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from animal tissues.
848	Photograph of setup for measuring exit velocities from clothing-covered gelatin tissue model.
849	Photograph of typical permanent cavity produced in 20% gelatin by bullet at 60-yard range.
850	Photograph of holes in goatskin produced by bullets before passing through 13.5 to 14.5 cm of animal tissue (left) and upon leaving the tissue (right).
851	X-ray of comminuted fracture of 8th left rib of goat.
852	Photograph of comminuted fracture of goat rib at 70-yard range.
853	Bullet which was fired through goat.
854	X-ray of comminuted fracture of human radius.
855	Photograph of comminuted fracture of human radius at 70-yard range.
856	Bullet that caused damage shown in Commission Exhibits Nos. 854 and 855.
857	Two bullet fragments recovered from cotton waste outside gelatin coated skull used to catch the fragments.
858	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball which struck gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.
859	Photograph of fragments of 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ball recovered from gelatin filled skull depicted in Commission Exhibit No. 860 at 90-yard range.
860	Photograph of gelatin coated and filled human skull viewed from rear - unclipped goatskin used to simulate scalp.
861	Photograph of skull - gelatin removed from outside - entire right side of cranium blown away.
862	Photograph of front view of skull - bullet exited near supraorbital ridge at 90-yard range.

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 1 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, enclosing three photographs of Commission Exhibits 840 through 862. Also enclosed in that letter were the original exhibits numbered 844 through 862. These originals should have been retained by the Bureau and are therefore returned to you herewith.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures

ENCLOSURE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 13 3219

JUN 8 1964

EXP. PROC. 40

JUN 2 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 6/8/64

FROM : J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Howard Willens, staff member of the President's Commission, telephonically advised the Commission had received a telephone call from Phillip Partridge who stated he was then at the Western Union Office in Akron, Ohio, 191 South Main Street. Partridge told Mr. Willens he had information concerning the President's assassination which he desired to make available and that he was desirous of protection. Mr. Willens advised that based on the call it was impossible to determine the type of individual who was calling but he indicated he was remaining at the Western Union office and would stay there until he was interviewed.

Special Agent Arthur W. Pejeau of the Cleveland Office was telephonically advised of the foregoing and was requested to interview Partridge immediately. Agent Pejeau was told that the Bureau, of course, would not afford this individual any protection and should any such request be received he should be referred to the local authorities. Agent Pejeau was instructed to furnish a teletype summary of the information made available and to prepare appropriate dissemination memoranda for the Bureau and the Dallas Office.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

JRM:mpd (4)

REC-13 62-109090-3220

8 JUN 8 1964

XEROX

JUN 9 1964

58 JUN 11 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

6-9-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 5-15-64.

This report has been reviewed at the Bureau and the following matters need immediate clarification or action so that appropriate dissemination of this report can be made at the Seat of Government:

Page 11 concerning interview of Mrs. Viola Archibald paragraph 2. No information concerning the "plan" is incorporated in this insert. It would appear this is necessary to an intelligent evaluation of this matter. Submit amended page. If sufficient room is not available on this page, also submit revised page 12.

Page 26, 28 and 30. Advise if subjects true name is Buddy Forrest Cousatte or Buddy Forest Cousatte.

Page 32. This relates to the allegation that "Jews" in Winnipeg, Canada, were responsible for the President's assassination. The individual furnishing this information requested her identity not be divulged. It would appear the background information contained in lines 3 through 9 on page 32 could possibly reveal the source of this information. Submit revised page omitting this information.

MAILED 3
JUN 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-34 62-109060-324

Page 52, paragraph 1, line 1, does not indicate location of 1337 St. Stevens Drive, Northwest. Submit revised page.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RDR:las
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

79 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Page 127. Caption of SA Graham W. Kitchell's report is not indicated. Submit revised page.

Page 129, line 4, between third and fourth word insert "been." Submit revised page.

Page 181 contains information which has no apparent bearing on this investigation. Furnish reasons why this matter should not be removed and if removed submit appropriate insert to take its place.

Page 230. This page has numerous misspellings of prominent individuals such as J. Robert Oppenheimer, Enrico Fermi, John J. McCloy and Policeman Tippit. Submit revised page.

Page 305. If this information has not been previously furnished to Secret Service, immediately furnish same and advise Bureau.

Page 386. Caption of SA Richard L. Kesler's report dated 12-9-63, not indicated. Submit revised page.

Page 645. Preamble to FD-302 does not indicate John Ernest King was advised of his right to consult an attorney. If he was so advised, submit revised page and if not, advise so appropriate explanations can be obtained.

Page 770. Caption of SA Richard L. Kesler's 12-9-63 report not shown. Submit revised page.

Page 819, last paragraph, FD-302 appears to be strictly an observation of the interviewing Agents and is not necessary to the clarity or substance of the FD-302 and should be deleted. Submit revised page.

Pages 830-849. Furnish specific reasons why this matter was incorporated in this report and specifically why this matter should not be deleted therefrom. If this section was inadvertently included, advise feasibility of incorporating another 19 page section so that this report will not have to be renumbered.

Page 1041. It would appear that additional logical investigation of this matter could be conducted particularly relating to Mrs. Beck from Lincoln Park, Michigan. It is suggested that credit, criminal and other similar type investigations be immediately instituted and that a revised page 1042 be submitted indicating additional investigation is being conducted.

Page 1089. Specifically advise why this matter was incorporated in rerep and why it should not be removed therefrom. If to be removed, endeavor to furnish a two page insert to take its place.

Page 1130. Report does not indicate how Mr. Weinstock's letter to the Attorney General came into the possession of the Chicago Office. For an intelligent evaluation of this matter, this information should be included. Submit revised page.

You are reminded that appropriate changes will of necessity have to be made in the table of contents and index in connection with the above changes and it will be your responsibility to submit revised pages. You will be advised of other minor corrections made to this report prior to its dissemination so that your file copies can be corrected.

While it is recognized the preparation and assembling of a 1200 page report is an enormous undertaking, you must nevertheless bear in mind this report has to be disseminated by the Bureau and extreme care must be taken in its preparation. In the future you should submit more frequent reports in this caption containing fewer pages, approximately 200.

Because of the need to disseminate this report at the earliest possible time you are instructed to immediately commence preparation of the required material and information. The Bureau instructs that this material be submitted to reach the Bureau no later than Monday morning, 6-15-64. If it is necessary to communicate with other offices to obtain necessary data to comply with this request, teletype communication should be utilized.

NOTE:

It is to be pointed out the above report comprises 1266 pages set out in 5 sections. This report is the third such report received at the Bureau containing the results of investigation relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination of President Kennedy. The information relates to remarks allegedly made by various persons relative to their feelings concerning President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. This report will be appropriately disseminated to the President's Commission, Secret Service and the Department.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Mr. Neill
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Office, 7133
1-Mr. Griffith

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/5/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/4/64, Miss Mary Norton, Commission employee, orally requested that the Bureau take custody of Commission exhibits numbered 681, 682, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695 and 696. It is noted that in the receipt covering the delivery of these exhibits to the Bureau, the request was made that the original exhibits be retained by the Bureau in addition to the usual request of furnishing the Commission with three photographs of each exhibit. It is further noted that Miss Norton advised SA Neill at the time of her request that these exhibits were obtained directly from a hospital by the Commission and did not originate with the Bureau.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill.

All exhibits are X-ray negatives of Governor Connally's injuries.

This work will be handled by an Agent examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

The exhibits will be photographed and three copies will be supplied to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, the originals of these exhibits will be returned to the Commission along with the photographs.

62-109060

REC-34 3222

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Callahan, Attention: C. Q. Smith

JUN 10 1964

JUN 9

REN:fch (11)

SIX

60 JUN 12 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

For whatever interest this may have to you though obviously the gentleman has been in touch with the FBI

See 62-109060-2980 and 2793 re Watson. Rel.

See 62-109060-2470 for interview of Rear John Taylor Hickman

Eastport, Maine

May 8, 1964.

Mr. David Lawrence,
Washington, D.C.

MAY 22 '64

Dear Sir:

I enjoyed your article in the Bangor Daily News on President Johnson in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy. I John Thomas Holland

President Johnson knows why President Kennedy died in Dallas. The President's Committee also knows it but they are doing all in their power to cover it up so the public will not know!

It is all right to deform my character, refuse to let me take my salary as a Christian minister, deny me my right to by television time to clear my name in this nation, and even though a newspaper contracted with me for space in their paper, setting their own price which I agreed to pay.

REC-28 1-3223

8 JUN 8 1964

CLOSURE

and yet they don't dare live up to their contract to me.

Look at the depth of corruption they went to to return a personal attack to me! They sent a person who was an F.B.I. man to my home to deliver the letter and tell my wife we couldn't have an answer.

I am enclosing two letters that will reveal what chance a citizen has in this nation. The Boston man claimed it was confidential. How was it confidential? It came from me. All I wanted was a copy of the report to see if it was absolutely correct to go into the record.

They received so much documented evidence in this case that they were shocked beyond measure that such a thing could happen in the United States of America.

I asked President Johnson to clear my name. No answer. I asked Ladybird Johnson

to intercede [redacted] no answer. [redacted] down the line of Senate and House but I received the brush-off to spend the rest of my life in shame and disgrace on account of the dastardly act committed against us by this nation.

When Mrs. Holman went into a state of shock and hung between life and death for a hour when she revived she said to me, "Don't worry Daddy, Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord." He did repay. In a short time President Kennedy went to His death. Like King Ahab and Queen Jezebel of old stole the home of the man of God suffered a violent death so we have the same result here.

I didn't put in two and a half years of the worst mental anguish pleading with the United States Government to be honest and decent with me and not realize to what depths of

degredation this nation has sunk to and there is no hope left for it but for God to exterminate it as He did Israel when they touched God's servant: They went out of existence.

Why is there no hope for our nation? Because there isn't a newspaper, television program or magazine that has the courage to reveal the depths to which our nation has sunk. Instead of statesmen in government we have sunk to gangster tactics with our citizens. You should hear the bankers and business men in this area talk about my case. Two men in my home the other day said what they thought when they looked over the evidence in black and white in my case. One said, it is too bad that you didn't have the chance to arrest President Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Senator Margaret Chase Smith, Senator Edmund S. Muskie and Morton Caplin on December

15, 1963.

would have been one of the greatest things that could have happened in the world. Perhaps some of us citizens might have some of the rights back that they have taken away from us.

When I hear Humphrey, Dirksen, Mansfield and President Johnson blowing their tops about civil rights in a hypocritical way I am reminded of the scripture which says. "Ye scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites how can ye escape the damnation of hell."

I know this is solid Mr. Lawrence but it is a dreadful thing for a government to make a slave out of a man, force him to live without a salary, refuse him the privilege of a Federal Court just to protect the rottenness of a group of politicians. I wrote to President Kennedy. If I am an imposter, send a United States Marshall and put me in a Federal Penitentiary. I have lost regard for our government.

Very truly yours.

Rev. John Taylor Hoban

P.S. Kindly return these Government letters and I will send you what the cost is when I receive them. Thank you.

Why didn't the President's commission want the rest of the evidence about Dallas that was in my lawyers office when the F.B.I. man, called at my home? Why didn't they call me to Washington? As Robert Kennedy wrote to me at the first, it was his duty to protect the men in office not the citizens.

J. J. H.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts
March 31, 1964

Reverend John Taylor Holman
Port Clyde
Maine

Dear Reverend Holman:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 23, 1964.

Investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation are confidential and are not available to unauthorized persons.

Very truly yours,

James L. Handley

James L. Handley
Special Agent in Charge

62-109060-32

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

APR 3 1964

Reverend John Taylor Holman
Port Ayde, Maine

Dear Reverend Holman:

In reply to your letter of March 23rd in which you request a copy of Mr. McGillicuddy's report, please be advised copies are not available in the Commission's office.

If you wish, you may address your request to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

62-109090-3445

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on May 27, 1964, by Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 334 through 336, 338 through 343, 822, 822-A, 823 through 827, 829 through 839, 863 through 866, 868 through 870 and 674 through 678, which exhibits were obtained from the Commission by a representative of this Bureau. Commission Exhibits numbered 334 through 336, 338 through 343, 827, 837 through 839, 864 and 868 through 870 are also enclosed. The other Commission Exhibits received will be retained.

BY COURIER SVC.
59 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (134)

62-109060

REC-41 62-109060-3224

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (118)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Felt
Walters
Sandy

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory on 5/27/64, and the exhibits were received by SA Robert E. Neill on that same date. Exhibits not originally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

9 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

HRK:em (10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 9 9 52 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*334	Front cover photo of "Life" magazine issue dated 2/21/64
	*335	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*336	Photograph of Oswald holding rifle
	*338	Newspaper clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/18/64
	*339	Photograph of man holding rifle, not otherwise identified
	*340	Clipping from "New Orleans Times - Picayune" dated 11/24/63"
	*341	Reproduction of clipping from "New York Times" dated 12/8/63
	*342	Clipping from "New York Journal American" dated 2/23/64 (Article by Bob Considine)
	*343	Reproduction of clipping from"Dallas Morning News" dated 11/28/63
	822	Copy of report of SA John W. Fain dated 5/12/60, Dallas
	822-A	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 7/3/61, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	823	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 7/10/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	824	Copy of report by SA John W. Fain dated 8/30/62, at Dallas titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	825	Copy of letter to J. Lee Rankin fr m Director, FBI dated 2/12/64, and enclosures(ten)
	826	Copy of report of SA Hilton R. Kaack dated 10/31/63, at New Orleans titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R - CUBA"
	*827	Reproduction of piece of paper bearing writing in Russian script
	829	Copy of report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 9/10/63, titled "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS - R"
	830	Page 10 and 11 of FBI report (DL 105-1716, JPH:mam)which sets forth connections between Ruth Paine and the Oswalds.

3 EL XEROX JUN 10 1964

1 2-109460-3 1

ENCLOSURE

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	831	Copy of letter dated 4/27/64, from Director, FBI to J. Lee Rankin, concerning alleged statement of SA James P. Hosty, Jr.
	832	FD-302 dated 11/22/63, concerning interview of Oswald by Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department
	833	Copy of letter dated 4/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning FBI's prior knowledge of Oswald
	834	Copy of letter dated 5/4/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI, concerning discussion between staff member and Mr. A. H. Belmont on 5/4/64
	835	Copy of letter dated 2/6/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI which denies Oswald as FBI informant
	836	Copy of letter dated 3/31/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI concerning FBI liaison with Secret Service
	837	Clipping from "National Enquirer" 5/17/64, issue, regarding association of Ruby and Oswald
	838	Copy of letter dated 11/22/63, to Captain W. P. Cannaway, Dallas Police Department from Lieutenant Jack Revill, Dallas Police Department
	839	Diagram of building housing jail office, Dallas, Texas
	863	Copy of letter dated 5/8/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding article from "National Enquirer" dated 5/17/64
	864	Carbon copy of letter from J. Lee Rankin to Director, FBI requesting assurance that Bureau has disseminated all information available
	865	Copy of letter dated 4/30/64, to J. Lee Rankin from Director, FBI regarding dissemination of all available information to Commission

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	866	Memorandum dated 12/2/63, from FBI regarding protection of the President
	*868	Copy of letter dated 4/22/64, to Mr. Richard Helms (CIA) from J. Lee Rankin requesting assurance that all available information has been furnished Commission
	*869	Memorandum to J. Lee Rankin from CIA assuring complete dissemination to Commission of all information, 5/4/(
	*870	Affidavit of John A. McCone (Director, CIA) regarding CIA's relationship with Oswald
	674	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	675	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
	676	Comparison photomicrograph of fibers from Oswald's shirt and rifle
D1	677	Paper sample from first floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	678	Comparison photomicrograph of two pieces of paper

FBI

Date: 5/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)
Attention: FBI LABORATORY

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Dallas 5/15/64 advising that the President's Commission had requested photographs be made of the residence of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and that such photographs have as nearly as possible the same angle of view and composition as the photographs obtained from the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as they may be subject to Laboratory comparison with OSWALD photographs.

There are enclosed herewith four copies of an affidavit of SA IVAN D. LEE reflecting his procedures used in the taking of certain photographs of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence on 2/1/64. The reporting of SA LEE's taking such photographs is reported on page 313 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64 at Dallas, Texas. Also enclosed are three negatives and one print each of DL-36 described in the enclosed affidavit and two negatives and one print each of DL-35 described in the enclosed affidavit.

It is believed the enclosed photographs will meet the Commission's request and it is suggested the Bureau prepare appropriate copies to be furnished to the Commission.

REC-31 62-109060-3225

3 - Bureau (Enc. 14)
2 - Dallas

RPG:vm
(5)

MAY 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 15 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

2363

6-10-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Richmond (89-34)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReRHtel 12-7-63, 4:51 p.m., captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy at Dallas, Texas, November 22, last," concerning interview with Arthur E. Sweeney.

Retel indicated Sweeney of Saxony Court, Cape Coral, Florida, advised Florida Congressman Paul G. Rogers' Administrative Assistant, Robert Lochrie on 12-6-63, that while visiting in Woodward, Oklahoma, in October, he commented to relatives that "Clairvoyant Jean" of Washington, D. C., predicted the President's assassination in "Faith" magazine, August issue. A brother-in-law, Fred Norris, age 55, Field Engineer with British American Oil in Dallas, responded to above comment with "I hope it happens before January 1." Sweeney stated comment by Norris made in the presence of relatives and there is no reason to believe Norris made this statement with serious intent but in a political discussion with family.

MAILED 4
JUN 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Richmond advise if this matter has been appropriately submitted to Dallas for report in the above-captioned matter. It would appear that Fred Norris should be interviewed if not already done concerning his alleged response to Sweeney's statement.

REC-41 62-109060-3226

Advise.

19 JUN 1964

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Tampa
1 - Oklahoma City

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RDR:las (7)

NOTE: In line with our continuing practice of following leads to insure they have been covered, this communication is being sent. Efforts being made to obtain August, 1963, issue of "Faith" magazine.

79 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DL 100-10461

The additional investigation in connection with Commission Exhibit No. 5, FBI inventory No. 369, requested in another Bureau airtel of 5/15/64 which enclosed two copies of President's Commission letter dated 5/13/64 is being submitted by separate communication and the letterhead memorandum requested in this latter Bureau airtel will include the data reflected in the affidavit of SA LEE enclosed herewith.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Jevons
1-Tickler, 7133
1-Mr. Frazier
1-Mr. Neill

June 5, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Secretary to Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the Commission's staff, on June 4, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 716, 715, 482, 481 and 480 were delivered to the Commission on that same date and were accepted by Miss Mary Norton.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory and the exhibits were delivered by SA Robert E. Neill.

These exhibits consisted of photographs showing interior and exterior scenes of the Texas School Book Depository Building, Dallas, Texas.

REN:fch
(11)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

56 JUN 5 COMM-FBI

79 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MAY 26

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Re: Assassination of

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the possession of the Bureau is an exhibit described as "one spent rifle hull," Commission Exhibit 543, FBI Laboratory Exhibit Q-48. Will you please forward this exhibit to Dallas for inspection by Captain Fritz and Detective Dhority of the Dallas Police Department. There is a mark on this rifle hull which has not been identified. It is either "C.D." or "V.D." If the mark is "C.D.," it was probably made by C. N. Dhority, Dallas Police Department. If the mark is "V.D.," it was probably made by Vince Drain of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

A conference between Drain, Fritz, and Dhority will probably result in an identification of these initials.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-41 3228

MAY 27 1964

SEVEN

EXPEDITE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

30-MAY-1964

XEROX JUN 10 1964

179 JUN 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with a telephonic request from Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, on June 2, 1964, there are enclosed 18 photographs of Commission Exhibit 663.

BY COURIER SVC.
59 JUN 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (18)

REC-47 62-109060-3229

2 XEROX
JUN 10 1964

62-109060

EX 104

6 JUN 10 1964

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (6)

NOTE TO DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are 6 photographs of Commission Exhibit 663. The Commission requested additional photographs of this exhibit.

NOTE: The telephone call referred to was made to Mr. Griffith of the Laboratory. Mr. Eisenberg asked that certain additional photographs of Exhibit 663 be prepared. Exhibit 663 is a piece of Kraft paper reproducing a blanket in which Oswald had wrapped the rifle concerning which SA Vincent M. Stombaugh of the Laboratory offered testimony before the Commission.

FCW:em (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

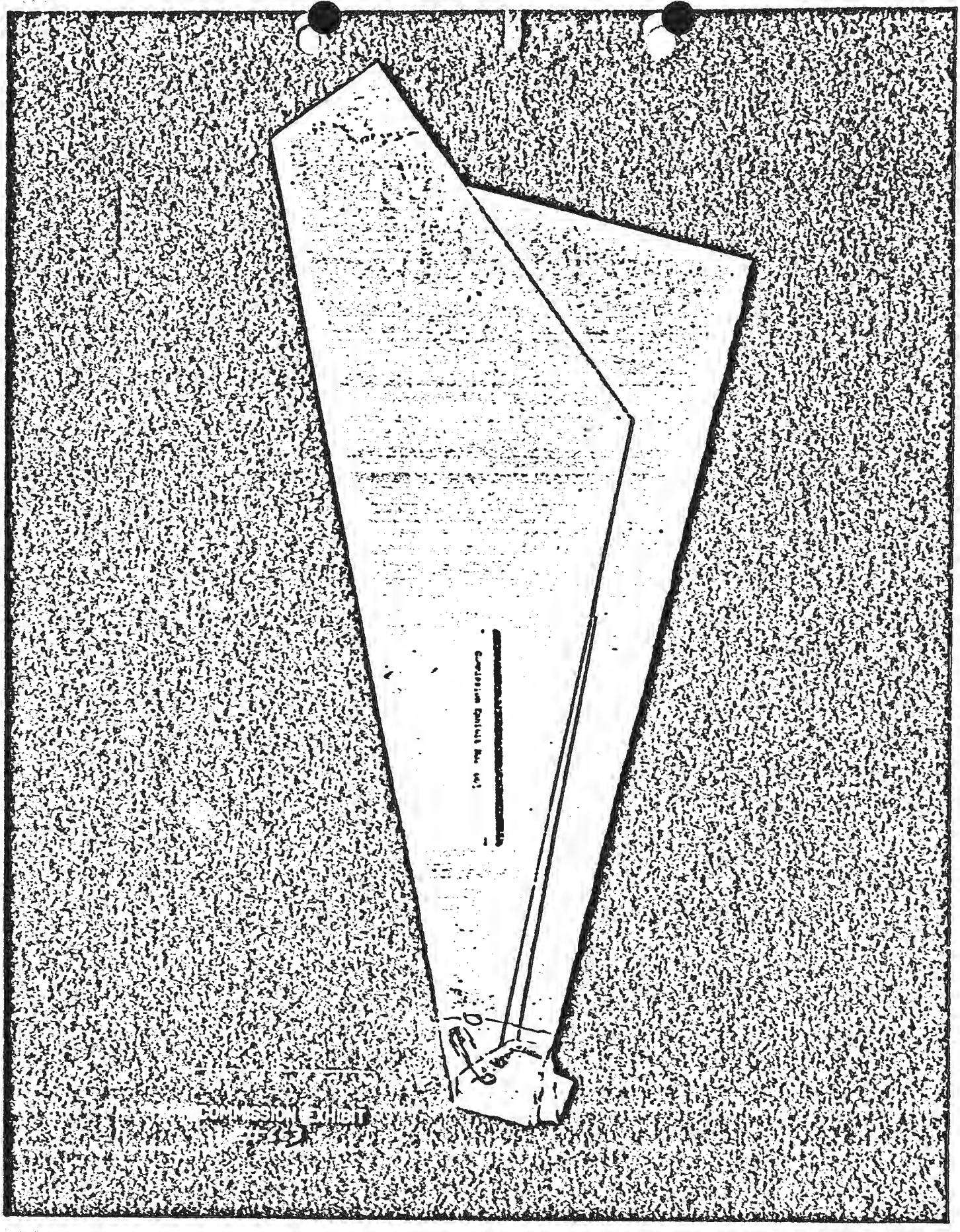
4 JUN 12 1964

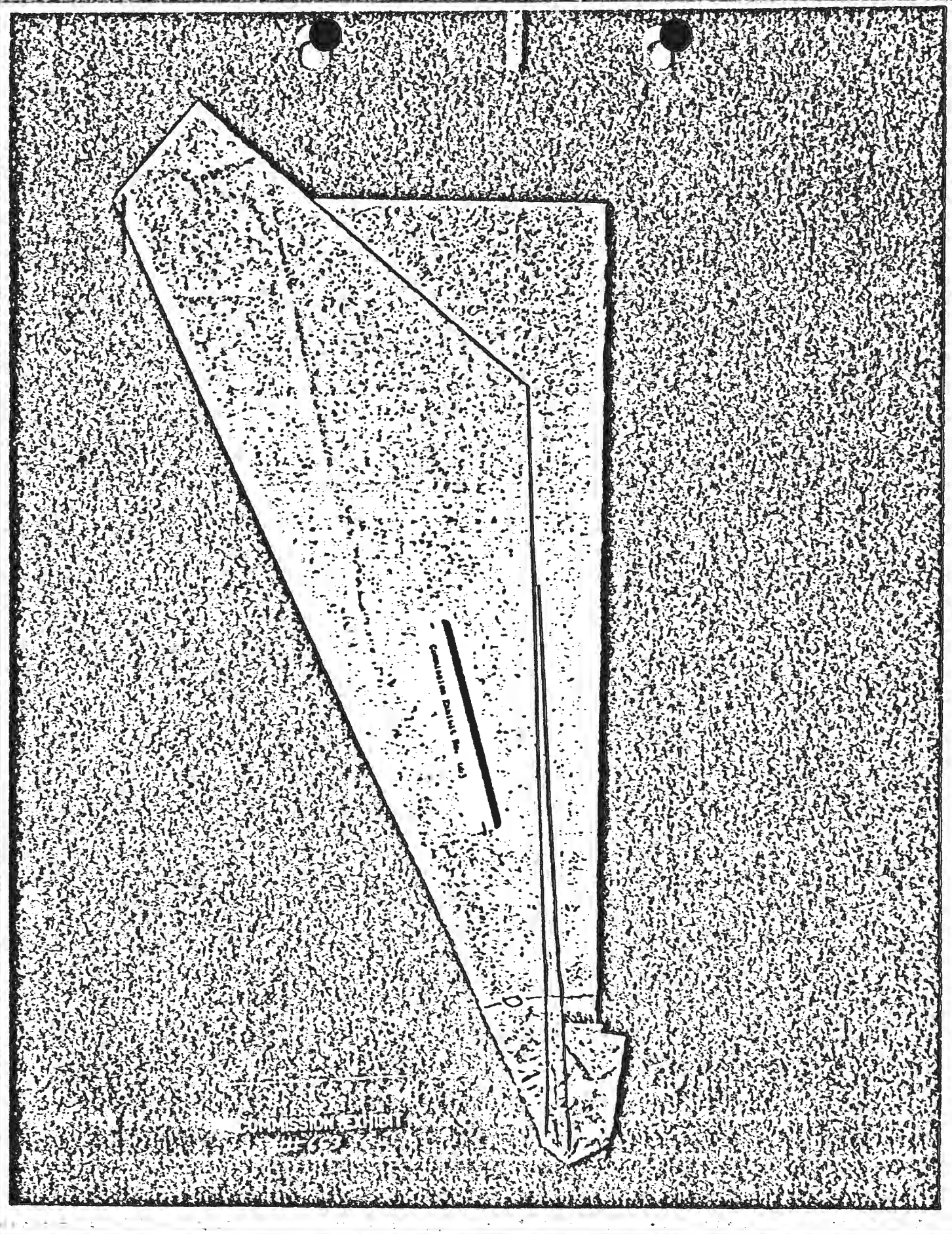
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

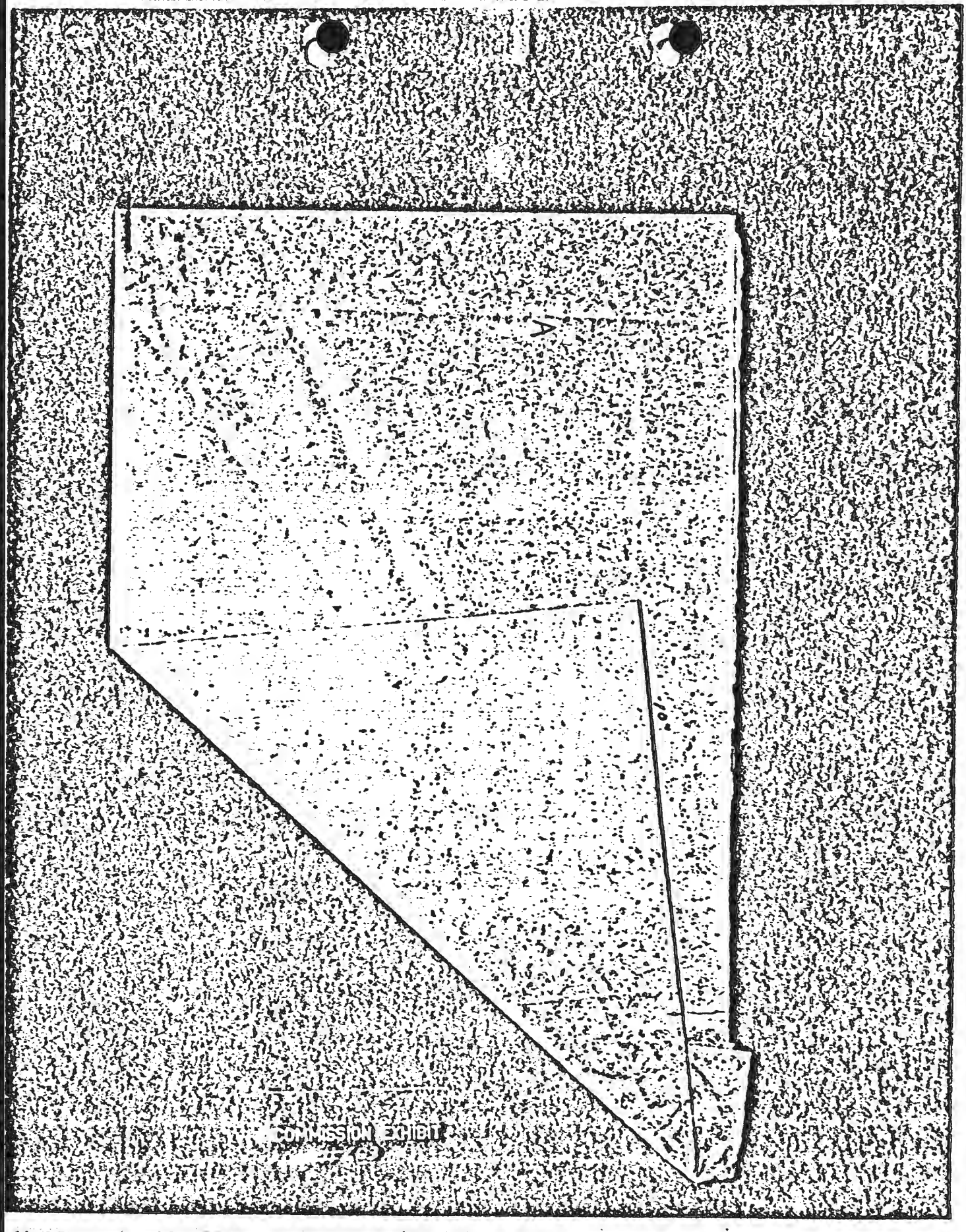
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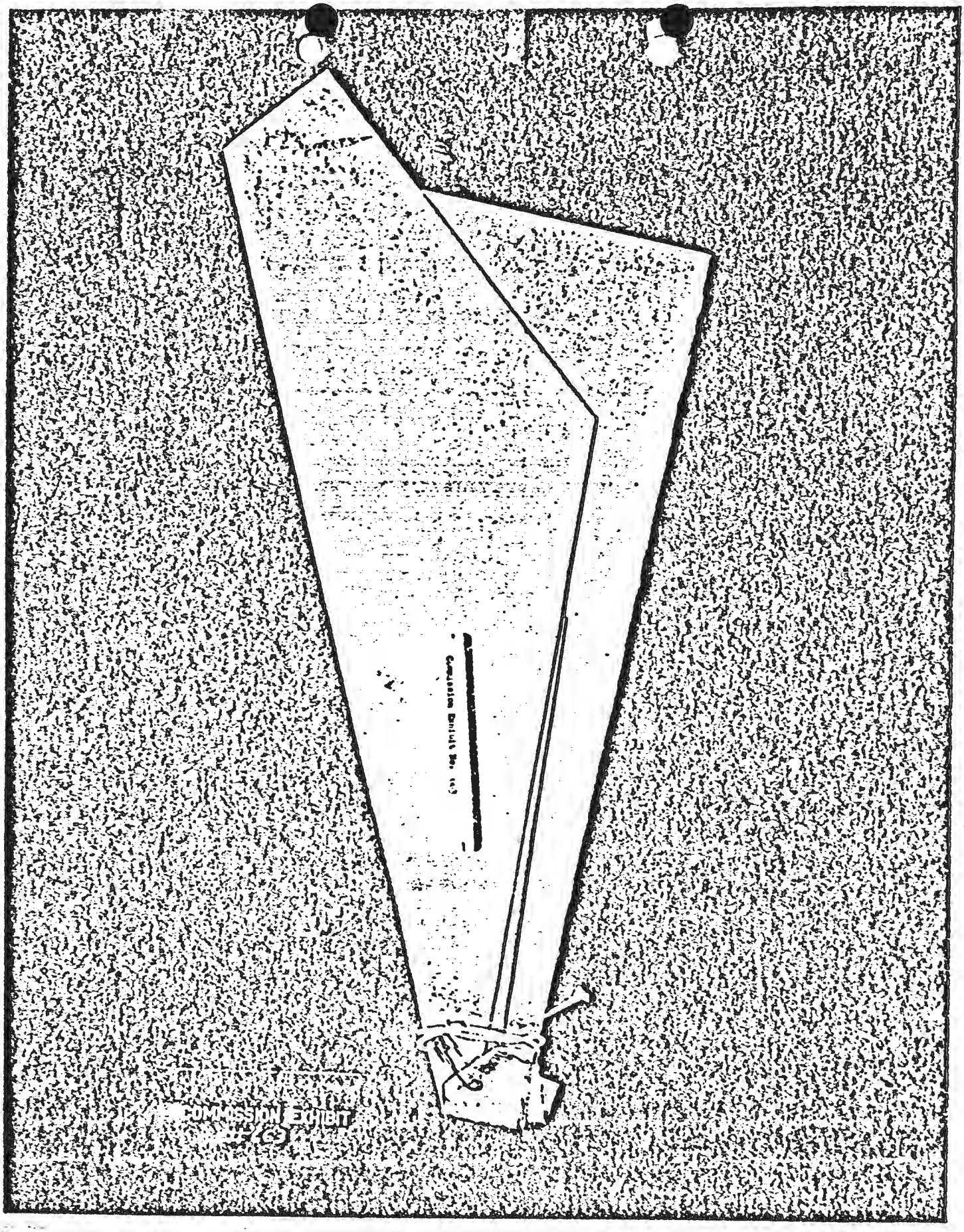

COMMISSION EXHIBIT


Columbia Pictures Inc. (C)
COMMISSION EXHIBIT
No. 552

COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#763


A
COMMISSION EXHIBIT

COMMISSION EXHIBIT


COMMISSION EXHIBIT

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. R.E.Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Mr. R.E.Wick)
1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 1, 1964, requesting this Bureau interview Mr. Frank C. Akers, 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 5, 1964, incorporating the results of our interview of Akers on June 3, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR/mag
(11)
Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Commission by letter 6-1-64 furnished Bureau telegram dated 5-22-64 forwarded by the Department to the Commission from Akers, wherein he stated "I wish to testify before Warren Commission." Commission requested we interview him for any information concerning the assassination.

Enclosed LHM from Dallas indicates Akers is known to our Dallas Office inasmuch as he made previous unfounded assertions. It appears Akers has difficulty in holding a job because of inefficiency and bad temper. Akers on interview 6-3-64 indicated he was now sorry he sent telegram as he had no information of value to furnish, and stated his primary reason was that he wanted to discuss "security aspects of the United States in general." Akers by his own admission is an alcoholic and member of the Alcoholics Anonymous for the past 19 years.

BY COURIER SVC. 61 JUN 10 COMM.-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM JUN 10 12 35 PM '64 FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

62-109060-3230

JUN 10 1964

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-47 62-109060-3231

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re Chicago teletype, 6/5/64.

EDWARD F. BRAY

Portland, Oregon

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning a postcard sent by EDWARD F. BRAY. One copy of this LHM is being furnished the Dallas Office for information.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is the original and three copies of the postcard submitted by BRAY as furnished by Mr. HARRY HOMEWOOD, Editorial Staff, Chicago "Sun-Times". A copy of this postcard is being furnished the Dallas Division.

Chicago, Ill.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 12)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 2)
1 - Chicago

DWS/vmm
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

JUN 10 1964

XEROX

JUN 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-3231

JUN 12 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 8, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

On June 5, 1964, Mr. Harry Homewood, Editorial Staff, "Chicago Sun-Times" newspaper, Chicago, Illinois, advised he had received a postcard addressed to the Editor, Chicago Daily Sun, Chicago, Illinois. This card was postmarked June 3, 1964, at Portland, Oregon. The above mentioned postcard is being submitted with this memorandum.

In April, 1964, the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received a typed postcard similar in appearance to that mentioned above and which was signed Edward F. Bray EE, Naval Torpedo Test Station, Keyport, Washington. This card reflected that Bray had information concerning "Fraudulent pressure/depth test" on submarines of the Thresher class.

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 3 1973

JUN 10 1964

NAVAL OFFICIALS HAD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY. (LETTER TO THE SEC. OF NAVY 8/12/63)

JUN 4 - 1964

THE ORGANIZATION...JFCOTT *
THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTED EX-SERVICEMAN
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE
THE METHOD.....A SNIPER'S BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

WHY?

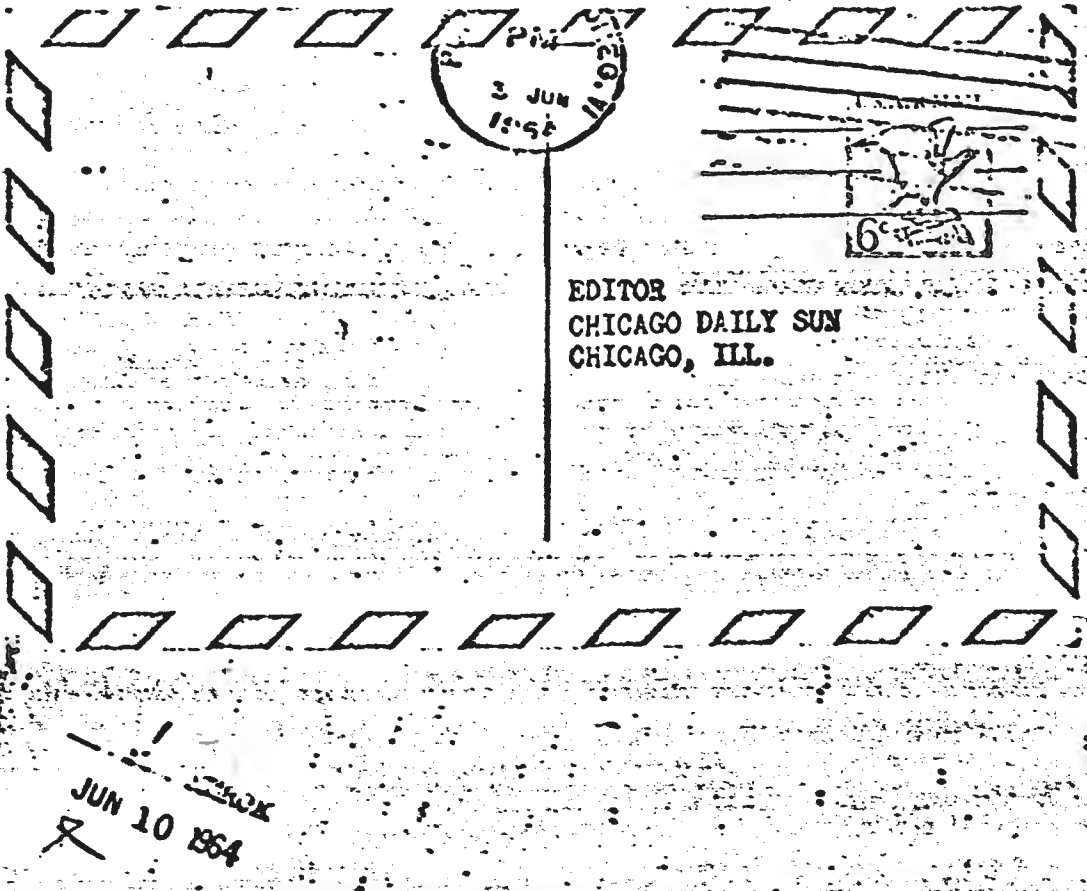
DID NAVY ALLOW THE DALLAS TRAGEDY TO OCCUR?

BENDIX CORP.
FISHER BLDG.
DETROIT, MICH.

Edw. F. Bray

EDWARD F. BRAY EE

*JFCOTT-JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER.



EDITOR
CHICAGO DAILY SUN
CHICAGO, ILL.

JUN 10 1964

NAVAL OFFICIALS HAD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY. (LETTER TO THE SEC. OF NAVY 8/12/63)

THE ORGANIZATION...JFCOTT *
THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTED EX-SERVICEMAN
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*JFCOTT-JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER.

EDITOR
CHICAGO DAILY SUN
CHICAGO, ILL.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AMSD - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBUtel call 6/8/64, from Mr. W. D. GRIFFITH to SAC BERNARD C. BROWN, Detroit.

Enclosed herewith are two (2) copies of entire page one of "Detroit Free Press" issue for 2/17/64. This page contains photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in upper left corner thereof. It is noted this clipping is not being mounted since it is felt the Bureau may wish to furnish entire page to Warren Commission.

It should be noted that previous efforts were made to locate the original photograph in this matter. The Bureau's attention is called to Detroit teletype to Bureau 3/11/64, and New York teletype to Bureau 3/13/64. In view of this, no additional inquiries are being made of the "Detroit Free Press" in an effort to obtain the original.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Detroit
IRA:sal
(5)

REC 1
62-109060-3232

JUN 9 1964

4 JUN 12 1964

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FD-36 (Rev. 1-

FBI

Date: 6/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and New York, 5/25/64, requesting certain investigation be conducted with respect to a record entitled "Four Days That Shocked The World" by Colpix Records; and, New York teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 5/28/64.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the results of investigation conducted at Dallas, Texas, which investigation was conducted by SA's A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS, with the exception of the interview with SAMUEL MACK PATE on March 10, 1964, which was conducted by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING.

The results of the investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, together with that received from other offices in the form of inserts, when received, will be reported in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD-captioned case (DL 100-10461, Bureau 105-82555).

Enc. (10)
RPG/ar
(5)
CYCLOSURE

0-7 to DL with ltr and encls. REC 7 Ltr to Rankin 6/10/64 with 2 cc's
covering ltr
XXX 6/11/64 XXX
1 cc Memo airtel
to Tolson 6-Yark

62-109060-3233

17 JUN 5 1964

C C- Wick

64 JUN 12 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 3, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The President's Commission, by letter dated May 22, 1964, advised that Colpix Records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corporation, had produced, in association with United Press International, a record entitled "Four Days That Shocked The World." The President's Commission letter stated that a portion of that record deals with a purported, on-the-spot broadcast, from a mobile unit, of the assassination.

Efforts were made to locate the original tape recording of the broadcast at the assassination scene, as it was reported that in listening to the original record it might be possible for the timing of the gunshots to be detected.

On May 27, 1964, AUBREY MON WHITCHER, Sales Manager, Columbia Pictures Corporation, 1900 Young Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that Colpix, a subsidiary of Columbia Pictures Corporation, does not have an office in Dallas, Texas. He said Big State Record Distributing Company, 1337 Chemical Street, Dallas, Texas, represents Colpix in Dallas as an associate distributor.

On May 27, 1964, TOM PERRYMAN, News Director, WFAA-AM-FM-TV, Young and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, advised he is aware that Colpix Records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corporation, has produced, in association with United Press International, a record entitled "Four Days That Shocked The World," which record deals with the events preceding and following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. PERRYMAN said two other Dallas radio stations also contributed broadcasts made from mobile units on November 22, 1963, to the above record. He said these stations were KBOX and KLIF.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 3 1973

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

PERRYMAN advised WFAA's contributions to the above record were obtained from a mobile unit recording at the Trade Mart, Dallas, Texas, and at Love Field, Dallas, Texas. He said that no WFAA mobile unit was within one-half mile of the assassination point at the time President KENNEDY was assassinated. He said all of the tapes made by WFAA covering the assassination of President KENNEDY have been sold to United Press International and definitely do not contain any live broadcasts made anywhere near Elm and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas, the scene of the Presidential assassination.

On May 27, 1964, JOE LONG, News Director, KLIF Radio Station, 2104 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he is aware that Colpix Records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corporation, has produced, in association with United Press International, a record entitled "Four Days That Shocked The World," which record deals with the events preceding and following the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. LONG said there were three radio stations in Dallas which contributed broadcasts made from mobile units at the time of the Presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963. He said the radio stations that made these contributions to the record were KLIF, KBOX and WFAA.

LONG advised the contributions made by KLIF to the above record were from their mobile unit recording at Love Field, Dallas, Texas, upon the arrival of the Presidential plane.

On May 27, 1964, RICHARD B. MOORE, News Director, KBOX Radio Station, 9900 McCree Road, Dallas, Texas, advised he resides at 2721 San Diego Street, Dallas, Texas.

MOORE advised that on November 22, 1963, BILL HAMPTON was the News Director at KBOX but resigned around January 1964. He said the last address he had for HAMPTON was 221 West Laurel Street, Compton, California.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

MOORE advised he was aware that Colpix Records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corporation, produced, in association with United Press International, a record entitled "Four Days That Shocked The World." MOORE advised further that KBOX had two radio units in service at the time of the assassination; one operated by RON JENKINS stationed at the Trade Mart, the intended destination of the Presidential motorcade, and the second mobile unit operated by SAM PATE, former KBOX newsman, who was let go because of an economy measure. MOORE stated PATE was stationed in his mobile news unit somewhere in the motorcade area, the exact location not known to him.

MOORE said former News Director BILL HAMPTON handled the recording of the KBOX contribution to the above record as well as all contacts with United Press International. MOORE said he was employed by KBOX at the time of the Presidential assassination but did not participate in the coverage given the Presidential motorcade by KBOX.

MOORE stated he has listened to the original tape made by KBOX at the time of the Presidential assassination and stated no shots are audible. MOORE said he did not know the location of the original tapes made at the time of the assassination and believes they have either been lost or stolen. He said former News Director BILL HAMPTON may have information regarding this since the entire matter was handled by him.

On May 27, 1964, RICHARD B. MOORE, News Director, KBOX Radio Station, 9900 McCree Road, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised he had telephoned JOHN BOX, JR., President, Balban Radio Stations, Incorporated, St. Louis, Missouri, owner of KBOX, concerning the disposition made of the original tape recording made by KBOX at the time of the Presidential assassination. MOORE stated BOX informed him the original tape recording was submitted to United Press International, Audio News, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, and is still in their possession.

FERRELL

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 10, 1964, SAMUEL MACK PATE, commonly known as SAM PATE, a former KBOX newsman, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed in connection with instant investigation, as reflected on pages 31 through 33 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas.

On the occasion of this interview, Mr. PATE volunteered that he was dismissed from his employment by KBOX Radio Station on November 23, 1963, due to a cut in personnel. He stated that there is a 33 1/3 rpm long-playing record album entitled "Four Days That Shook The World", which has been put on the market by United Press International and Colpix Records, which, he stated, allegedly contains the actual news tape coverage by Mr. PATE, as well as other newsmen on the day of November 22, 1963. Mr. PATE, at the time of this interview, stated he wished to make it known that the majority of his portion of this tape is not an authentic one, but is a tape that he was asked to make several days after he was dismissed from KBOX Radio Station.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/2/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: "Four Days That Shocked the World,"
a recording by Colpix Records, NY, NY.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of an LHM concerning the above captioned matter suitable for dissemination.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is one reel of the original sound tape recorded by radio station KBOX, at Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63. This tape covers the period when the late President was in the motorcade at the time of the assassination.

On 6/1/64, Mr. IRWEN ROBINSON, Legal Staff, Colpix Records, 711 Fifth Ave., NYC, advised that he had ascertained on this date that the original tapes taken by radio station KBOX at the time of the assassination at Dallas, Texas, were in the custody of Olmsted Sound Studios, Inc., 1 E. 54th St., NYC.

3-Bureau (Encls. 7)
1-Dallas (89-43)
1-New York

EWO:iak
(6)

1-ea airtel
1-ea memo retained
1-ea letter
Ltr to Fed Commission 6/10/64 with recs + sent (Expedite) 6-Rec

62-109060-3234

REC 7 6 JUN 3 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

74 JUN 12 1964

NY 89-75

On 6/2/64, Mr. Bruno Vineis, Olmsted Sound Studios, Inc., 1 E. 54th St., NYC, furnished SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL the original reel of sound tape cut by radio station KBOX, Dallas, Texas. He advised that this tape covers the period when the late President was in the motorcade at the time of his assassination.

Mr. Vineis requested that this tape be returned to him when the President's Commission had completed its investigation.

Inserts for Dallas follow.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
June 2, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

"Four Days That Shocked The
World," a recording by Colpix
Records, New York, New York

On June 1, 1964, Mr. Irwen Robinson, Legal Staff, Colpix Records, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, advised that he had ascertained on this date that the original tapes taken at the time of the assassination at Dallas, Texas, were in the custody of Olmsted Sound Studios, Inc., 1 East 54th Street, New York, New York.

Mr. Robinson stated that Olmsted Sound Studios cut the master record for his company from the original tape.

On June 2, 1964, Mr. Bruno Vineis, Olmsted Sound Studios, Inc., 1 East 54th Street, New York, New York, was contacted and he furnished an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the original reel of sound tape cut by radio station K.B.O.X., Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1964. Mr. Vineis advised that this reel covers the period when the late President was in the motorcade at the time of his assassination.

Mr. Vineis requested that this reel of tape be returned to him when the President's Commission has completed its investigation.

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44 JAN 3 1973

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. W. Matter)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 22, 1964, requesting the original tape recording from which a portion of the commercial record entitled "Four Days That Shocked the World" was produced under the label "Colpix Records" a New York, New York, firm.

Enclosed are two copies each of three memoranda captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated June 1, 1964, Tampa, Florida; June 2, 1964, New York, New York; and June 3, 1964, Dallas, Texas, which reveal information concerning this matter. Also enclosed is the original tape recording obtained from Mr. Bruno Vineis, Olmsted Sound Studios, Inc., New York, New York.

Your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba." Pages 31 through 33 reveal an interview with Mr. Samuel Mack Pate, the former newsman employed by radio station KBOX, Dallas, Texas, who allegedly was the first person to report over commercial radio that a shooting had occurred in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:las (9)

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tamm
Mumford

JUN 12 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
62 JUN 10
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 10 2 54 PM '64
F B I

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

REC 7
62 109060-3235

JUN 11 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The original recording is on a one-quarter inch magnetic recording tape contained on a seven inch Eastman Kodak Company plastic reel which is labeled in red wax pencil "KBOX - Six Cuts." A detailed examination of the KBOX tape covering the critical period of the assassination failed to indicate the presence of any sounds which could be interpreted as gun shots.

A comparison of the KBOX tape against the Colpix commercial record entitled "Four Days That Shocked the World" indicates that there is more of Mr. Pate's broadcast recorded on the tape than was incorporated in the record. However, that critical portion of the tape which is included in the record does not appear to have been altered.

Mr. Bruno Vineis, Olmsted Sound Studios, Inc., has requested the original tape be returned to him when the President's Commission has completed its investigation.

Sincerely yours,

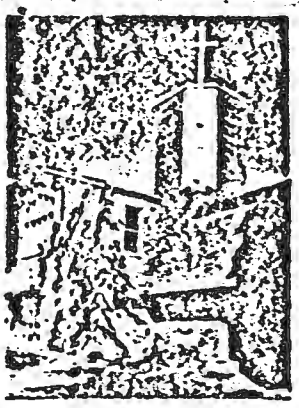
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

NOTE:

By letter 5-22-64, Commission advised that Colpix records, a division of Columbia Pictures Corporation produced in association with UPI a record entitled "Four Days That Shocked the World." The Commission indicated that having listened to the commercial record, it was possible that the timing of the gun shots may be detectable. In this connection the Commission desired the original tape recording, the identity of the announcer who was at or near the scene of the assassination and to determine where he was standing at the time the broadcast was made. Previous investigation determined

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
AND WESLEY FOUNDATION
NINTH AND BELTRAMI
TELEPHONE PL 2-3000
BEMIDJI, MINNESOTA

June 4, 1964

LYLE T. CHRISTIANSON, Minister
DONALD E. COLLINS, Associate & Campus Minister

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As one who is responsible for the organization which is collecting all of the facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, you are no doubt aware of the many serious questions have been raised by responsible citizens, organizations, and publications regarding the guilt or innocence of Lee Harvey Oswald and the possible involvement of other persons in a conspiracy. There seems to be a growing feeling among astute citizens that the general public has not been given all of the facts. Press releases in recent days indicate that the report of the Warren Commission will corroborate information already given by the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I would like to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald did in fact act alone. However, I find it extremely difficult in view of the number and nature of the questions which have been raised.

I firmly believe that all of the facts, whatever they may involve, should be given to the American people. I further believe in the ability of our people to comprehend and act responsibly no matter what the real facts behind the assassination might be.

I trust that you will use every means in your power to insure that all of the facts are brought to light and that the real reasons for the assassination of President Kennedy are given to the American people.

Sincerely,

Donald E Collins

Donald E. Collins

DEC:emc

REC 37 3235

EX-114

4 JUN 8 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 6/10/64

Sam Pate was the announcer in a mobile KBOX unit and he has advised that a majority of his portion of the tape is not authentic, but is a tape that he was asked to make several days after his dismissal from KBOX, Dallas.

The Laboratory has conducted appropriate examination of the original tape and there was no indication of sounds that could be interpreted as gun shots. This matter has been carefully coordinated with the Laboratory and information for the President's Commission regarding the examination is suitable for dissemination.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/3/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY 11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS MISC. - INFO CONCERNING (OO: DALLAS)

DO NOT DISSEMINATE
SEE REVISED LHM
ATTACHED TO SEATTLE LET TO DIRECTOR 6/19/64 UNDER ASSASSINATION CAPTION

Re Bureau airtel, 5/21/64.

There is being forwarded herewith six (6) copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information in the Seattle files which can be disseminated to the Secret Service.

Bureau note no security or group clasification added at Seattle.

Because of the inflammatory nature of the information which ARTHUR C. DE WITT is disseminating at his magazine store, he will not be interviewed concerning information developed herein.

PRESCOTT MANNING, in charge of the Secret Service Office in Seattle, Washington, and Inspector JAMES V. FINERAN, of the Seattle Police Department, have been advised of DE WITT's activities.

For the information of the Bureau, the Seattle airtel dated 5/15/64 did not set forth the information concerning ARTHUR C. DEWITT inasmuch as he was using the name of ART DE WITT and has since further identified himself in material which he has pasted on his store front which reflects that he is identical with the ARTHUR C. DE WITT who was formerly at Pasco, Washington.

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 12 62-109060-3236

8 JUL 1 1964

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 6)(AM) (2 - Dallas (Enc. 25 inserts)(AM)
1 - Seattle
DCR:kel
(5)

cc: WFO

airtel to Seattle 6/11/64 re captioned LHM attached to letter to Director 6/19/64

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
June 3, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Investigation has been conducted by the Seattle office, dated January 6, 1949, reflecting an interview of [redacted] Accountant, Atkinson and Jones Company, North Richland, Washington, who advised that he operates the [redacted] service. He stated that one of his accounts is the Anchor Inn. [redacted] advised that [redacted], who works for him at [redacted], told him that the owner of the Anchor Inn, ARTHUR DE WITT, approached her when she was unemployed and offered her employment as a waitress. But intimated that she would have to [redacted] stated that DE WITT is married to a Chinese woman whose first name is MARY and who operates the Bamboo Inn, a cafe in Kennewick.

Investigation also was conducted on May 31, 1952, which reflected that Mary's Dog House, C and Washington Streets, Kennewick, which is owned by ARTHUR DE WITT, is a small hamburger stand catering to juveniles and the hotrod set. [redacted] Kennewick Police Department, advised that there were rumors that DE WITT [redacted] at this establishment, but [redacted] had not been able to develop specific evidence.

In July of 1953, as a result of information received by the Richland Police Department, [redacted] Juvenile Probation Officer at Pasco, Washington, advised that he had complaints from one or more dependable juveniles who indicated to him that [redacted] was being [redacted] by ARTHUR DE WITT through the Jesse James Club, Hermiston, Oregon, and/or through Mary's Dog House at Kennewick, Washington.

On August 29, 1958, information was obtained reflecting that ARTHUR CHESTER DE WITT, FBI Number [redacted] was a candidate for Sheriff of Walla Walla County. DE WITT reportedly had the backing of numerous "extremists," one of whom is WILLIAM H. HAROLD, who edits the Walla Walla Statesman, which is privately printed, and which is anti-Communist, anti-Semitic, and pro-constitutional party. DE WITT had distributed a pamphlet indicating that he is a candidate for sheriff and outlines his platform, pointing out that his grandfather arrived in Walla Walla in 1863 on an ox team; also that both he and his father were born in Walla Walla. The current sheriff and

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 3 1973

candidate for re-election, JOHN CUMMINGS, advised that DE WITT, FBI Number [redacted] has a record dating back to March 29, 1934. He stated that in 1955 DE WITT was held by the Sheriff's Office at Pasco on a sanity investigation.

On February 18, 1963, Sergeant ROBERT FARNKOFF, Kennewick Police Department, advised that he received a letter addressed to MARY DE WITT, Kennewick, Washington, dated February 9, 1963, which she received from EARL ROSTOCK, Emmett, Idaho. MARY DE WITT stated that she knew neither EARL ROSTOCK nor a TOM DAY, who was referred to in the letter as having a large quantity of merchandise for sale. Sergeant FARNKOFF described MARY DE WITT as Chinese and as working and residing at the Bamboo Inn, a Chinese restaurant operated by her parents at 626 West Columbia, Kennewick, Washington. According to Sergeant FARNKOFF, MARY DE WITT is divorced from ARTHUR DE WITT, who runs a hamburger stand at Kennewick and who is a "nut." Sergeant FARNKOFF stated that it was possible that this letter was some sort of practical joke.

Investigation has developed that about two months ago DE WITT closed Mary's Dog House and opened a shoe shine parlor on West Lewis in Pasco. While in Kennewick, most of DE WITT's business consisted of selling used, trashy magazines and books. Although he is ostensibly in the shoe shine business, he continues to have a back room full of cheap magazines, and he reportedly has photographs of nude women for sale. Investigation has developed that DE WITT employed two girls to shine shoes, but that there was little business.

Investigation at Pasco, Washington, since the latter part of November, 1963, reflects that ARTHUR DE WITT plans to leave Pasco and go to Florida because he is subject to ridicule since he sent flowers to the funeral of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Further investigation reflected that a rock was thrown through his window as a result of his having sent the flowers to OSWALD's funeral.

Information developed at Pasco, Washington, November 27, 1963, that ARTHUR C. DE WITT, Pasco, Washington, had sent flowers to funeral of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas, November 26, 1963. DE WITT, FBI Number [redacted] admitted sending a $6 spray to OSWALD in Dallas on the morning of November 26, 1963. DE WITT stated although it was "an impulsive

act," he would do it again. The reason for doing it was because OSWALD had not been tried and only conflicting reports regarding his guilt had been made. He said if he had known with certainty OSWALD had shot the President, he certainly would not have sent flowers. DE WITT said that he was certain no one else would send any flowers, so he decided he would. He does not know OSWALD, RUBY, nor anyone connected with the President's assassination or killing of OSWALD. DE WITT was last in Dallas when he hitchhiked through with wife and child in 1936.

The floral shop in Kennewick, Washington, which sent flowers for DE WITT advised they telephoned the order to Webb Royal Flowers, 166 Webb Royal Shopping Center, Dallas, around 9 AM, November 26, 1963, and advised they would deliver a spray to OSWALD's residence. No message was sent with the order. DE WITT said he sends "lots of flowers" to people who might not otherwise get any. The floral shop in Kennewick which sent the flowers stated DE WITT frequently does things like this. The Pasco Police Department characterized DE WITT as an eccentric and generally regarded as a "nut" by Pasco people.

On May 14, 1964, W. J. PENNINGTON, Business Manager of the Seattle Times, advised that the following advertisement had been called in by KAY HOPPER for ARTHER DE WITT, a magazine store owner at 1108 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington:

> "All persons who believe in LEE OSWALD's innocence in the shooting of President KENNEDY register at 1108 First Avenue."

Investigation at 1108 First Avenue revealed a used magazine store recently opened and advertising that it buys, sells, and trades magazines. A cursory view reflected a large number of nude-type magazines for sale and the place seemed to deal in pornographic-type magazines. On the window of the magazine store were several pages of articles clipped from the "National Guardian," which articles questioned that OSWALD actually killed President KENNEDY. There were also signs in

the window which stated, "Where is the Warren Report?" and "What Your Newspaper Dares Not Print."

On June 1, 1964, investigation at 1108 First Avenue reflected that additional printing had been included on the window front of the used magazine store reflecting that ARTHUR C. DE WITT had left Pasco, Washington, because he had sent flowers to the funeral of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which had resulted in someone throwing a rock through the window of his store, causing a thousand dollars' worth of damage to him. Also on the store front was printing which challenged the FBI, the CIA, and the Secret Service to develop the truth about the assassination, alleging that these Federal agencies had backed the wrong organization in accepting the Dallas Police Department version that OSWALD had killed President KENNEDY. DE WITT also had information on the store front reflecting that he was very familiar with bolt action guns and that the angle of the shots that hit Governor CONNELLY and President KENNEDY indicated that they could not have been fired by a bolt action gun from the sixth floor of the bookstore. DE WITT also had statements on the magazine store stating that the Warren Report was not going to be issued in our lifetime. He had a letter from the Seattle Times dated in May of 1964, which stated that it was not the policy of the Seattle Times to print the ad requested for DE WITT, and DE WITT's comment was that this indicated that the Seattle press was biased and that only the "National Guardian" printed the truth.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 18, 1964

The attached letter was sent to the Director anonymously from a Railroad Post Office; however, the area is illegible.

MR. TOLSON	
MR. DELMONT	
MR. MOHR	
MR. CASPER	
MR. CALLAHAN	
MR. CONRAD	
MR. DeLOACH	
MR. EVANS	
MR. GALE	
MR. ROSEN	
MR. SULLIVAN	
MR. TAVEL	
MR. TROTTER	
MR. JONES	
TELE. ROOM	
MISS HOLMES	
MRS. METCALF	
MISS GANDY	

crt

Enclosure in safe

50280

REC 18 62-109060-3237

No clerk
Commissioner Case

61 JUN 15 1964

1-336 (Rev. 12-10-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT of the IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 89-43

FBI FILE NO. 62-109060

LATENT CASE NO. 46903

May 26, 1964

TO: SAC, Dallas

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS

REFERENCE: Laboratory report to Dallas dated 5-25-64

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Bureau

SPECIMENS: Envelope, Q580
Letter, D-215

Specimens examined and no latent impressions of value developed. Specimens being retained.

Laboratory report separate.

Evid returned in Lab

J-REC'D

62 109060 3238

1 - Phoenix
1 - San Diego
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan, Room 645 RB
1 - Mr. Rogge, Room 5730

15 JUN 11 1964

DEH:nma (9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 22
MAY 23 1964
COMM-FBI

62 JUN 15 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 3239

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

71

Dept of State

REFERRAL

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-126430) 6/5/64

SAC, TAMPA (105-2189) (C)

HENRY EDWARD SCOTT, aka
IS - CUBA
(OO:TP)

Remylet 2/27/64 enclosing LHM and MMlet to Bureau, 4/21/64 reflecting Miami indices and sources negative concerning subject.

Enclosed to the Bureau is LHM setting out information obtained from a review of the military service records, which review was made 5/25/64 by IC EARL M. RANEY at St. Louis.

One copy of this letter and LHM is furnished Dallas for information inasmuch as previous communications in this case were furnished Dallas since subject was originally interviewed in connection with the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

One copy of LHM is furnished U. S. Customs locally as previous LHM was furnished them on instructions from the Bureau.

Inasmuch as subject is unknown to Cuban sources at Tampa and Miami and investigation has not developed any indication he is involved in revolutionary activities, no further action is contemplated.

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Tampa
HKR:cj
(4)

62-109060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
150 JUN 11 1964

62 JUN 15 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
June 5, 1964

HENRY EDWARD SCOTT
also known as
ENRICO AARON DE DUSSELDORF

The military service record on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for HENRY EDWARD SCOTT, Serial Number 14-551-409, shows he enlisted in the United States Air Force on October 21, 1954, and served on active duty until December 29, 1955, at which time he was given a General Discharge under Honorable Conditions as Airman Third Class at San Antonio, Texas, by reason of physical disability which was further described as [redacted]

The service record did not show SCOTT had any foreign service or had received any awards, citations or decorations. His character and efficienty ratings ranged from unknown to excellent.

On October 28, 1955, he was tried and convicted by a Summary Court-Martial for being absent without official leave and was sentenced to forfeit $50.00 of his pay and be restricted to his training area for thirty days.

The military service record contains the following background and descriptive information:

Date of birth	August 5, 1936
Place of birth	San Salvador, Central America
Height	5'11"
Weight	148
Race	Caucasian
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Education	4 years high school
Blood group	"O"
Military Occupation	Tactical Instructor
Civilian Occupation	None shown
Addresses	409 East Davis Boulevard, Tampa, Florida, October, 1954; and December, 1955

HENRY EDWARD SCOTT

Relatives:	Father, HUGH A. SCOTT, Cigarreria Morazon Sucs, San Salvador El Salvador, Central America, July, 1955
Guardian:	Mrs. MILDRED SCOTT, 3404 Obispo Avenue, Tampa, Florida, July, 1955
Photo:	None available
Local Board Number:	31, Tampa, Florida
Selective Service #	8-31-36-495
VA Claim	Number not shown, VA Regional Office 3053, San Antonio, Texas

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 8 1964

TELETYPE

NRR

See page 3 for declassification

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

956 PM EDST 6/8/64 URGENT BVW

TO DIRECTOR AND CINCINNATI

FROM CLEVELAND (62-1848) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS; PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE - COMPLAINANT, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

EBI # 663494 C

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM BUREAU JUNE EIGHT INSTANT.

MR. PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE, SIX SEVEN SEVEN SCHILLER AVENUE, AKRON, OHIO, INTERVIEWED THIS DATE BY SA'S RICHARD G. PETERSON AND JACK EVANS MEHL. AT PARTRIDGE'S REQUEST HE WAS INTERVIEWED AT WESTERN UNION OFFICE, ONE NINE ONE SOUTH MAIN STREET, AKRON. HE STATED HE HAD INFORMATION REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, HOWEVER, WILL ONLY FURNISH IT DIRECT TO WARREN COMMISSION AND NOBODY ELSE. REQUESTED INTERVIEWING AGENTS ARRANGE PROTECTION FOR HIM IN ADDITION TO HIS TRANSPORTATION TO WASHINGTON, D.C. HE ADVISED HE TRIED TO TELEPHONE WARREN COMMISSION MORNING OF JUNE EIGHT INSTANT FROM PUBLIC PAY STATION IN AKRON BUT CALL WAS INTERRUPTED BY "THEM". HE SAID SINCE "THEY" ARE NOW AWARE OF FACT HE IS TRYING TO INFORM ON "THEM", HE IS SURE HIS LIFE IS IN DANGER.

62-104060-3240

END PAGE ONE

FX 104

JUN 11 1964

Rad CU CI 1-DL
PDR:jes 6-9-64

HE ALSO STATED HE HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN "ESPIONAGE" FOR LAST ELEVEN YEARS. WHEN ASKED WHO "THEY" ARE, PARTRIDGE ONLY ANSWERED "WHO KNOWS." HE REFUSED SEVERAL TIMES TO FURNISH HIS INFORMATION TO INTERVIEWING AGENTS.

MAJOR CARROLL CUTWRIGHT, DETECTIVE BUREAU, AKRON PD, WAS ADVISED THIS DATE OF PARTRIDGE'S STATEMENT THAT HIS LIFE IS IN DANGER. DETECTIVES ASSIGNED TO INTERVIEW HIM UNABLE TO LOCATE HIM AT WESTERN UNION OFFICE. MAJOR CUTWRIGHT LATER LOCATED PARTRIDGE AT HIS HOME WHERE HE HAD BEEN TAKEN BY HIS SON.

CUTWRIGHT ALSO DETERMINED PARTRIDGE IS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY CITY WATER DEPARTMENT, AKRON. IN CHECKING WITH [redacted] CUTWRIGHT VERIFIED [redacted] FEELS PARTRIDGE IS A MENTAL CASE AND SUFFERS FROM PERSECUTION COMPLEX. HE HAS BEEN COMPLAINING TO [redacted] HE FEELS SOMEBODY IS TRYING TO KILL HIM BY POISONING HIS DRINKING WATER AT THE OFFICE AND ALSO AT HIS HOME.

PARTRIDGE'S WIFE IS A NURSE AND ALSO EMPLOYED BY CITY OF AKRON. SHE IS CURRENTLY ATTENDING A HEALTH CONFERENCE

END PAGE TWO

AT COLUMBUS, OHIO. SHE WAS [redacted] [redacted] THIS DATE AND ADVISED SHE WOULD IMMEDIATELY DEPART FOR AKRON AND HANDLE THIS MATTER.

CUTWRIGHT ALSO FURNISHED PARTRIDGE'S FBI IDENT. RECORD UNDER FBI NO. [redacted] THIS RECORD SHOWS HE WAS FINGERPRINTED APRIL TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE, BY CSC, AKRON, AT WHICH TIME HE COMMENCED EMPLOYMENT WITH THIS CITY. RECORD SHOWS HE WAS ARRESTED JULY SIX, FIFTYFOUR AT HILLSBORO, OHIO, [redacted] HIS DOB IS LISTED AS MARCH TWENTYNINE, ELEVEN, AND HE IS SIX FOOT THREE, ONE NINE FIVE POUNDS, WM. PRIOR TO APRIL TWENTYNINE, SIXTYTHREE, PARTRIDGE HELD FOLLOWING EMPLOYMENTS ACCORDING TO [redacted] FORTYTHREE - PACKAGING ENGINEER, WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE, DAYTON, OHIO; FORTYEIGHT - ASSISTANT COUNTY ENGINEER, WILMINGTON, OHIO; FIFTY - FIFTYFOUR - COUNTY ENGINEER, HILLSBORO, OHIO; SIXTYTWO - DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAY, NEW MEXICO.

AT PRESENT TIME PARTRIDGE IS AT HIS HOME IN CARE OF HIS SON. MAJOR CUTWRIGHT ADVISED HE WILL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY

CV 62-1848

PAGE FOUR

THIS OFFICE IN THE EVENT [PARTRIDGE] STILL INSIST HIS LIFE IS IN DANGER.

CINCINNATI SEARCH INDICES RE [PARTRIDGE] AND SUTEL TO BUREAU IN THE INFORMATION OF PERTINENT NATURE. ALSO DETERMINE DETAILS OF HIS ARREST FOR [redacted] AT HILLSBORO AND INCLUDE SAME IN TEL.

BASED ON ABOVE INFORMATION, CLEVELAND OFFICE TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION THIS CASE.

AIRMAIL COPY THIS COMMUNICATION DESIGNATED FOR DALLAS.

END

WAOMS

FBI WASH DC

CI DC

FBI CINCINTI

TUP

June 9, 1964

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SACS CLEVELAND (62-1848)
CINCINNATI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

REC. 18 3240

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BU TELEPHONE CALL TO CLEVELAND JUNE EIGHT LAST AND CLEVELAND TEL TO BUREAU AND CINCINNATI JUNE EIGHT LAST RELATING TO PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU TELEPHONIC INSTRUCTIONS, CLEVELAND MUST INSURE THAT INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS ARE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AND DALLAS IN APPROPRIATE LHM WITHOUT PROPERTY STATEMENT FOR IMMEDIATE DISSEMINATION WITHOUT NEED FOR CORRECTION OR REVISION.

MAIL COPY TO DALLAS.

1 - Dallas (89-43)

RDR:jgs
(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 9 1964
TELETYPE

NOTE: If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent, plain text teletype at once.

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 3 1973

Memo J. R. Malley to Rosen 6/8/64 captioned "Assassination of the President" JRM:mpd indicates Howard Willens of the Commission staff advised the Commission had received a telephone call from Partridge of Akron, Ohio, indicating he had information of value concerning the assassination. Willens requested we interview Partridge and furnish results to the Commission. Cleveland instructed to promptly interview Partridge and furnish results to the Bureau in LHM for dissemination.

(See note continued page 2)

58 JUN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Partridge Investigation by Cleveland to date indicates probably mental case and has no information of value relating to assassination. Cleveland set out lead for Cincinnati and stated no further action was to be taken by Cleveland. Inasmuch as they were instructed to furnish LHM, above communication necessary to obtain compliance.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 9 1964
TELETYPE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 6/9/64

FROM : J. L. McGowan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On the evening of 6/8/64 Mr. Walter Nodell, a personal acquaintance of Supervisor Joseph G. Kelly, contacted Kelly and furnished the following information:

Nodell, who is Chief of the Branch of Indian Employment Assistance, Department of Interior, received a letter from Mrs. Marion Gridley, Editor of the American Indian Review. The letter, which is quite lengthy, discusses in essence matters of mutual interest, but in one paragraph of her letter, Mrs. Gridley makes reference to an individual named Craig and indicates that Craig had made the statement the President (presumably President Kennedy) would have to be assassinated. She indicated she had previously furnished this information to a Mr. Tozier with the Interior Department and expressed dissatisfaction that apparently nothing had been done about it. Mr. Nodell stated that he believed Mr. Tozier has left the Department of Interior. He added he has known Mrs. Gridley for a number of years and she is a responsible and reputable person.

Mr. Nodell's office is located in Room 4442, Department of Interior Building, 18th & E Streets, N.W., telephone number 343-2864.

ACTION:

I advised Mr. Nodell that an Agent would contact him first thing on the morning of 6/9/64 to obtain full details concerning the matter so we could check into the matter thoroughly. He expressed his appreciation for this stating he would feel much better knowing that the FBI was checking the matter out.

I furnished pertinent information to Night Supervisor Lyons of the WFO who advised that an Agent would contact Mr. Nodell first thing on the morning of 6/9/64.

62-109060-3241

REC-18

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Kelly
1 - Mr. Sullivan

6 JUN 11 1964

JGK:cag (7)

5 6 JUN 16 1964

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
(Bufile 62-109060)

Re Los Angeles teletype to Tampa 5/29/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Dallas self-explanatory LHM on interview of WILLIAM I. HAMPTON.

(3) - Bureau (Encl 4)
2 - Dallas (Encl 2)
1 - Tampa
LEB:jw
(6)

Ltr to Cpss Commission 6/11/64 with 2 cc's enclosed LHM

1 cc each LHM retained at Tampa & Dallas

1 cc rec'd LHM attached hereto destroyed.

1 cc rec'd LHM attached 6-Tampa

B

REC-18

62-109060-3242

4 ENCLOSURE

EX 101

8 JUN 3 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

JUN 15 1964

cc - WFO

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida
June 1, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

WILLIAM I. HAMPTON, 449 Wilson Avenue, Satellite Beach, Florida, telephonically advised SA LOREN C. BROOKS that he was employed by Station KBOX, Dallas, Texas, as News Director for six weeks, arriving on the job two days before the JOHN F. KENNEDY assassination.

He stated SAM PATE, an announcer for KBOX, who was in the KENNEDY motorcade, reportedly was the first to apprise the world that a shot had been fired. He said this was extremely important to United Press International Audio News of New York and they contacted him requesting that all of the original tapes from the mobile unit of KBOX be forwarded to United Press International Audio News New York immediately.

HAMPTON advised that he has no recollection of these tapes ever being returned while he was employed at Station KBOX.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 5 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delmach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NR 11:50 P 6-5-64 JL

FBI CHICAGO

835 PM CDST URGENT 6-5-64 A A A

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) ; DALLAS ; DETROIT ;
PORTLAND ; SEATTLE

FROM: CHICAGO (62-6115) < 3 PAGES >

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MICELLANEOUS DASH INFO CONCERNING.

HARRY HOMEWOOD, EDITIONAL STAFF, CHICAGO SUN TIMES NEWSPAPER, ADVISED HE HAS RECEIVED POSTCARD MAILED AT PORTLAND, OREGON, JNE THREE LAST, ADDRESSED TO EDITOR CHICAGO DAILY SUN. POSTCARD CONTAINS FOLLOWING MESSAGE TYPED IN CAPITAL LETTERS QUOTE NSY OFFICIALS HAD THE FLOWING INFORMAION THREE MONTHS PRIORTO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY PAREN LETTER TO SEC OF NAVY AUGUST TWELVE SIXTY THREE ENPAREN THE ORGANIZATION DASH JFCOTT. THE ASSASSIN DASH A DISGRUNTED EX SERVICEMAN. THE WEAPON DASH A HIGH POWERED RIFLE. THE METHOD DASH SNIPERS BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN A OPEN CAR. THE LOCATION DASH A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS. WHY? WOULD NAVY ALLOW THE DALLAS TRAGEDY TO OCCUR. UNQUOTE.

62-109060-3243

61 JUN 15 1964

RECEIVED 6 JUN 11 1964

cc: Rogge

PAGE TWO

CARD BEARS TYPED SIGNATURE EDWARD F. GRAY EE, BENDIX CORP., FISHER BUILDING, DETROIT, MICHIGAN. JFCOTT STANDS FOR JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER. HOMEWOOD ADVISED HE HAD BEEN IN SUB SERVICE NINE YEARS AND PRESENTLY HAS SON IN SAME SERVICE AND HAS NEVER HEARD OF ABOVE ORGANIZATION.

CHICAGO RECEIVED SIMILARLY TYPED POSTCARD APRIL, LAST, SIGNED EDWARD F. BRAY EE, NAVAL TORPEDO TEST STATION, KEYPORT, WASHINGTON, REFLECTING THAT SENDER HAD INFORMATION CONCERNING FRAUDULENT PRESSURE DEPTH TEST ON SUBMARINE THRESHER. THIS INFORMATION FURNISHED BUREAU AND SEATTLE IN CHICAGO AIRTEL APRIL SIXTEEN LAST TITLED QUOTE UNSUBS; ALLEGED FRAUDULENT PRESSURE SLASH DEPTH TEST RE EQUIPMENT FOR SUBMARINE OF USS THRESHER CLASS; EDWARD F. BRAY DASH COMPLAINANT FAG UNQUOTE. REFERENCED AIRTEL REFLECTED ONE EDWARD F. BRAY, DOB APRIL NINE, ZERO SEVEN, BOKOSHE, OKLAHOMA, APPEARED AT CHICAGO FBI IN FORTY ONE TO COMPLAIN OF DISCHARGE FROM JOB AS ELECTRICIAN AT KINGSBURY, ORDINANCE PLANT, KINGSBURY, INDIANA, BECAUSE FBI ALLEGEDLY GAVE HIS EMPLOYERS INFORMATION HE WAS SPY. INQUIRY AT THAT TIME DISCLOSED BRAY

WAS DISCHARGED WHEN PLANT OFFICIALS LEARNED, FROM ARMY, OF BRAY'S FBI IDENTIFICATION RECORD DETAILS OF WHICH NOT KNOWN TO CHICAGO.

ONE EDWARD FOSTER BRAY, [SUBJECT OF ITSMV CONVICTION] 9/C [IN OCTOBER, FIFTY SEVEN,] AT CHICAGO, DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, DOB SEPTEMSER TWELVE, TWENTY NINE, GILLY, KENTUCKY. DISHONORABLY DISCHARGED FROM U. S. NAVY, JULY, FORTY NINE. FBI NO. FOUR ONE EIGHT TWO NINE FOUR SIX. [THIS INDIVIDUAL HAD LONG ARREST RECORD DATING BACK TO FORTY FOUR.] CHICAGO UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF EITHER OF ABOVE IS IDENTICAL WITH SENDER OF THIS CARD. CARD IS BEING SECURED FROM HOMEWOOD AND WILL BE SUBMITTED TO BUREAU. PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND DETROIT ATTEMPT TO LOCATE BRAY AND INTERVIEW CONCERNING ABOVE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS, ALL LEADS ARE EXPEDITE AND SET FORTH BY TELETYPE. RESULTS TO BE SUBMITTED BY LHM FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. TWENTY FIVE COPIES OF INSERTS OR FD THREE ZERO TWOS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO DALLAS.

END

WA...

DETROIT PORTLAND AND SEATTLE TO BE ADVISED

END AND ACK WA WBS

FBI WASH DC

DL FLL

FBI DALLAS

Sac PD Tel 10:02 PM 6-5-64 1st DE 1-56 1st Rec'd FBI

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
June 3, 1964

62-109060

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Sizoo
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of the Commission for this Bureau to review the book, "Who Killed Kennedy?," by Thomas G. Buchanan.

Attached are two copies of a memorandum dated June 3, 1964, at Washington, D. C., containing certain claims made by Buchanan on the assassination of President Kennedy that are not substantiated by the results of our inquiry. For your information, Buchanan presents no factual material which would contradict the results of our inquiry in the assassination matter or which would substantiate Buchanan's speculation that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Also, enclosed is a copy of the French version of Buchanan's book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy." Copies of the English and French versions indicate that they contain the same allegations although the wordage varies in length. It is noted that the French version contains several photographs attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express," which carried the Buchanan articles previously furnished to you.

Background information concerning Buchanan from the files of this Bureau was furnished you by my letter dated March 17, 1964.

1 ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 6/2/64, captioned "'Who Killed Kennedy?' Book by Thomas G. Buchanan," prepared by JES:hrt:tef.

JES:hlw (11)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 5 9 55 AM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Sizoo

June 3, 1964

"WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
By Thomas G. Buchanan

CLAIMS AND RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

1. CLAIM: The railway overpass toward which the President's motorcade was heading when the assassination shots were fired was left unguarded on November 22, 1963, "contrary to the most elementary security provisions." Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry shows that the railway overpass was guarded by a patrolman of the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, at the time the President's motorcade approached that point. In addition, there were several individuals who were on the overpass at the time the President was killed. None of the above individuals has furnished any evidence that an assassin fired at the President from the overpass.

2. CLAIM: The doctors who attended President Kennedy at Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, reportedly told reporters that the first shot struck the President in the throat from the front and that the second shot struck the right side of his head, apparently coming from behind the President's car. According to Buchanan, several weeks after the assassination doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital, following a visit by Secret Service Agents showing them a document described as the autopsy report at Bethesda Naval Hospital, retrieved their original statement concerning the nature of the throat wound. These doctors also stated that a new wound discovered at the autopsy had not been noticed in Dallas inasmuch as President Kennedy was lying on his back during efforts made to sustain his life and a back wound consequently would have been hidden from them. Pages 32-36.

INVESTIGATION: Doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital did not retract previous statements made by them but did state that their efforts had been directed at keeping the President alive and not at performing an autopsy. The autopsy report prepared at

JMS:lr (11) PREPARED FOR DISSEMINATION TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BY LETTER 6-3-64.

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

the Bethesda Naval Hospital concludes that the throat wound was an exit-type wound and that all the bullets striking President Kennedy were fired from a point behind him.

3. CLAIM: Oswald was one of the worst shots in the Marines or for that matter in any other military service. Page 81.

INVESTIGATION: Buchanan himself has stated that Oswald was in the "sharpshooter" class in his shooting in the Marine Corps. In addition, Buchanan has admitted that the "sharpshooter" class is an intermediate class between "expert" on the top and "marksman" on the bottom.

4. CLAIM: The FBI denied reports that Oswald had been seen repeatedly driving a car into a Dallas rifle range for target practice. Page 91.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI has made no such public denial. However, our investigation has shown that Oswald was lacking in ability to drive a car.

5. CLAIM: The FBI in an off-the-record briefing denied that palmprints were found on the rifle associated with the assassination of President Kennedy. Page 93.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI made no such denial. As a matter of fact, the FBI Identification Division identified a latent impression taken by the Dallas Police Department from the barrel of the rifle as the right palmprint of Oswald. It is noted that Mark Lane, in the "National Guardian" of December 19, 1963, alleged that the FBI in off-the-record briefings had announced that "no palm prints were found on the rifle."

6. CLAIM: The paraffin test made of Oswald's hands and right cheek following his arrest by the Dallas Police Department showed a residue of gunpowder on his hands but none on his cheek. Therefore, according to Buchanan, the test proves that Oswald could not have fired a rifle inasmuch as the rifle would have deposited residue of gunpowder on his right cheek. Pages 93-96.

INVESTIGATION: The paraffin test has been found by the FBI Laboratory to be extremely unreliable and inconclusive as to whether or not a person has fired a weapon.

IRT

7. CLAIM: A photographer filmed the sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building at 12:30 the day of the assassination. This photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom and a clock on top of the building indicating the time as 12:30. Pages 96-97.

INVESTIGATION: Such a photograph is not known to the FBI. However, the FBI has a copy of a photographic print made from a movie film reportedly taken at the assassination scene. In the print an object appears in the window from which the assassination shots were fired. This photograph has been examined by the FBI Laboratory and the U.S. Navy Photographic Interpretation Center, Suitland, Maryland, and the conclusion was reached that the image seen in the window does not depict the form of a person or persons and is probably a stack of boxes later determined to have been in the room. No clock on top of the building appears in this photograph.

8. CLAIM: No employee who had access to the lunchroom at the Texas School Book Depository would have eaten his lunch on the sixth floor - "especially not Oswald, since it risked additional incrimination." However, an "outsider," hiding for a period of time prior to the assassination in the room on the sixth floor, would have required food. Pages 96-98.

INVESTIGATION: An employee of the Texas School Book Depository has advised that he ate lunch near the third double window on the southeast corner of the building on the sixth floor, sometime between 11:30 a.m. and 12 noon on November 22, 1963. The employee has stated that he left the remnants of his lunch, including bones of fried chicken, near the window after he had finished eating. He has also stated that he left the sixth floor a few minutes after noon to join two fellow employees who were eating their lunch on the fifth floor of the building. He has stated that he did not see Oswald or anyone else at the windows on the south side of the building during the time he was on the sixth floor for lunch.

9. CLAIM: Oswald would have had to have been "the fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have fired the assassination shots, hidden the rifle on the sixth floor, descended to the second floor lunchroom, and obtained a soft drink from a dispensing machine before the building superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a Dallas policeman confronted Oswald at the second floor lunchroom. Pages 98-100.

kao

INVESTIGATION: A survey was conducted by FBI Agents to determine the time taken by various routes and speeds to follow Oswald's actions immediately after the assassination shots. It is noted that the survey was conducted at a fast walk except in areas where an individual would have walked at a normal pace so as not to arouse suspicion. The survey showed that, walking from the window on the sixth floor via stairways, it would have taken Oswald about one minute and forty-five seconds to reach the front door of the Texas School Book Depository. The longest period of time to make the same journey, allowing 30 seconds in the lunchroom and involving the use of a passenger elevator for part of the descent to the second floor, was found to be three minutes and forty-nine seconds. It is noted that Truly has advised that he and the police officer arrived at the lunchroom on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination took place.

10. CLAIM: The assassin who fired at President Kennedy from the railway overpass fled the scene and left the murder weapon on that bridge behind him. Page 107.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has failed to develop any indication that a second rifle used in the assassination was found near the railway overpass and that a second assassin was involved in the killing of President Kennedy.

11. CLAIM: The name of the rifle used in the assassination appeared on the rifle. Page 108.

INVESTIGATION: Examination of the rifle used in the assassination does not reveal the name of the manufacturer of the weapon. However, it is noted that there is an inscription thereon that the rifle was made in Italy.

12. CLAIM: The Post Office Box in Dallas to which Oswald had the rifle mailed was kept under both his name and that of "A. Hidell." Page 111.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has revealed that Oswald did not indicate on his application that others, including an "A. Hidell," would receive mail through the box in question, which was Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. This box was obtained by Oswald on October 9, 1962, and relinquished by him on May 14, 1963.

13. CLAIM: A detailed and "remarkably correct description" of Oswald was sent out over the police radio in Dallas at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Pages 114-116.

INVESTIGATION: The radio logs of the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office show that no description of Oswald or any suspect in the assassination was broadcast at 12:36 p.m., November 22, 1963. Beginning at 12:43 p.m. and 12:49 p.m., respectively, and continuing until Oswald was taken into custody, the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office broadcast descriptions of an unnamed suspect described as a slender white male, 30 years old, five feet ten inches tall, 155 or 165 pounds, who was possibly carrying a rifle. This suspect was reportedly seen running from the Texas School Book Depository after the assassination. A description of Oswald taken from background information and the autopsy report on him indicates he was 24 years old, five feet nine inches tall, weighed an estimated 150 pounds and had brown hair and blue-gray eyes. Although the descriptions broadcast approximated Oswald's height and weight, those descriptions were not accurate as to his age and lacked specific details regarding the colors of his hair and eyes. No broadcasts were made before Oswald's arrest that named Oswald as a suspect or gave a description of him. It is also noted that inquiry has shown that Oswald did not become a suspect until he was reported missing from the book building at approximately 12:50 p.m.

14. CLAIM: Police knew Oswald's boardinghouse address, 1026 North Beckley Street. The sources of his address were the records of the Texas School Book Depository, the "Red Squad" of the Dallas Police Department, and the FBI, which had been given that address by Mrs. Ruth Paine, with whom Oswald's wife was living at the time. Page 119.

INVESTIGATION: The records of the Texas School Book Depository did not show his address as 1026 North Beckley Street, but did contain Mrs. Paine's residence in Irving, Texas, as his address. The Dallas Police Department has denied that it had any record of Oswald prior to the time of the assassination. Also, Mrs. Paine had not advised the FBI of Oswald's boardinghouse address prior to the assassination.

15. CLAIM: Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit was not in favor with his superiors in the Dallas Police Department and had gone ten years without a promotion. Page 120.

INVESTIGATION: A copy of the Dallas Police Department file on Police Officer J. D. Tippit furnished by that Department has been reviewed by this Bureau. While the file shows that

disciplinary action was taken against Tippit on several occasions, it contains no information that he was "out of favor." The file, however, shows that Tippit had received several commendations for his performance of duty both from civilian sources and from the Dallas Police Department. Superiors and associates have advised that he was an average officer who was well liked and was not overly ambitious. Several associates have stated that Tippit had taken promotional examinations but they had no information as to the results. A review of the file fails to disclose any reference to promotional examinations offered or taken by Tippit. While he was not promoted to a grade higher than patrolman, Tippit did receive so-called "service" raises in salary on a periodic basis.

16. CLAIM: Police Officer Tippit, Jack Ruby and Oswald all lived within a few blocks of each other. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: A survey by the Dallas Office of this Bureau has indicated that by the most direct routes available, Tippit's residence was seven miles from Ruby's residence and from Oswald's boardinghouse and that the distance between Ruby's residence and Oswald's boardinghouse was one and three-tenths miles.

17. CLAIM: Jack Ruby and Dallas Police Officer Tippit were described by Ruby's sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, to reporters as "like two brothers." Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: Mrs. Grant has stated that at no time before or after the assassination has she made such a statement to any reporter or group of reporters. She has also advised that she would not make such a statement under any circumstances, since it would be completely untrue and without foundation.

18. CLAIM: There are standing orders for police in Dallas as in other cities that radio cars of the type Tippit was driving must have two policemen in them. Page 121.

INVESTIGATION: It is true that Tippit was alone in his police car; however, it has been determined from officials of the Dallas Police Department that their policy requires about 80 percent of the patrolmen working the day shift, 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., as Tippit was on the day of the assassination, to work alone and that Tippit was one of the patrolmen assigned to work alone on that day.

HRT

19. CLAIM: Tippit was violating another order not to drive out of the sector of the city to which he had been assigned. Tippit was meant to be in downtown Dallas at the time he intercepted Oswald, shortly after Oswald had left his boardinghouse at 1026 North Beckley Street. Page 122.

INVESTIGATION: A review of Tippit's file in the Dallas Police Department and the radio log of that Department does not show that Tippit should have been in downtown Dallas at the time he confronted Oswald. The radio log shows that at 12:54 p.m. he advised the police radio dispatcher he was in the Oak Cliff area and that he was told to remain available for any emergency coming in. The Dallas Police file on Tippit shows that Tippit was moved from his regular area to cover an area closer to the assassination scene.

20. CLAIM: There are witnesses - "anonymous, it seems" - who saw Oswald run into a vacant lot, eject the spent shells from his revolver after shooting, and reload that revolver. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: Our inquiry has developed witnesses and these witnesses, not anonymous as claimed by Buchanan, have advised that they saw Oswald apparently trying to unload his revolver near the location where Tippit was shot.

21. CLAIM: Oswald was arrested in the Texas Theater at 1:36 p.m. on November 22, 1963. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: The radio log of the Dallas Police Department shows that Oswald was reported in the Texas Theater at 1:45 p.m., by a squad car. The same radio log shows that shortly after 1:51 p.m., the radio dispatcher received a report of the arrest of Oswald. The radio log of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office shows that at 1:53 p.m., the report was given that Oswald had been taken into custody.

22. CLAIM: The Dallas Police officers who arrested Oswald "beat him up" after they had disarmed him. Page 126.

INVESTIGATION: A Special Agent of this Bureau on the scene at the time of the arrest of Oswald has advised that Oswald was not mistreated and that no force was used to subdue him other than that necessary to overcome his armed resistance.

23. CLAIM: Oswald was first questioned "exclusively about the Tippit murder." Police, as long as they were able to maintain the prisoner in isolation, permitted him to think that he was just a suspect in that murder. Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agents of this Bureau were present during the early hours of questioning of Oswald at Dallas Police Headquarters, at which time Oswald vigorously denied having shot President Kennedy and Tippit.

24. CLAIM: Oswald insisted on his right to see a lawyer, making this demand before reporters, yet for two days of "persistent questioning" this right was "relentlessly denied him." Page 127.

INVESTIGATION: Oswald was advised following his arrest of his right to counsel by both a Dallas police officer and by FBI Agents present during the early interrogation of Oswald. Oswald, when arraigned at about 7 p.m., November 22, 1963, was advised by Justice of the Peace David Johnston of his right to an attorney's services. Late that night representatives of the Dallas Civil Liberties Union went to the Dallas Police Department and later departed satisfied that Oswald had been advised of this right. There is no indication Oswald made any attempt to contact an attorney on November 22, 1963. Again on November 23, 1963, Oswald was advised by a Dallas police official of his right to have an attorney. At that time Oswald indicated he wished to call attorney John J. Abt of New York City. He was taken from his cell on three separate occasions on that date to place collect calls via public telephones in the Dallas Police Headquarters, but on each occasion he was unable to make contact with Abt in New York City. Abt is an attorney who has represented the Communist Party, USA, in its litigation on several occasions with the Government of the U. S.

25. CLAIM: The Texas School Book Depository is owned and operated by the city government of Dallas and, therefore, Oswald was a municipal employee. Pages 131, 143, 151 and 155.

INVESTIGATION: The Texas School Book Depository is not a government agency of any municipality, county, state or Federal jurisdiction. It is a private concern which receives and distributes books to its various customers, including educational institutions. Therefore, Oswald, in his employment at the Texas School Book Depository, was not a municipal employee.

HRT

26. CLAIM: Among the papers found on Oswald by the Dallas Police Department was the name of Joseph Hosty of the Dallas Office of the FBI. In addition, information on papers found on Oswald recorded Hosty's home telephone number, office telephone number and car license number. This information appeared in the "Houston Post" and the source was reported to be Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Hosty referred to by Buchanan is undoubtedly Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., of our Dallas Office. Oswald's address directory, which was found by the Dallas Police Department in Oswald's boardinghouse room, did not contain Special Agent Hosty's home telephone number. The directory did contain, however, his correct name, the telephone number and street address of the Dallas FBI Office, and the entry "MU 8605" or "MV 8605." Special Agent Hosty gave his name and the Dallas Office telephone number and street address to Mrs. Ruth Paine in contacting her on November 1, 1963, regarding Oswald's residence. Mrs. Paine has stated that she gave that data to Oswald. Marina Oswald has stated that she recorded Special Agent Hosty's license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to Oswald. The 1962 license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, was MU 8605.

27. CLAIM: The "Philadelphia Inquirer" of December 8, 1963, contained an article stating that Hosty had seen Oswald shortly after he had left New Orleans in September, 1963. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: Special Agent Hosty has furnished an affidavit stating that at no time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy had he ever seen or talked to Oswald. In addition, Hosty stated that he had never made any attempt to develop him as an informant or source of information.

28. CLAIM: Oswald was a double agent. Page 149.

INVESTIGATION: The Director of the FBI, John Edgar Hoover, has furnished the Commission with an affidavit categorically denying that Oswald was ever an informant of the FBI, was ever assigned a symbol number in that capacity, and was ever paid any amount of money by the FBI in any regard. It is noted that the Central Intelligence Agency has denied that Oswald was ever associated with it in any capacity.

29. CLAIM: The Walter-McCarran Act specifically calls for anyone who has attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to file an affidavit stating why he believes he should receive a U.S. passport. Page 151.

INVESTIGATION: The Internal Security Act of 1950 (Walter-McCarran Act) contains no reference to an affidavit required by a U.S. citizen who has attempted to expatriate himself.

30. CLAIM: It appears that the FBI knew Oswald possessed the alleged assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy because it would seem unlikely that within one day the FBI could trace the rifle as coming from a mail order house in Chicago. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI had no knowledge that Oswald possessed the assassination rifle prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. The tracing of the rifle purchased by Oswald under an assumed name from the mail order house in Chicago was completed by the FBI on November 23, 1963, regardless of Buchanan's claim.

31. CLAIM: Oswald's rifle was not taken away from him even though on April 10, 1963, there was good reason to suspect he had already used it to attempt to kill General Edwin A. Walker. Page 153.

INVESTIGATION: The FBI did not investigate the attempted assassination of General Walker on April 10, 1963, and had no reason to regard Oswald as a suspect in that attempted murder until December 3, 1963, when Marina Oswald furnished information that Oswald had, on the night in question, attempted to kill General Walker. The Dallas Police Department has also indicated that it had no record of Oswald prior to the assassination and had never developed or considered Oswald as a suspect in the attempted shooting of General Walker.

32. CLAIM: It can be inferred from the fact that General Walker's name and telephone number were in Oswald's notebook that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. Page 154.

INVESTIGATION: Our investigation has developed no indication that Oswald and General Walker were known to each other. General Walker has been publicly quoted as saying he did not know anything about Oswald until Oswald was arrested for the assassination of the President.

kao

FD-36 (Rev. 12-1-58)

FBI

Date: 6/5/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 6/2/64, instructing Dallas to interview FRANK C. AKERS, 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas, who had sent a telegram to the Department of Justice stating, "I wish to testify before Warren Commission."

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the requested investigation.

The Agent who interviewed FRANK AKERS at the time he appeared at the Fort Worth Resident Agency on November 13, 1963, was SA B. TOM CARTER.

The interview with AKERS on June 3, 1964, was conducted by SA MALON LUCAS JENNINGS.

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 62-109060-3244

EX 104

17 JUN 8 1964

cc Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

61 JUN 15 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 5, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The President's Commission, by letter dated June 1, 1964, furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., a telegram dated May 22, 1964, forwarded to the President's Commission by the Department of Justice, which telegram was from FRANK C. AKERS, 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas, which stated, "I wish to testify before Warren Commission."

The files of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that on November 13, 1963, FRANK AKERS, 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas, appeared at the Fort Worth Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was interviewed by a Special Agent. On that occasion, AKERS stated that he was employed as a civilian at the Army Reserve Headquarters in Fort Worth from November 1961, to January 1963, at which time he was discharged for inefficiency. He stated that in about December 1962, a fellow employee at the Army Reserve Center gave him a cup of coffee and, that after drinking some of this coffee, he became very weak. He stated he poured the rest of the coffee into a container and he exhibited same to the interviewing Agent at the time of this interview.

AKERS requested that the Federal Bureau of Investigation analyze the contents of the coffee. AKERS was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had nothing to do with employer-employee relationships and that this was a matter that should be discussed with the Civil Service Commission and not the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 3 1977

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

AKERS continued that he had held numerous jobs and had been fired from most of them. He stated that on most occasions he had made complaints about fellow employees or the quality of the work being performed by employees, and that the supervisors apparently did not appreciate his efforts.

From personal observation, the following description of AKERS was obtained:

Age	Approximately 46
Race	White
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Married
Height	5'7"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Gray and short
Occupation	Airplane mechanic

On June 3, 1964, FRANK C. AKERS, 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas, admitted sending a telegram to the Department of Justice in May 1964, stating that he wished to testify before the President's Commission. He stated that now he does not think he should have sent the telegram because he cannot furnish any information concerning the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, and cannot furnish any information concerning OSWALD or RUBY.

AKERS stated that he sent the telegram because he wanted to discuss with the President's Commission the security aspects of the United States in general as it applies to both the civilian employees of the Government and military. AKERS said he has nothing specific, but from what he has seen as a former Government employee and the people with whom he has talked, it is his opinion that too many people in the Government are doing as they please and not doing the job they are hired to do.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

He mentioned a recent newspaper article where a Houston, Texas, newspaper reporter allegedly purchased Government property stolen by servicemen.

AKERS is a veteran of World War II and was honorably discharged in 1945. By his own admission, he has been an alcoholic and member of the Alcoholics Anonymous for the past 13 years. In 1948 he received psychiatric treatment from the Veterans Administration for three or four months, and was diagnosed as a chronic alcoholic. He indicated he has been "dry" for the past 11 years.

By his own admission, AKERS has a bad reputation in that he has lost several jobs and he admitted that he was at fault a lot of the time because he had a hot temper.

AKERS' last job was with the United States Army Reserve, 300th Aviation Company, Fort Worth, Texas, as a civilian employee. He was discharged approximately January 1, 1963, for not doing his job; specifically, his failure to order parts and inspect parachutes. He appealed his case and has heard nothing more.

AKERS said that another reason that he sent the telegram was because at his former employment with the Army Reserve he felt no attention was paid to security of the premises, such as allowing unauthorized persons to have access to the premises, to come and go as they please.

AKERS advised that he had previously contacted the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding what he believed were certain irregularities at his former employment, the Army Reserve.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

DATE: 6/2/64

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 5/12/64, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, requested by letter that the cartridge cases C6, C7 and C38 recovered from the Texas School Book Depository be examined for loading, chambering, extraction and/or ejection marks. On 5/15/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, staff member, orally requested that the aforementioned cartridge cases as well as the C8 cartridge found in the assassination weapon (C14) be examined to determine if they had been loaded into and extracted from the C14 rifle more than once. Mr. Eisenberg advised that this type of examination was actually meant in Rankin's letter of 5/12/64. As a result of the examinations conducted on these items in the Laboratory the following results were obtained and are set forth below:

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C38 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C38 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced these marks.

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

Enclosure sent 6-2-64
62-109060-3245
1 - Mr. Belmont - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Encl.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Encl.
1 - Mr. Malley - Encl.
1 - Mr. Rogge - Encl.
CC: KO (10)

62-109060-3245
2 JUN 11 1964
JUN 11 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Two sets of marks were found on the C8 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

Dallas is being furnished the results of these examinations.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin be furnished to the Commission.

O.K. V.

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of Exam

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 5, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy
Request of the Commission

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of The President's Commission telephonically advised SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt today, 6/5/64, that he would like for Shaneyfelt to obtain the following items for Laboratory comparison:

News Week Magazine for March 2, 1964

Detroit Free Press Newspaper for February 17, 1964

New York Times for February 17, 1964, or February 18, 1964

Commission Exhibits 335, 336 and 338

The above magazine and newspapers and Commission Exhibits all relate to the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding the rifle that has been widely publicized. Mr. Eisenberg requested that SA Shaneyfelt make a comparison of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle with the reproductions in the publications and be prepared to furnish a deposition at the Commission on Friday, June 14, 1964.

RECOMMENDATION: (1) That SA Shaneyfelt obtain the desired material and make the examination.

(2) That the Commission by advised by letter of the results of the examination.

6 JUN 18 1964

(3) That SA Shaneyfelt furnish a deposition at the Commission on 6/19/64, as requested.

62-109060-1 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

105-62555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

LLS:kw (7)

6 JUN 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 22, 1964, wherein you requested interviews with Mike Howard (Special Agent James H. Howard, United States Secret Service), Pat Howard (Pat Clyde Howard, Patrolman, Burst Police Department, Burst, Texas) and Thayer Waldo (Thayer Waldo, news reporter, "Fort Worth Star Telegram," Fort Worth, Texas) concerning conversations which allegedly took place on or about February 9, 1964.

Enclosed are two copies each of the following items containing the results of the interviews of the above-named individuals and other information pertinent to your request:

(1) FBI memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated May 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

(2) United States Secret Service memorandum dated May 27, 1964.

(3) FBI memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated June 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Concerning this matter, your attention is directed to my letter to you dated February 11, 1964, regarding a newspaper article written by Thayer Waldo

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

62 10[illegible] UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 11 1964

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

and published on February 10, 1964. This may be the story which Mark Lane claimed, as reported in the "National Guardian" on May 9, 1964, was planted by the United States Secret Service. (See my letter to you dated May 13, 1964.)

For your further information Inspector Thomas J. Kelley, United States Secret Service, has advised that the report of Special Agent James H. Howard, United States Secret Service, dated February 12, 1964, captioned "Assassination of President Kennedy (Protection of Marguerite Oswald)," Number 1161, which was furnished you by the Secret Service, contains some further data about the trip Thayer Waldo made with Special Agent Howard on February 9, 1964.

No further investigation is being made in this matter in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE:

Thayer Waldo accompanied the two Howard brothers and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Mrs. Oswald's home to the airport in Dallas on 2/9/64. Waldo's presence was at the specific request of Mark Lane and Mrs. Oswald. The two Howard brothers gave him a ride back from the airport after Mrs. Oswald boarded the airplane. On the way back there was some conversation about a Negro who allegedly witnessed Oswald shooting at President Kennedy. According to the Howard brothers, whose interviews are reported in the enclosures, they never indicated that this Negro male had actually been a witness to anyone shooting at the President and the conversation was in a joking and jesting manner. They pointed out that Waldo, who was in the back seat, apparently misunderstood the entire conversation. The next day Waldo wrote a story in the newspaper about a witness being held by authorities who actually saw Oswald shooting. In May, 1964, the "National Guardian" published

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE)

DATIC

NOTE CONTINUED:

an article wherein it was reported that Mark Lane claimed that the Secret Service had deliberately planted a false story in the press to pass further guilt on Oswald. This article named the Howard brothers and Waldo and the story spoken of was apparently written by Waldo. The interesting thing about this situation is that the story which Lane claimed was planted by the Secret Service was the same story written by Waldo, who was Lane's man. The unfortunate thing about the situation was that the two Howard brothers were not more guarded in their conversation in the presence of Waldo. By separate letter we are disseminating our memorandum of 6/5/64 to Secret Service for its information as to Waldo's version of the conversation with the Howard brothers.

FBI

6-11-64

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurairtel 3-28-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," (RPG/ds) concerning a question from the President's Commission as to whether elimination prints had been taken of employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD).

Enclosed for your assistance is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6-9-64, and a copy of Bureau letter dated 3-30-64, which is referred to in the current Commission letter.

As you will note, Identification Division records were checked to locate fingerprints, based on descriptive data available at the Bureau, of those employees known to have been at the TSBD on 11-22-63. It was necessary for the Bureau to qualify its reply to the Commission on the 16 identification records located with the statement "who may be identical with employees" of the TSBD.

The only apparent logical method to comply with the Commission's most recent request and to preclude later questions in this matter from the Commission, would be to take major case prints of all employees of the TSBD.

Dallas should immediately endeavor to obtain major case prints of all TSBD employees known to have been in the

Enclosures (2)
RDR:las (3)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

62-109061 - UNREC.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 JUN 17 1964

building on 11-22-63, and furnish same to the Bureau, Attention: Identification Division.

Extreme care should be exercised to take clear, classifiable prints which will be compared with the 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and 6 identifiable latent palm prints found on cartons near the sixth floor window of the TSBD. It may be necessary to furnish these major case prints or copies thereof to the Commission for its use. Therefore, all necessary identifying and descriptive data should be appropriately executed.

You should also submit an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission indicating the identities of the persons printed, as well as indicating the date when each was printed by your office.

This matter should be expedited and every effort made to complete this project and have the major case prints at the Bureau on or before 6-18-64. The results of the Identification Divisions comparison of these prints with the latent palm and fingerprints will be furnished to the Commission and your office.

NOTE FOR IDENTIFICATION DIVISION:
ATTENTION S. F. LATONA

When the major case prints are received from Dallas it is requested that they be appropriately compared with the latent palm and fingerprints in this matter and the results furnished to the General Investigation Division, Attention: R. D. Rogge.

NOTE: The Commission by letter 3-26-64, initially requested we endeavor to identify the individuals who left latent prints on the afore-mentioned cartons. The Commission requested we undertake this project "without" taking any fingerprints. The most recent request will require the taking of approximately 70 major case prints of employees of the TSBD. This appears to be the most logical method of complying with the Commissions request. This matter will be closely followed and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Phone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Malbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like to [illegible] the depo[illegible]on of Mr. Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt on Friday, June 12, 1964 at 3:[illegible]0 p.m. at the offices of the Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC.

33-JUN-10-1964

62-109060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

J. Lee Rankin
6-11-64

JUN 10 1964

BUSTIN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 11, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, on June 5, 1964, for additional examination of a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald holding a rifle. This is the photograph that was recovered from his possession and is a part of Commission Exhibit 133. Comparison was requested with the following items:

Commission Exhibit 335	Associated Press photograph from file of New York Times
Commission Exhibit 336	Glossy photograph of picture of Oswald that appeared in Newsweek
	Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on page 80 of Newsweek magazine for March 2, 1964
	Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on front page of the Detroit Free Press for February 17, 1964
	Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on page 30 of the New York Times for February 19, 1964
Commission Exhibit 338	Reproduction of photograph of Oswald, holding rifle, appearing on the front page of the New York Journal American for February 18, 1964.

NOTE: This examination requested by Mr. Eisenberg by telephone call to SA Shaneyfelt as described in memo from Mr. Griffith to Mr. Conrad dated 6/5/64.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED MAIL ROOM
JUN 11 1 25 PM '64
FBI - DALLAS

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The above items were examined, as requested, in order to determine whether or not the photographs in the various publications originated from the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle, Commission Exhibit 133. It was not possible to positively associate these photographs since the photographs in the publications are reproductions by a halftone process, normal to such reproductions, and do not contain as much detail as the photographs from which the engraved halftone plates were made. In addition, this loss of detail tends to conceal retouching that is normally placed on photographs for the purpose of intensifying details that would otherwise be lost in the engraving process. However, a comparison of the photograph which is a part of Commission Exhibit 133 with the photographs and reproductions described above, shows that all of the photographs and reproductions are consistent in all general characteristics, except for some variations that appear to be retouching. Such retouching would have been placed on the photographs for retention of detail in the engraving process. It is noted that no characteristics were found that would suggest that the photographs and reproductions of photographs, described above, originated from other than the photograph that is a part of Commission Exhibit 133 or a duplicate print of that photograph.

As requested in your letter dated June 9, 1964, Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt will appear at the Commission on June 12, 1964, at 3:30 P.M. to furnish a deposition relative to the above examination.

Commission Exhibits 335, 336 and 338 are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of March 30, 1964, concerning the identification of the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints which were the subject of my letter of March 26, 1964.

In my letter of March 26, I asked you to determine, as far as possible, without the taking of new fingerprints, whether any of the latent prints referred to were made by persons employed in the TSBD building on November 22, 1963. In order that our investigation be complete as possible, could you please proceed to make such a determination by all appropriate methods, including, if necessary, the taking of new fingerprints.

Your cooperation in the work of this Commission is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

6 JUN 20 1964

6-11-64

Airtel

62-109060

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

1 - C. L. Trotter (S.
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R.
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurtel 6-20-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," (100/DL) concerning a question from the President's Commission as to whether elimination prints had been taken of employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD).

Enclosed for your assistance is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 6-9-64, and a copy of Dallas letter dated 6-20-64, which is referred to in the Commission letter.

As you will note, Identification Division records were checked to locate fingerprints, based on descriptive data available at the Bureau, of those employees known to have been at the TSBD on 11-22-63. It was necessary for the Bureau to qualify its reply to the Commission on the 18 identification records located with the statement "who may be identical with employees" of the TSBD.

The only apparent logical method to comply with the Commission's most recent request and to preclude later questions in this matter from the Commission, would be to take major case prints of all employees of the TSBD.

Dallas should immediately endeavor to obtain major case prints of all TSBD employees known to have been in the

UNREC. [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
100 JUN 19 1964

Enclosures (2)
RDR:las (3)

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JUN 22 1964

CRIMINAL FILE N

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ARA.

building on 11-22-63, and furnish same to the Bureau, Attn: Identification Division.

Extreme care should be exercised to take clear, classifiable prints which will be compared with the 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and 2 identifiable latent palm prints found on cartons near the ninth floor window of the TSBD. It may be necessary to furnish these major case prints or copies thereof to the Commission for its use. Therefore, all necessary identifying and descriptive data should be appropriately executed.

You should also submit an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission indicating the identities of the persons printed, as well as indicating the date when each was printed by your office.

This matter should be expedited and every effort made to complete this project and have the major case prints at the Bureau on or before 3-13-64. The results of the Identification Division's comparison of these prints with the latent palm and fingerprints will be furnished to the Commission and your office.

NOTE FOR IDENTIFICATION DIVISION:
ATTENTION S. F. LATONA

When the major case prints are received from Dallas it is requested that they be appropriately compared with the latent palm and fingerprints in this matter and the results furnished to the General Investigation Division, Attention: R. D. Rogge.

NOTE: The Commission by letter 3-20-64, initially requested we endeavor to identify the individuals who left latent prints on the aforementioned cartons. The Commission requested we undertake this project "without" taking any fingerprints. The next request will require the taking of approximately 70 major case prints of employees of the TSBD. This appears to be the most logical method of complying with the Commissions request. This matter will be closely followed and when the results are obtained, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

6-11-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)

Airtel

CONFIDENTIAL

62-109060-

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (4)
Legat, Mexico (105-3702) Enclosures (2)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

Classified by 2040
Except from GDS, Category I
Date of Declassification Indefinite

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 4-13-64, and Legat, Mexico letter and enclosures dated 5-25-64, relating to investigation to locate Joaquin Rivas Gamez of El Salvador, Central America.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies each of referenced Legat letter and letterhead memorandum. Enclosed for Legat, Mexico are two copies of the original letter from Gamez in the Spanish language as requested.

[redacted]

1 - Foreign Liaison (orally cleared with Mario Gregorio 6-10-64)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy)

RDR:las
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

CONFIDENTIAL

79 JUN 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4059

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
Legat, Mexico
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dallas should incorporate the information in Legat Mexico's letterhead memorandum in appropriate inserts for inclusion [illegible] in the next report in the above-captioned matter. It will be necessary for you to retype this material particularly page 1 wherein it is indicated that a confidential source abroad furnished the letter from Gamez which is not correct. As you are aware, this material was furnished to the Bureau by the Department in a communication dated 4-3-64, a copy of which was furnished your office and the letter was translated from the Spanish language by Bureau translators. This information should be appropriately incorporated in your write up.

The last paragraph on page 6 as well as page 7 should be deleted inasmuch as no further investigation of this matter is required.

NOTE:

[redacted]

CC-HQ

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 9 1964

TELETYPE

REC-11

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI CINCINTI

1120 P AM EST URGENT 6-9-64 BAE

TO DIRECTOR (63-109060)

FROM CINCINNATI (62-2758) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE CLEVELAND TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR JUNE EIGHT, LAST, CONCERNING PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE - COMPLAINANT. Ohio

CINCINNATI FILES SHOW ON MARCH TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE, RECORDS HILLSBORO, OHIO, PD, INDICATED PHILIP PARTRIDGE, AGE FORTY-THREE, BORN DELAWARE, OHIO, WAS ARRESTED THAT DEPARTMENT [redacted]

[redacted]

RECORDS OF DEPUTY CLERK, HIGHLAND COUNTY CLERK OF COURT, REVIEWED MARCH TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE, SHOW ON OCTOBER TWELVE, NINETEEN FIFTY-FOUR, PARTRIDGE CONVICTED [redacted]

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

REC-11 62-109060-3246

61 JUN 15 1964

4 JUN 12 1964

5-

PAGE TWO

[redacted] RECORDS OF DEPUTY CLERK CONTAIN LETTER DATED AUGUST ELEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-FOUR, FROM LIMA OHIO STATE HOSPITAL INDICATING [PARTRIDGE] HAD BEEN EXAMINED PRIOR TO HIS TRIAL WITH THE FINDINGS HE WAS OF SUPERIOR GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, ALWAYS SYMPATHETIC TO THE UNDERDOG. OPINION OF HOSPITAL WAS [PARTRIDGE] WAS COMPETENT AND LEGALLY SANE.

COP WILLIAM WOOLARD, HILLSBORO PD, ADVISED MARCH TWENTY-THREE, NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE, [PARTRIDGE] EMPLOYED AS HIGHLAND COUNTY ENGINEER AT TIME OF [redacted] INCIDENT. [PARTRIDGE] [redacted] AND CONFESSED CRIME. [PARTRIDGE] DESCRIBED BY CHIEF WOOLARD AS PERSON OBSESSED WITH THE IDEA THAT NEGROES GETTING "RAW" DEAL INVOLVING BUILDING OF NEW SCHOOL FOR WHITES BUT NO NEW SCHOOL FOR NEGROES. WOOLARD SAID [PARTRIDGE] [redacted]

CINCINNATI FILES SHOW ON APRIL TWENTY-NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY, COMPLAINT [redacted] RECEIVED FROM RUSSELL L. PARKER, OHIO STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, INDICATING

END PAGE TWO

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

PAGE THREE

COMPLAINANT HEARD WHILE IN HILLSBORO, OHIO, THAT [PARTRIDGE] WAS A COMMUNIST. INDIVIDUALS AT HILLSBORO REPORTED TO HAVE MADE THIS STATEMENT BY PARKER INTERVIEWED AND COULD FURNISH NO INFORMATION INDICATING [PARTRIDGE] WAS A COMMUNIST. [PARTRIDGE] DESCRIBED AS AN HONEST MAN BUT RADICAL IN HIS THINKING.

DEPUTY SHERIFF FRANK PRICE, HIGHLAND COUNTY, SO; ADVISED MAY TWENTY-FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY, [PARTRIDGE] BELIEVED TO BE LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZEN BUT PERSON WHO WAS DISLIKED IN HILLSBORO BECAUSE HE WAS CONSTANTLY ADVOCATING EQUALITY FOR NEGROES TO THE POINT OF STIRRING THE NEGRO POPULATION TO DISCONTENT.

AM COPIES FURNISHED FOR INFO DALLAS AND CLEVELAND. TWENTY-FIVE COPIES OF INSERT WILL BE FURNISHED DALLAS.

ECORR --- PAGE TWO, LAST PARAGRAPH, LINE TWO, WORD ONE SHOULD BE "COMPLAINT"

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

P

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REC'D W/C ENCLOSURE

JUNE 11 1964

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE:

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

HJM:WEF:mms
129-11

DEDUCTED

SUBJECT: COMMUNICATION RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

John F.

ENCLOSURE

31 JUN 11 1964

The attached wire, received from the White House, is forwarded herewith for such action as is deemed appropriate.

Re Dallas to Green memo "Assassination of the President" 6-8-64 approved and Butler 6-9-64 RDR/rpp

REC 14 62-109060-3247

JUN 11 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

6-16-64 RDR

JUN 18 1964

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

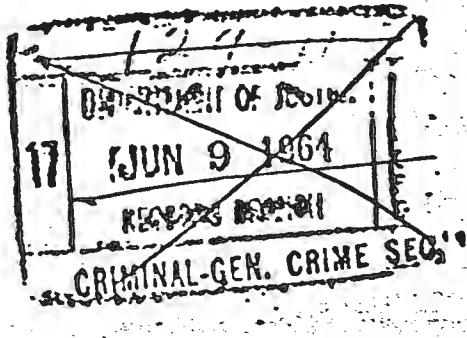
June 8, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR: Department of Justice

Respectfully referred for suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.

Ralph A. Dungan

Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant
to the President



FOU

WA020 RX PD

AKRON OHIO 8 1048AEDT

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

I HAVE EVIDENCE IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY LONG DISTANCE PHONE CALL INTERFERED WITH NEED PROTECTION AT ONCE

I AM AT WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE 191 SOUTH MAIN ST AKRON OHIO

PHILIP H PARTRIDGE.

8 AM 11 19

12-9-11
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
17 JUN 9 1964
RECEIVED
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.

AKRON

JUN 9 1964

CRIMINAL DIVISION

FBI - AKRON

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

14784

Department of Justice

RED TAG (BY MESSENGER)

-109060-3217

1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 10, 1964

SAC, Chicago

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Reurtel to the Director and Dallas 5/12/64 advising that the camera of Abraham Zapruder was obtained from Bell and Howell Company and forwarded to Dallas.

Zapruder's camera is being returned to your office under separate cover. The Commission has advised that there is no further necessity for retaining this camera.

1 - Dallas

NOTE: The retention of the Muchmore, Nix and Zapruder cameras was discussed with J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, of the President's Commission, 6/1/64 by J. R. Malley at which time Rankin advised there was no further necessity to retain these cameras. The Laboratory has now completed examination of the Zapruder camera and it can be returned to the Bell and Howell Company in Chicago. The Muchmore and Nix cameras have already been returned to these individuals by the Dallas Office.

62-109060-3248

19 JUN 11 1964

EX-114

(7)

MAILED 19
JUN 1 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RECEIVED - COPY
JUN 15 1964
FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Leni n
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Davies

June 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of May 26, 1964, regarding the preparation of photocopies of certain Commission exhibits.

Pursuant to this request, you will find enclosed herewith three sets of photocopies of Commission Exhibits numbered 477, 478, 480 through 517, 519, 520, 702 through 704, 709, 711 and 715 through 745.

In response to your inquiry concerning Commission Exhibits numbered 701, 705 and 710, the original of Commission Exhibit 701 was received previously by this Bureau and it was returned to you by my letter of May 6, 1964, which also included three photocopies of this exhibit. This Bureau has not yet received the originals of Commission Exhibits numbered 705 and 710.

Also enclosed herewith are Commission Exhibits numbered 477, 478, 484 through 486, 488 through 495, 498 through 506, 508 through 517, 519, 520, 702 through 704, 709, 711 and 717 through 745.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (71)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (71) (See note next page)

62-109060
ENH:emh (10)

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

DALLAS 7627

BY COURIER SVC. 09
60 JUN
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with listing of same.

NOTE: Those Commission exhibits originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be retained in Bureau custody. Commission exhibits not originating from the Bureau, designated by the asterisk on the attached listing, are being returned to the Commission along with the photographs. Commission exhibits numbered 480 through 482, 715 and 716, designated by asterisks on the attached listing, were returned to the Commission with a letter dated 6/5/64.

It is noted that some of the exhibits of which photocopies were made consist of more than one page and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photocopies are being counted as three enclosures.

Commission Exhibits numbered 712 through 714 received with referenced letter, were returned to the Commission with Bureau letter dated 5/28/64 in which it was stated that photocopies of these exhibits were furnished previously to the Commission.

GENERAL DIV.
JUN 9 57 AM '64
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Original Pleadings & Communications
Exhibits mentioned above
sent to Records Branch for
filing as enclosures behind
filed in 6/11/64. HED

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*477	Photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*478	Photograph of street scene, Dallas, Texas
	*480	Photograph of fifth and sixth floor Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*481	Photograph of fifth and sixth floor Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*482	Photograph of fifth and sixth floor Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	483	Diagram of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*484	Photograph of sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*485	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*486	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	487	Diagram of fifth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*488	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*489	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*490	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*491	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*492	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*493	Affidavit by Harold Norman (photocop
	*494	Photograph of interior of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*495	Photograph of main entrance of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
D18	496	Employment application, signed by Oswald
	497	Diagram second floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*498	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

2

JUN 11 1964

62-109060-211

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*499	Photograph of room containing Coca Cola vending machine, refrigerato tables and chairs, not otherwise identifiedfrom Dallas Police Department
	*500	Photograph captioned "24. Employees Lunch Room"
	*501	Photograph captioned "25. North Wal of Lunch Room
	*502	Photograph captioned "26. Northwest Corner of Lunch Room
	*503	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbo Depository Building
	*504	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbo Depository Building
	*505	Photograph captioned "21. Stairs Between Second and Third Floors"
	*506	Photograph captioned "36. Position of Clip Board When Discovered (Circled)"
	507	Diagram of Seventh floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*508	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbo Depository Building
	*509	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbo Depository Building
	*510	Photograph showing position of thre empty cartridges, Texas Schoolboo Depository Building
	*511	Photograph captioned "31. Window Ar Southeast Corner, Showing Two Cartridge Cases"
	*512	Photograph captioned "32. Window Ar Southeast Corner, Showing Three Cartridge cases"
	*513	Interior photograph, Texas Schcolbo Depository Building
	*514	Photograph showing position of rifl when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*515	Photograph showing position of rifl when found in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*516	Photograph showing stairway from sixth floor, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*517	Photograph captioned "35. Position of Rifle When Discovered"
	*518	Dallas, Texas, Police Department photograph of interior of Texas Theater
	*520	Dallas Police Department photograph of Oswald and two other officers
	*702	Street diagram showing vicinity of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*703	Street diagram showing Industrial Boulevard
	*704	Aerial photograph of assassination scene
	*709	Letter signed by Lieutenant Jack Revill in which Revill quotes Speci Agent James Hosty as stating that the FBI was aware of Oswald's capability of committing the assassination (photocopy)
	*711	Affidavit signed by V. J. Brian, Detective, Dallas Police Department re above (photocopy)
	*715	Dallas Police Department photograph of window through which shots were fired
	*716	Photograph showing location of empty cartridge cases in Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*717	Manila envelope labeled "Two of Three Spent Hulls Under Window on Sixth Floor Where Gun Apparently Fired"
	*718	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbc Depository Building

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*719	Interior photograph of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*720	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*721	Photograph of latent print found on Oswald's rifle
	*722	Photograph taken from window where shot fired
	*723	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*724	Photograph from window from where shots fired
	*725	Photograph showing window from where shots fired
	*726	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*727	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*728	Interior photograph, Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	*729	Photograph showing palm print on cardboard box
	*730	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department, not otherwise identified
	*731	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*732	Photograph supplied by Dallas Police Department captioned "Wrapping Bench, 411 Elm"
	*733	Photograph showing position of boxes in front of window from where gun fired
	*734	Photograph showing position of boxes near window from where gun fired
	*735	Reproduction of Oswald's right palm print
	*736	Reproduction of Oswald's left palm prin
	*737	Photograph of Oswald's rifle
	*738	Photograph of paper bag, snub-nose revolver, blanket, empty cartridge cases, etc.
	*739	Photograph showing building front, 411 Elm Street

6/9/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	*740	Photograph of 411 Elm Street
	*741	Photograph captioned "Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street, Second Floor"
	*742	Photograph captioned "Taken at Stairway Showing Door to Hall and Lunch Room, 411 Elm Street"
	*743	Photograph showing stairway from third floor and exit to first floor, 411 Elm Street
	*744	Photograph of Officer M. N. McDonald
	*745	Photograph of Don Ray Ables, Jail Clark

EX-114

REC 31 62-109060-3250

June 10, 1964

Reverend Donald E. Collins
First Methodist Church
and Wesley Foundation
Ninth and Beltrami
Bemidji, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Collins:

Your letter dated June 4, 1964, has been received.

In accordance with instructions of President Johnson, the FBI has conducted an investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and related events. The information developed has been forwarded to the Presidential Commission and it will be the responsibility of the Commission to determine what data should be made public.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles:

JH:sls
(3)

MAILED 4
JUN 10 1964
COMM-FBI

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FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

JUN 10 11 59 AM '64
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

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Walt. Room
Tamm
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060) DATE: June 4, 1964

FROM : Legat, Rome (62-168) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

JFK Section 12

ReRomelet, 5-22-64.

Set out below is a summary translation of an article regarding captioned matter which appeared in the May 26, 1964, issue of "Il Messaggero", a daily Italian-language newspaper of Rome, Italy.

"Warren Commission Inquiry

"Assassination of President Kennedy reconstructed in Dallas details

"The Warren Commission moved yesterday to the reconstruction of the attempt at Dallas on President Kennedy. Lee Rankin, counselor and speaker for the Commission, stated that the FBI agents who had taken part in the reconstruction were specifically charged with verifying the exact position of the automobiles in the presidential procession, the position of the persons in the autos at the time the shots were fired, and the aiming of the gun. The agent taking the part of Kennedy had a chalk marking on his back at the point where the first bullet hit the President. At the back of his head a piece of plaster indicated the exact point of entry of the third bullet, which killed the President. A second agent took the part of Governor Connolly. He wore the suit worn by Connolly the day of the attempt and the hole in the material made by the bullet was circled with white chalk. A third agent, an expert marksman, was at the window on

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Rome 62-168

JCM:oc
(4)

EX-114 REC 37 62 109060 - 3251

55 JUN 16 1964

the 6th floor of the building housing the book depository from where the gunshots were fired, and using the crime weapon he repeated the actions of the assassin.

"Using many photographs of the attempt, the FBI agents sought to reconstruct with the maximum accuracy possible all the details of that tragic event. The traffic had been stopped. Many movie cameras filmed the proceedings from diverse angles, including one fixed on the crime weapon.

"An analagous reconstruction had been made by the Secret Service shortly after the attempt.

"The U.S. News and World Report magazine carries a summary of what it considers the conclusive report of the Warren Commission. The report is to be made public next month. The essential points of the report are:

"1) All the evidence obtained indicates Lee Harvey Oswald to be the assassin of Kennedy; he acted alone without being a part of any conspiracy;

"2) Rumors of a 'plot', either of the extreme right or extreme left, are to be considered totally unfounded;

"3) Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald on November 24, 2 days after the death of Kennedy, was acting alone and on his own initiative, without having any specific connection with Oswald;

"4) Oswald had neither help nor encouragement from either the USSR, China, Cuba, enemies, supporters of racial integration, or groups of the extreme right or left.

"According to the publication, the Warren Report refutes the following 'rumors' which were circulated after the death of Kennedy:

"1) That it was a question of a plot of the extreme right;

"2) That the Government exerted pressure on the Dallas Police Department and eliminated evidence of conspiracy;

"3) That four instead of three shots were fired and that one of these came from the railroad overpass in front of the presidential car;

"4) That Ruby killed Oswald to keep him from talking or that someone in Dallas wanted Oswald to be kept from talking."

Rome is continuing to follow this matter. Any further pertinent information coming to the attention of this office will be promptly reported to the Bureau.

RELL
ON

FBI

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (89-27) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER
(OO: DALLAS)

RE: JAMES N. O'BRIEN, aka.
J. Mike O'Brien, James
Michael O'Brien, John
Mike O'Brien

Re Knoxville airtel to Bureau, 5/29/64.

On 6/9/64, [redacted] Campbell's Clinic, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised SA WILLIAM B. COLE, JR. of the following information. That JAMES O'BRIEN was in that hospital in October, 1962. At this point she could not furnish any further information until contacting the doctor handling O'BRIEN, who would be available late afternoon 6/10/64, this being hospital policy.

She did state that HELEN ASHLEY was a licensed practical nurse who was employed at that hospital from January 4, 1960 until January 1, 1964, at which time she was [redacted]

3 - Bureau
1 - Cleveland
2 - Dallas
1 - Indianapolis
1 - Memphis
2 - Knoxville

REC-56 62-109060-3252

JUN 12 1964

WBC/am
(10)

C.C. - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 17 1964

As to PAUL ASHLEY she had no information stating he had never worked for the hospital and in fact she did not know the name.

On the same date MRS. HELEN ASHLEY, 103 W. Newberry, Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised SA COLE that during October or November, 1962, she met a man whose last name was O'BRIEN at Campbell's Clinic where she was employed. She stated she did not know him other than he was a patient in the hospital and was from out of town. She stated PAUL ASHLEY is an ex-brother-in-law of hers, that she and her husband have been divorced 19 years and she has not seen her ex-husband, JOHN ASHLEY or PAUL ASHLEY for that period of time. She stated to her knowledge PAUL ASHLEY was never in the Campbell's Clinic Hospital.

She added that during the time O'BRIEN was in the hospital that MRS. LUCILLE TATE of Cleveland, Tennessee, had a brother whose last name was FITZER who was a mental patient. She stated that MRS. TATE became friendly with O'BRIEN and ran errands for him while O'BRIEN was confined to bed. She stated she could have discussed her family background with MRS. TATE but does not recall.

LEADS

KNOXVILLE DIVISION

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

Will maintain contact with Campbell's Clinic for further background information.

AT CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE

Will continue efforts to locate MRS. TATE which efforts having been negative to date.

REC- 56

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Detroit letter to Dallas, 4/14/64, enclosing several inserts and FD-302's, among which was a two-page insert captioned "UNIDENTIFIED WOMAN WHO ALLEGEDLY OBTAINED MOVIE FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY."

The above-mentioned insert was included in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, as pages 1041 and 1042.

The Bureau, by airtel dated June 9, 1964, referring to said Dallas report, stated as follows:

"Page 1041. It would appear that additional logical investigation of this matter could be conducted, particularly relating to Mrs. BECK from Lincoln Park, Michigan. It is suggested that credit, criminal and other similar-type investigation be immediately instituted and that revised page 1042 be submitted indicating additional investigation is being conducted."

Dallas is preparing a revised page 1042, adding as a last paragraph the following:

62-109060 - 3253

3 - Bureau REC 56
2 - Detroit (62-3550)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(7)

17 JUN 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 17 1964

DL 89-43

"Additional investigation is being conducted concerning Mrs. BECK, mentioned above."

DETROIT is requested to add the foregoing paragraph to page 2 of its copy of said insert.

DETROIT at Lincoln Park, Michigan, will conduct the investigation as instructed by the Bureau and furnish Dallas 25 copies of inserts and/or FD-302's reflecting such investigation for inclusion in a subsequent report in captioned matter.

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago airtel to Dallas, 4/15/64, enclosing numerous inserts and FD-302's, among which was an FD-302 on an interview with JACK MITCHELL CLAY.

This FD-302 was included in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 5/15/64, at Dallas, Texas, as page 305.

The Bureau, by airtel to Dallas 6/9/64, referring to said Dallas report, stated as follows:

"Page 305. If this information has not been previously furnished to Secret Service, immediately furnish same and advise Bureau."

The Chicago Office is requested to immediately advise U. S. Secret Service, if not already done, and advise Bureau, referring to page 305 of the above-referred to report, and referring to Bureau airtel to Dallas, 6/9/64. The Bureau has set a deadline of June 15, 1964, in connection with their airtel of June 9, 1964.

3 - Bureau
2 - Chicago (62-6115)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(7)

REC- 56 62-109060-3254

17 JUN 17 1964

cc Wick

EX-114

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 17 1964

62-109060-(3255)

CHANGED TO

63-9381-NR(6-11-64)

JUL 20 1964

xxxxxx

1 - Mr. Sullivan (O. Bartlett)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: J. C. Cadigan)
1 - Mr. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Evans

June 12, 1964

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Kansas City

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReButel 6-12-64, concerning receipt of letter from Bureau of Prisons which enclosed anonymous letter to the Attorney General alleging one Andrews incarcerated at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, had knowledge of the assassination three weeks prior to occurrence. Bureau of Prisons stated that the only Andrews now incarcerated is one Billy George Andrews, registry number 79175-L.

For the information of Kansas City and Dallas, Buffles indicate four separate investigations of possible interest relating to one Billy George Andrews, born 10-8-34, at Center, Texas, a white male, approximately six feet, 125 pounds. Should you need any additional background data on the following matters, you should communicate with the indicated office.

62-109060-3256
REC-56
JUN 15 1964

Buffle 26-274924, Office of Origin: New Orleans (26-25764), entitled "Billy George Andrews, ITSMV." This is the most recent investigation, commencing in approximately 1961. It appears Andrews was convicted in U. S. District Court, Monroe, Louisiana, on 9-19-61, for violation of the ITSMV statute and on the same date he was sentenced to three years and nine months' imprisonment. On 10-23-62, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. It is to be noted that the Bureau of Prisons' letter indicates that the Billy George Andrews now incarcerated was given a like sentence of three years and nine months.

JUN 12 1964

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Jacksonville
1 - San Diego
1 - New Orleans

RDR:hw
) 13

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Tolson
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Conrad
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

79 JUN 17 1964

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Airtel to SAC, Kansas City
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The other cases of possible interest is a 1952 case entitled, Billy George Andrews, NSN 446 12 51, FUDE," Bufile 42-80199, Office of Origin: San Diego. Dallas has been furnished a copy of pertinent communications in this matter.

A 1959 case, Office of Origin: Jacksonville, is entitled, "Billy George Andrews, aka; Mary-Jane Edna Matthis, aka - Victim; W&TA; ITSMV," Bufile 31-87528, Jacksonville file 31-332. Dallas has received some copies of communications in this matter.

The last case is a 1961 Fugitive case entitled, "Billy George Andrews, aka; Parole Violator," in which Jacksonville is also Office of Origin, and in which Dallas and Kansas City have received copies of some communications. Bufile 76-24237, NO file 26-25764, DL file 76-2414.

Should it be ascertained that the Billy George Andrews incarcerated at the Leavenworth Penitentiary is identical with the above references and any information of value concerning the assassination is developed, it is suggested that a summary of pertinent background of Andrews be incorporated in your letterhead memorandum for dissemination.

NOTE: In the anonymous letter received from the Bureau of Prisons, it is alleged that one Andrews had told several men the "exact place, how, by whom, and all other things" concerning the President's assassination. The writer also alleges that Andrews is now speaking about the death of "Mr. Johnson." Secret Service is being advised, the anonymous letter is being checked by the Laboratory, and when the results of all investigation are received, it will be reported by Dallas for dissemination to the President's Commission. Secret Service will also be furnished any pertinent additional data developed.

FBI

Date: 2/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL Air Mail
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To : Director, FBI

From : SAC, Minneapolis

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
Bufile 62-109060
Minneapolis file 62-3114
OO: Dallas

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
Bufile 105-82555
Minneapolis file 105-2564
OO: Dallas

JACK RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CR
Bufile 44-24016
Minneapolis file 44-248
OO: Dallas

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, the following information has been learned:

On the night of 2/23/64 the Reverend FREDERICK CURTIS FOWLER, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Duluth, Minn., had a meeting at his church, at which he was the speaker, wherein

4 - Bureau
3 - Dallas
(1 - 89-43)
(1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 44-1639)
3 - Minneapolis

62-109060-3257
REC-56
3 FEB 26 1964

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Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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MP #62-3114
MP #105-2564
MP #44-248

he made, in substance, the following comments pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY. (It should be noted that Dr. FOWLER is rumored to be a potential Republican candidate for the U. S. Congressional seat currently held by Representative JOHN BLATNIK.)

First, Dr. FOWLER played a tape recording of the interview of OSWALD, which presumably was the interview conducted in New Orleans relating to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

Dr. FOWLER stated he has been well acquainted with General WALKER, of Texas, and had been in General WALKER's room sometime in the past when an individual, CARLO or CARLOS VANBENZA, had had a conference with General WALKER. Dr. FOWLER indicated that this CARLOS VANBENZA was a Cuban refugee attorney who had had a debate with OSWALD in the taped recording above referred to. He said VANBENZA (phonetic) is now a reporter for a Chicago paper.

In his comments, Dr. FOWLER attributed the shooting at General WALKER to OSWALD, claiming that OSWALD had deliberately missed General WALKER. He charged that it was a definite fact that there was a Communist Party cell in Dallas which had six members, two of whom were JACK RUBY and LEE OSWALD.

He charged that the circumstances leading to the assassination of President KENNEDY arose from the fact that Mr. KENNEDY and Mr. KHRUSHCHEV had gone soft on one another and that both of them wanted to get rid of CASTRO. An agreement was made between them according to which KHRUSHCHEV was to allow Mr. KENNEDY to get rid of CASTRO provided Mr. KENNEDY would permit Cuba to remain Communistic. Mr. CASTRO heard of this arrangement and began his own operation.

Dr. FOWLER charged that OSWALD had made a trip to Mexico before the assassination. He allegedly returned to the United States in the company of one QUENTON PENZA (phonetic). OSWALD had $10,000 in his possession and had been given the job of assassinating President KENNEDY. It was intended that PENZA, after the assassination, was to take OSWALD to Cuba. Immediately following the assassination, OSWALD was supposed to take a taxi to a location near RUBY's home and thereafter be picked up by a representative of PENZA. OSWALD was to have worn a certain-colored jacket for identification. Contrary to instructions, OSWALD had gone to his home and had apparently put on a different jacket, thus causing a delay in his being picked up. When the police stopped OSWALD, OSWALD shot a

MP #62-3114
MP #105-2564
MP #44-248

policeman, and RUBY in turn killed OSWALD for bungling the assassination and to seal his lips.

Dr. FOWLER will be interviewed concerning the specific facts which he has in his possession and for his sources. An appropriate communication suitable for dissemination will then be submitted.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 4, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

On 6/3/64 Liaison Agent Bartlett talked to Admiral George Berkley, U. S. Navy, the White House physician, at Admiral Berkley's request.

Admiral Berkley said he was in the motorcade at Dallas on 11/22/63 a few cars behind President Kennedy when he was assassinated. His car took him immediately to the hospital in Dallas and he was in the emergency room with the body at the time the Dallas doctors were attempting to work with him. Admiral Berkley said that he gave advice concerning the President's blood type and medication at the time the Dallas doctors were considering giving the President a blood transfusion. Following this Admiral Berkley stayed close to Mrs. Kennedy and returned to Washington with Mrs. Kennedy, the President's body and the new President Johnson. Admiral Berkley said that he prepared a memorandum concerning his actions and submitted a copy to Mrs. Kennedy and a copy to the U. S. Secret Service. He indicated that he has never been called by any member of the Warren Commission concerning his knowledge of the events at Dallas and he is of the opinion that his statement should be made a part of the record. Admiral Berkley asked Mr. Bartlett if the Bureau would mention this to an appropriate member of the Warren Commission. He was told that the Bureau would check into this matter.

The Bureau is in possession of a copy of the Secret Service report to the Warren Commission and Admiral Berkley is not mentioned in this report.

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RECOMMENDATION:

ENCLOSURE

If approved, Inspector Malley, in his liaison with Mr. Rankin of the Warren Commission, will mention Admiral Berkley's willingness to put his statement on record with the Commission.

JUN 11 1964

OHB:mab (8)

REC-56 62-109060-3258

9 JUN 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison 1 - Mr. Bartlett

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 8, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Memorandum of 6/4/64 from Brennan to Sullivan set forth information received from Admiral George Berkley, USN, the White House physician, to the effect that he had been riding in an automobile several cars behind President Kennedy November 22, 1963, and had gone to Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas where he furnished information concerning the President's blood type and medication at the time the Dallas doctors were considering giving President Kennedy a blood transfusion. Admiral Berkley mentioned to Liaison Agent Orrin H. Bartlett that he had prepared a memorandum concerning his actions and submitted a copy to Mrs. Kennedy and the U. S. Secret Service. He further advised that he had not been called by any member of the Warren Commission concerning his knowledge of events at Dallas and he was of the opinion his statement should be made a part of the record.

This matter was discussed with J. Lee Rankin on June 8, 1964, at which time Mr. Rankin advised he had no independent recollection of this memorandum which was submitted by Admiral Berkley. He requested that arrangements be made to obtain this memorandum in order that it could be received by the Commission and the Commission would then take appropriate action concerning the same.

ACTION:

In accordance with Mr. Rankin's request, Inspector Tom Kelley of Secret Service was called and requested to locate the memorandum referred to by Admiral Berkley and make the same available to the President's Commission. Inspector Kelley advised he was aware of this memorandum submitted by Admiral Berkley and was of the opinion that it had been made available to the President's Commission; however, he would check this matter out thoroughly and make certain that it was available or would see that a copy of the memorandum was sent over to the Commission per Mr. Rankin's request.

NOT CERTIFIED COPY FILED IN THIS CASE

62-109060-3258

REC-56

JUN 11 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

JRM:mpd (7)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 6-1-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Pursuant to a request of Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission Staff Attorney, a conference was held in his office on 5-28-64 at which time Mr. Norman Redlich and Specter discussed the order and method of presenting to the Commission technical testimony relating to the Assassination Site. Present from the FBI were Messrs. Malley, Shaneyfelt, Frazier, and Gauthier and from the Secret Service Inspector Thomas Kelly. Mr. Specter outlined the following order of testimony which he will develop for the record through hypothetical questions asked jointly of the following scheduled witnesses:

1. Inspector Thomas Kelly, Secret Service, will testify to:

   (a) Details of cars used in motorcade on 11-22-63;
   (b) Physical measurements of President and Governor;
   (c) Plans of 6th floor of Texas School Book Depository made by Dallas Police on 11-22-64 in presence of Secret Service;
   (d) Background of the Zapruder film, how obtained and disposition.

2. SA L. L. Shaneyfelt, FBI Laboratory, will testify to:

   (a) Background of the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films;
   (b) Camera examination (Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore);
   (c) Origin of the 35 mm color slides of each frame from the Zapruder film, describing the frame numbering system used;
   (d) Background of the Associated Press still photograph of Presidential car at time shots were fired;
   (e) Description of the procedures followed in Dallas on 5-24-64 while photographing certain points along the motorcade route in front of the Texas School Book Depository of interest to the President's Commission, such as:

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2 XEROX JUN 11 1964

LJG:mah (7)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention, Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention, Mr. Shaneyfelt and Mr. Frazier)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan

EX-11 REC-56 62-109060-3259

6 JUN 11 1964

79 JUN 17 1964

fixing points in vicinity of tree where clear shots could be fired; fixes near the Stemmons Road Sign where shots were fired; photographing these fixes (movies and stills) with Zapruder's camera from Zapruder's position, and pictures (movies and stills) of motorcade car moving along road as viewed from the 6th floor, etc.;

(f) Conferences held by Commission when films were visually examined and re-enactments made on scale model and names of those present.

3. SA Robert Frazier, FBI Laboratory will testify to:

(a) Simulation of the rifle position inside 6th floor window, alignment of cartons (based on Dallas Police photographs and diagram
(b) Line of sight from 6th floor window and angles of wounds through bodies as furnished by medical authorities, holes through coat, etc.

4. Inspector Leo J. Gauthier, Administrative Division, will testify to:

(a) Type of visual aids made available to the Commission, namely, scale models of Assassination Site and Police Department garage where Oswald was killed, charts of whereabouts of Oswald after assassination, aerial photos of Assassination Site and surrounding areas.
(b) Background concerning preparation of manikin, physical makeup, etc.
(c) Visual aids brochures prepared of the Texas School Book Depository, Bus and Taxi, Officer Tippit killing and the Frazier-Paine homes;
(d) Arrangements made with Mr. Robert West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, to survey certain fixed points on the road and to record on a survey map various points, line of sight, distances between assassination window and these points indicating the angles of these sight lines to the horizon.

5. Commission Staff members will not be in a position to testify; however, they have theories concerning the shooting sequence. Mr. Spector indicated that hypothetical questions will be advanced by him to support all of the testimony given the Commission by Governor and Mrs. Connally, doctors, ballistic experts, Secret Service and FBI. This includes confidential information given to the Commission under oath all of which is not necessarily known to those who are scheduled to testify on 6-4-64.

Memo, Gauthier to Callahan
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

At the time of the conference in Mr. Specter's office, the date of Friday, 6-5-64 was tentatively set for hearing testimony. On 5-29-64 Mr. Specter called me at home stating that Chief Justice Warren had advised Mr. Rankin that this testimony should be moved up to 10:00 A. M. Thursday, 6-4-64 in order for him to be present.

SAC Shanklin was able to have the Surveyor's work completed two days earlie and at 10:00 P. M. 5-31-64 I obtained a tracing of the survey plat map from Captain Houton, AAL, at Friendship Airport inbound from Dallas.

The work of putting together the FBI's part of this assignment is being closely developed by all responsible Divisions. Mr. Specter wishes to be in a position to review this material before 6-4-64 if possible. He will be given the opportunity to discuss this matter with us as soon as the FBI's work has been completed.

RECOMMENDATION:

None, for information only.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier, 7410
1 - Mr. Neill, 7132

June 10, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard Mosk on June 5, 1964, the following evidence items were delivered to Mr. Mosk on June 8, 1964: 75 through 84 inclusive, 112, 127 through 167 inclusive, 195, 197, 324, 326, 356 through 362 inclusive, 364 and D57.

REC-56 62-109060-3260

EX-114

Sincerely yours,

12 JUN 11 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
REN:bmm
(10)

NOTE: This request made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory and was delivered by SA Robert E. Neill. The above items are described as follows:

D57	Cuban letter to Oswald
364	Letter in Russian language
362	Two envelopes, one to Marina Oswald and one to Ruth Paine
361	Letter to Ruth Paine
360	Two postcards, both to Lee Harvey Oswald
356 - 359	Four letters in Russian language
326	Russian book
324	Russian book
197	Letter in Russian language
195	Letter in Russian language

(Note continued on next page)

JUN 17 1964

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
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Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 10 3 38 PM '64 FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC. JUN 10 COMM-FBI

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156 - 167 inclusive	Envelopes and their contents and five empty envelopes, all in Russian language
127 - 155 inclusive	Twenty-eight letters in Russian language
112	One book in Russian language
75 - 84 inclusive	Nineteen books in Russian language

FOUNDATION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill

June 10, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky on June 9, 1964, evidence item 449 was delivered to Miss Rowcotsky on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

REC-56 62-109060-3261

EX-114

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
REN:bmm
(10)

19 JUN 11 1964

NOTE: This request was made to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory, and was delivered by SA Cortlandt Cunningham. Item 449 is Oswald's passport.

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JUN 11 1964

79 JUN 17 1964

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TELETYPE UNIT

BY COURIER SVC
JUN 10 1964
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
JUN 10 3 38 PM 'FBI

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FBI

Date: 6/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO DALLAS

Re Philadelphia airtel 5/15/64 and Dallas airtel to Philadelphia 5/25/64.

Enclosed for Bureau is corrected FD-302 of HARRY KNABLE dated 5/13/64, date of interview 5/10/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies.

3 - Bureau (62-109060)(Encl.-1)(R.M.)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encls.-25)(R.M.)
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

JRW:jp
(6)

ENCLOSURE
ATTACHED + FILED
IN SEP. 3113 6/17/64 *Y

62-109060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
10 JUN 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office Tickler
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan (Encls. 2)

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: June 5, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No. 105-82555
PC-80761 BX

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Airtel 5/14/64

Examination requested: Examination of Firearms - Miscellaneous

Remarks:

The rifle listed as C320 in the enclosed report has been photographed in the assembled condition and in the disassembled condition. Two sets of photographs, each set consisting of two photographs, are enclosed. One set is for the completion of your file. The second set should accompany the copy of the investigative report prepared by your office which is signed by the SAC and forwarded to the Bureau. This set will become the Bureau's file set.

It will not be necessary for the Dallas Office to prepare the usual two copies of the investigative report for the President's Commission since the information in the enclosed report was furnished to the Commission by letter dated 5/27/64, along with two sets of the photographs.

In any correspondence with the Commission, the "C" number of the rifle should be used rather than the "Q" number.

Enclosures (4) (2 Lab report, 2 sets of photographs)

1 - 62-109060

62-109060 - UNREC.

Enclosures to yellow file copy 105-82555 (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 10 1964

RAF:bsm (14)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

21 JUN 17 1964

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 5, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. PC-80761 BX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 5/18/64

Q579 C320 U. S. Rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903 (Rock Island Arsenal), Serial No. 66091, obtained from Robert Adrian Taylor

Results of examination:

The correct description of the rifle obtained from Robert Adrian Taylor is as listed above. This rifle has been designated as C320 for record purposes. Examination of C320 showed that the upper and lower bands have been removed, the front portion of the stock has been cut off, the wooden hand-guard originally covering the top of the barrel has been removed, the rear sight has been removed and replaced with telescopic sight mount blocks and the bolt handle has been ground down and bent so that it would not strike the telescopic sight tube when the bolt is operated. All other parts appear to be original, unaltered parts. The rifle has the standard length of 43 1/4". The barrel has not been shortened. The length of the longest portion (barrel and receiver) is 31 7/8". The stock portion is 23 3/4" long which is less that the standard length of 40 1/3" for a "non-sporterized" stock.

C320 is being returned to Dallas under separate cover by Railway Express.

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RAF:bsm (14)

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6-12-64

AIRTEL

To: SACs, Washington Field
Chicago

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Arthur E. Sweeney, Saxony Court, Cape Coral, Florida, advised Florida Congressman Paul G. Rogers' Administrative Assistat Robert Lochrie on 12-6-63, that while visiting in Woodward, Oklahoma, in October, 1963, he commented to relatives that "Clairvoyant Jean" of Washington, D. C., predicted the President's assassination in the August issue of "Faith" Magazine.

It was learned from the Reference Service of the Library of Congress that the last issue of "Faith" Magazine in the Library of Congress is dated December, 1942, and this magazine was reportedly published in Chicago, Illinois.

It is possible that "Clairvoyant Jean" referred to above of Washington, D. C., is identical with one Mrs. Jean Dixon of Washington, D. C., who as of 1956 was associated with the James L. Dixon Real Estate Company and was a local representative of Damon Runyon Cancer Fund. (94-41529-91)

REC-33 62-109060-3262

A December 30, 1961, newspaper article refers to one Jean Dixon as the "capital's famed amateur seeress," and it would appear she is engaged in some manner with extrasensory perception. (62-42559-A New York Journal American article by Ruth Montgomery)

18 JUN 16 1964

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Tampa
1 - Richmond

MAILED 8
JUN 12 1964
COMM-FBI

RDR/map
(9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

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Gandy

50 JUN 13 1964

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Airtel to SACs, WFO, Chicago
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In view of the possibility that Jean Dixon may have written the article referred to by Mr. Sweeney, Washington Field should review magazine references at the Library of Congress in an effort to identify those magazines with "Faith" in their titles and review August, 1963, issues of same to locate an article authored by Joan Dixon. If the article is located, efforts should be made to obtain at least three copies of the article for possible dissemination to the President's Commission.

In the event Washington Field's efforts are negative, Chicago should endeavor to identify the publisher of "Faith" and review the August, 1963, issue of same in an effort to locate the article pertaining to the President's assassination. Likewise a minimum of three copies of the article should be obtained if possible.

No information identifiable with "Clairvoyant Jean" could be located in Bureau files.

Results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts for transmittal to the Bureau and Dallas for possible inclusion in a report for dissemination to the President's Commission.

You are reminded the President's Commission may wind up its inquiries in this matter in the very near future, and that every effort should be made to expedite this investigation.

NOTE:

Sweeney in furnishing this information, primarily mentioned the magazine in setting out comments made by his brother-in-law concerning President Kennedy. This is being handled separately. However, in view of the information that a magazine predicted the President's death, it is felt it should be reviewed for possible dissemination to the Commission. Check with Reference Service at the Library of Congress done telephonically by R. D. Rogge, 6-10-64.

MARY FERRELL

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 6-9-64

To

☑ Director

BUFILE # 62-109060
Att. ..... BOMM 62-34

☐ SAC ..... Title Assassination of Pres
☐ ASAC ..... John Fitzgerald Kennedy
☐ Supv. 11-22-63
☐ Agent ..... Dallas, Texas
☐ SE .....
☐ CC ..... Misc - Info Conc
☐ Steno .....
☐ Clerk .....

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge	☐ Open Case
☐ Assign.....Reassign.....	☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Bring file	☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Call me	☐ Recharge serials
☐ Correct	☐ Return assignment card
☐ Deadline.....	☐ Return file
☐ Deadline passed	☐ Return serials
☐ Delinquent	☐ Search and return
☐ Discontinue	☐ Send 62-109060
☐ Expedite	☐ Send Serials.....
☐ File	to ..... DTR
☐ For information	☐ Submit new charge-out
☐ Initial & return	☐ Submit report by .....
☐ Leads need attention	☐ Type

☐ Return with explanation or notation of action taken.

Respectfully request that any leads
leads requiring interview of the Elsbr
in West Germany be furnished Bureau in
Bureau as soon as English (originally
in Russian) to save time re-translating
into Russian here. SAC (PM)

☐ See reverse side Office LEGAT BONN

79 JUN 18 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/9/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST BY THE COMMISSION

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

By letter 6/3/64 the Commission requested that an Agent contact Mr. Burt W. Griffin of the Commission staff so that arrangements could be made to make time computations and obtain blow-ups of a few frames from movie films in the possession of the Commission. These frames show the shooting of Oswald and a clock in the Dallas Police Department Jail Office shortly after the shooting. The Commission is interested in this time study to pinpoint as accurately as possible the time of the shooting of Oswald by Ruby.

On the afternoon of 6/5/64 SA Shaneyfelt contacted Mr. Griffin at the Commission office and obtained from him the following films and tapes:

Exhibit 84A	Silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV
Exhibit 24-A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Mr. Burt Shipp, WFAA-TV
Exhibit HH	Sound film of Oswald shooting taken by John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit 43A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Operations Desk, KRLD-TV
Exhibit GG	16 mm film of Oswald shooting from John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit AA	Sound tape of press statement by Chief J. E. Curry from KRLD-TV
Exhibit 99-A	Sound tape of Oswald shooting from WFAA Radio
Exhibit 39A	Tape of interview of Eva Grant from Radio Station KLIF
Exhibit 43-B	Still photographs from silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. Robert Hankal)
Exhibit 84-B	Still photographs of silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. George Phenix).

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that SA Shaneyfelt examine the films as requested by the Commission and, thereafte furnish the results to the Commission by letter.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
(Mr. Rogge)

62-109060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
105 JUN 15 1964

153 JUN 18 1964

(2)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 10, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Tolson
Belmont
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Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 6/5/64, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg telephoned SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and requested that Commission exhibits numbered 335, 336 and 338, be examined.

As a matter of record, on 6/10/64, custody was taken of these exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill.

ACTION: Exhibits will be examined as requested and will be returned to the Commission upon completion of these examinations. These exhibits are described as follows:

335 Photographic print of Oswald holding rifle
336 Photographic print of Oswald holding rifle
338 Newspaper clipping showing photograph of Oswald holding rifle

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REN:bmm
(11)

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REC-33
62-109060 - 3263

JUN 15 1964

ST-112

SIX

JUN 19 1964

FBI

Date: 6/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 5/26/64, instructing interview with J. W. ALTGENS, and Bureau teletype to Dallas, 5/27/64, setting forth information relating to the feature article appearing in the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", Magazine Section, relating to an Associated Press photograph depicting an individual in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository who has been identified as BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY through previous investigation.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview with JAMES W. ALTGENS, Associated Press photographer.

The three photographs taken by ALTGENS, as described in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, have all received wide publication and circulation, both in the United States and abroad, and, for this reason, copies of same were not obtained.

The investigation reflected in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA's A. RAYMOND SWITZER and EUGENE F. PETRELLO.

62-109060 - 3264

Enc. (10)
RPG/ds
C C- Wick (5)

17 JUN 5, 1964

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 5, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

In the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune", Magazine Section, there appeared an article by DOM BONAFEDE captioned "The Picture With a Life Of Its Own." This article refers to the controversial Associated Press photograph of the Presidential motorcade wherein an individual resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD appears in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. Previous investigation has identified this individual as BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY. This article reflects that J. W. ALTGENS, a veteran Associated Press photographer in Dallas, Texas, recalled shooting the picture. The article further commented that ALTGENS had never been questioned by the FBI.

On May 25, 1964, the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that there appeared in the "Chicago American", page 7 of the Monday, May 25, 1964, issue, in the column entitled "Daly Diary", the following:

> "Isn't it odd that J. W. ALTGENS, a veteran Associated Press photographer in Dallas, who took a picture of the KENNEDY assassination -- one of the witnesses close enough to see the President shot and able to describe second-by-second what happened -- has been questioned neither by the FBI nor the Warren Commission?"

The Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that the author of the "Daly Diary" column is MAGGIE DALY.

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44 JAN 3 1973

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 2, 1964, JAMES W. ALTGENS, 6441 Pemberton Drive, telephone number EMerson 8-7766, Dallas, Texas, advised he is employed as a wirephoto operator - photographer by Associated Press, Room 353, Dallas News Building, Dallas, Texas. ALTGENS said he sometimes acts in the capacity of the News Photo Editor. He said he has been employed by the Associated Press for 26 years. ALTGENS advised he was born April 28, 1919, at Dallas, Texas.

ALTGENS advised that on November 22, 1963, he was assigned by Associated Press to take up a position along the motorcade route for the purpose of obtaining pictures of the President and the Presidential motorcade. ALTGENS related he left his office at 11:15 A.M. and proceeded to the triple overpass above Elm and Main Streets where he intended to take his pictures. He said he arrived there about 11:25 A.M. and was advised by uniformed police officers that, even though he had his press credentials, he would not be permitted to take photographs from the triple overpass. ALTGENS stated he then went to the intersection of Main and Houston Streets, arriving there at approximately 11:40 A.M. He said he remained at this location until the motorcade arrived.

Just before the Presidential limousine passed, ALTGENS stated he stationed himself in the intersection on the southwest side and took a picture of President and Mrs. KENNEDY as their limousine turned onto Houston Street. ALTGENS advised he then ran diagonally (northwest) downhill over the grassy area that separates Main and Elm Streets, stopping on the south side of Elm Street, across the street from the stairs leading down from the colonnade located on the north side of Elm Street, to get in front of the motorcade again. ALTGENS stated it was from this position that he took the photograph of the Presidential car and motorcade scene. He said this picture also depicts an individual standing in the doorway of the entrance of the Texas School Book Depository building who resembles LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ALTGENS related he was standing about thirty

feet from the President when he took this photograph. He recalled that at about the instant he snapped the picture, he heard a burst of noise which he thought was firecrackers. He advised he does not know how many of these reports he heard since they had no significance to him at the time, and he was unaware of what was happening.

After taking the above photograph, ALTGENS stated he then turned the film in his camera, adjusted the focus to 15 feet and was raising his camera to eye level when he heard another report which he recognized as a gunshot. He said the bullet struck President KENNEDY on the right side of his head and the impact knocked the President forward. ALTGENS stated pieces of flesh, blood and bones appeared to fly from the right side of the President's head and pass in front of Mrs. KENNEDY to the left of the Presidential limousine. ALTGENS stated Mrs. KENNEDY grabbed the President and ALTGENS heard her exclaim, "Oh, no!" as the President slumped over into her lap. ALTGENS said he also observed blood on the left side of the President's head and face. ALTGENS stated he was staring in utter disbelief at what he had just witnessed and was so aghast that he froze and did not snap the picture. ALTGENS advised he was about fifteen feet from the President at this time, was sure the shot came from somewhere behind the President, and is positive this was the last shot fired. He said the President's car was proceeding at about ten miles per hour at the time.

ALTGENS advised he did not know Governor CONNALLY had also been shot since his attention was focused on the President. He said he learned from the wire services that Governor CONNALLY had been shot.

ALTGENS stated the driver of the Presidential limousine apparently realized what had happened and speeded up toward the Stemmons Expressway. At this point, ALTGENS advised he took a photograph which depicted a Secret Service man standing on the back of the Presidential limousine, left side, assisting Mrs.

KENNEDY back to her seat. ALTGENS stated the whole area seemed to be utter confusion. Police came from everywhere as the President's car disappeared from sight.

ALTGENS advised that as the President's car disappeared he observed some Secret Service Agents and police officers with drawn guns on the north side of Elm Street running in the direction of the top of the triple overpass. He said he thought they were chasing someone who had fled from somewhere behind the President. ALTGENS related he also ran in this direction. After proceeding across Elm Street and up toward the triple overpass, ALTGENS stated he met the police officers returning. At this juncture, ALTGENS advised he then ran to a nearby telephone and informed his office that the President had been shot and that he had witnessed it. He then sprinted to his office in the Dallas News Building with the pictures he had taken. ALTGENS stated the pictures showing the President slumping in his seat with Mrs. KENNEDY bending over him "moved" on the Associated Press Wirephoto Network at 12:57 P.M., which was seventeen minutes after the first news bulletin was sent out by Associated Press.

ALTGENS advised the above three pictures he took were all turned in to Associated Press, and received wide publication and circulation, both in the United States and abroad. ALTGENS said he used a 35 mm Nikkorex camera with a 105 mm lens (telephoto lens). He said the camera was loaded with Eastman Kodak Tri-X film.

Regarding the article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune" by DOM BONAFEDE captioned "The Picture With a Life Of Its Own", ALTGENS related the following:

On May 11, 1964, while he was at his residence, he received a telephone call from an individual who identified himself as DOM BONAFEDE. He said he was staying at the Adolphus Hotel in Room 1210 and was in Dallas doing a story on the Associated Press photograph taken by ALTGENS, wherein it appeared that an individual in the doorway of the Texas School

Book Depository building resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ALTGENS said BONAFEDE informed him that he had been to Washington and to the President's Commission and had seen a "blown up" shot of this picture. ALTGENS stated BONAFEDE asked him a number of questions about the picture, about his position at the time he took this photograph, and what he had witnessed of the assassination of President KENNEDY. ALTGENS said he answered these questions for BONAFEDE. He said BONAFEDE also asked him a number of questions about how the people of Dallas felt about the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas, and what effect the assassination would have on the City of Dallas.

ALTGENS stated that on May 14, 1964, BONAFEDE again telephoned him at his residence and went over some of the questions he had previously asked in addition to asking him other questions.

ALTGENS stated he did not know and he did not have any contact with BONAFEDE prior to May 11, 1964, and none subsequent to May 14, 1964. He stated that BONAFEDE had told him that if he were going to quote him, ALTGENS, directly, he would call and clear any quotations with ALTGENS. ALTGENS said he never received any call from BONAFEDE in which he cleared any quotation.

ALTGENS advised that on May 21, 1964, at about 11:30 P.M., he received a telephone call at his residence from an individual who identified himself as JOHN GOLD of the "London Evening News." He said he presumes GOLD was telephoning from New York City. He said GOLD informed him that BONAFEDE had written an article and that it was going to appear in the Magazine Section of the "New York Herald Tribune" on May 24, 1964. ALTGENS stated he knew the article written by BONAFEDE would be published, but said this was the first information he had received as to when the article was to be published.

ALTGENS stated he is not acquainted with and, to his knowledge, has never had any contact with JONES HARRIS, ARNOLD

KRAKOWER, or BILL BECKMAN, all mentioned in the above article written by BONAFEDE.

Concerning the article which appeared in the "Chicago American," page 7, Monday, May 25, 1964, in the column entitled "Daly Diary," authored by MAGGIE DALY, ALTGENS stated he is not acquainted with MAGGIE DALY. He further stated that she has never contacted him and he has never furnished her any information. He said he assumes she obtained the information for her column from the article which appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" on May 24, 1964, written by DOM BONAFEDE.

ALTGENS stated he does not know and, to his knowledge, has never had any contact with either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY.

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
(Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

ST-112
REC-13
62-109060-3264

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 1, 1964, enclosing copies of an article which appeared in the Magazine Section of the May 24, 1964, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune." This article was written by Mr. Dom Bonafede and relates to the photograph of Mr. Billy Nolan Lovelady.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," dated June 5, 1964, Dallas, Texas. This memorandum contains the results of an interview with Mr. James W. Altgens, Associated Press photographer. Mr. Altgens furnished information regarding his observations of the assassination and the story written by Mr. Bonafede.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
KMR:las
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

NOTE:

This matter pertains to the article in the "New York Herald Tribune" which was based on information furnished by Mr. Jones Harris to the President's Commission relating to the photograph of Billy Nolan Lovelady. Altgens took the photograph and the article revealed Harris had been requested not to publicize this information. However, Harris had felt the Commission had slighted him in not furnishing him the details in the Commission's possession about the situation. Therefore, he assisted in the preparation of the "Tribune" article.

We have endeavored to interview every individual possessing information concerning the assassination. However, Altgens' identity was never revealed and he never voluntarily came forward to furnish any information. The information regarding the fact Altgens had never been interviewed either by the Bureau or the President's Commission, not only appeared in the "Tribune" article, but appeared in the "Chicago American" in a column captioned "Daly Diary" written by Maggie Daly. The Commission had prior interest in Jones Harris and with the submission of the results of the interview with Altgens completes this matter.

5/15/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

The Commission has requested that photographs be made of the residence of General Edwin Walker for comparison with photographs of Walker's home obtained in connection with the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. It is essential that these photographs have as nearly as possible the same angle of view and composition as the photographs obtained from Oswald's possessions since they may be subject to Laboratory comparison with the Oswald photographs.

It is noted that SA Ivan Lee has previously made photographs of the Walker residence and this was reported in the report of SA Conbgrling dated 2/11/64 and is found on page 313. You should determine whether or not these photographs would meet the Commission's request and if so copies should be submitted to the Bureau to be furnished to the Commission. If they do not conform to the camera view and composition of the Oswald photographs, you should immediately arrange to make such photographs.

The Commission has instructed that the pictures be identified and the procedures which are followed in their taking be described in an affidavit by the person who actually takes the pictures. If you take new photographs it is recommended that duplicate photographs be made in each instance, one of which will contain a large enough sign bearing the date and identification initials or name of the Agent taking the photographs. The other picture of the same scene should be made without the identification showing in the photograph. Copies of the photographs obtained from Oswald's possessions are attached for your assistance in this matter.

This matter should receive immediate attention and the resulting photographs with the affidavit should be furnished to the attention FBI Laboratory without delay.

Enclosures (4)

62-109060

LJS:eah (10)

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COMM-FBI

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JUN 16 1964

62-109060-3265

REC 41 62-109060-3336

21 JUN 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

By letter dated June 9, 1964, Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, enclosed a copy of the following quoted letter from KATHARINE BRYCE, Morganton, North Carolina:

"June 6, 64
Broughton Hospital
Morganton_ N_C.

"Dalas Police Dept_

"Dear Sir_

"I wish to get legal advise from my attorney_ Sanford W. Brown_ concerning my accused connection with the assasanation of President John F. Kennedy_ was arrested three times at the White Hou[illegible] gate & pronounced insane_ My mail dont leave the hospital all the time_ Please see I get to be advised what to do by atty Sanford Brown_ Spruce St__ Asheville_ N.C. / if you dont I will spend the rest of my life here with the accused assasination

REC-34
62-109060-3266
17 JUN 15 1964

3 - Bureau
2 - Charlotte (105-1731)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(7)

cc Wick.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 17 1964

"over my head_ I want my part brought out to a trial_

"Thank you
"Katharine Bryce

"P.S. I am up town in Morganton with my famley_ Perhaps Ill get this out_"

CHARLOTTE at Morganton, North Carolina, will ascertain information reflecting on mental condition of KATHARINE BRYCE at Broughton Hospital and interview her, if considered feasible, and thereafter submit 25 copies of appropriate inserts and/or FD-302's for inclusion in report by Dallas.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Richmond, 6/10/64, reflecting information concerning statement by FRED NORRIS.

FRED NORRIS has been interviewed at Dallas, Texas, in which he denies making any statement to the effect, "I hope it happens before January." During interview, NORRIS stated he and brother-in-law, ARTHUR E. SWEENEY, have always been on opposite sides of the political scenes and have often engaged in heated political arguments.

This interview will be reported in a subsequent report in captioned matter, along with information received from other offices in insert form. Any offices receiving this communication who have not submitted results of investigation to Dallas in connection with this particular allegation should immediately submit 25 copies of such results.

3 - Bureau
2 - Richmond (89-34)
2 - Tampa (105-2142)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(11)

REC-41 62-109060 - 3267

17 JUN 15 1964

cc- Vick

58 JUN 16 1964 21

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill

June 12, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the oral request of Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission's staff on June 10, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 136, 137 and 750 were delivered to Miss Mary Norton, Commission employee, on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060 - 368

REC-41

19 JUN 15 1964

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI
62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and the exhibits were delivered by SA Robert E. Neill. All three exhibits are cameras.

REN:bsm (10)

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
JUN 15 3 32 PM '64
FBI

RECEIVED - COMRAD
JUN 15 1964

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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 JUN 16 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 15 1964 FBI READING ROOM

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Sizer
1 - Mr. Jensen

June 12, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the oral request by Miss Mary Norton, of your staff, on June 4, 1964, that photographs be made of certain Commission Exhibits and returned to Mr. Arlen Specter, Commission staff.

In accordance with this request, enclosed herewith are three photographs each of Commission Exhibits numbered 681, 682 and 690 through 696, together with the exhibits themselves.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060-3269

12 JUN 15 1964

Enclosures (36)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR DALLAS:

Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, together with a listing of same.

NOTE: The Commission Exhibits were obtained by SA Robert E. O'Neill from Miss Mary Norton, 6/4/64.

PJ:gm
3(10)

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

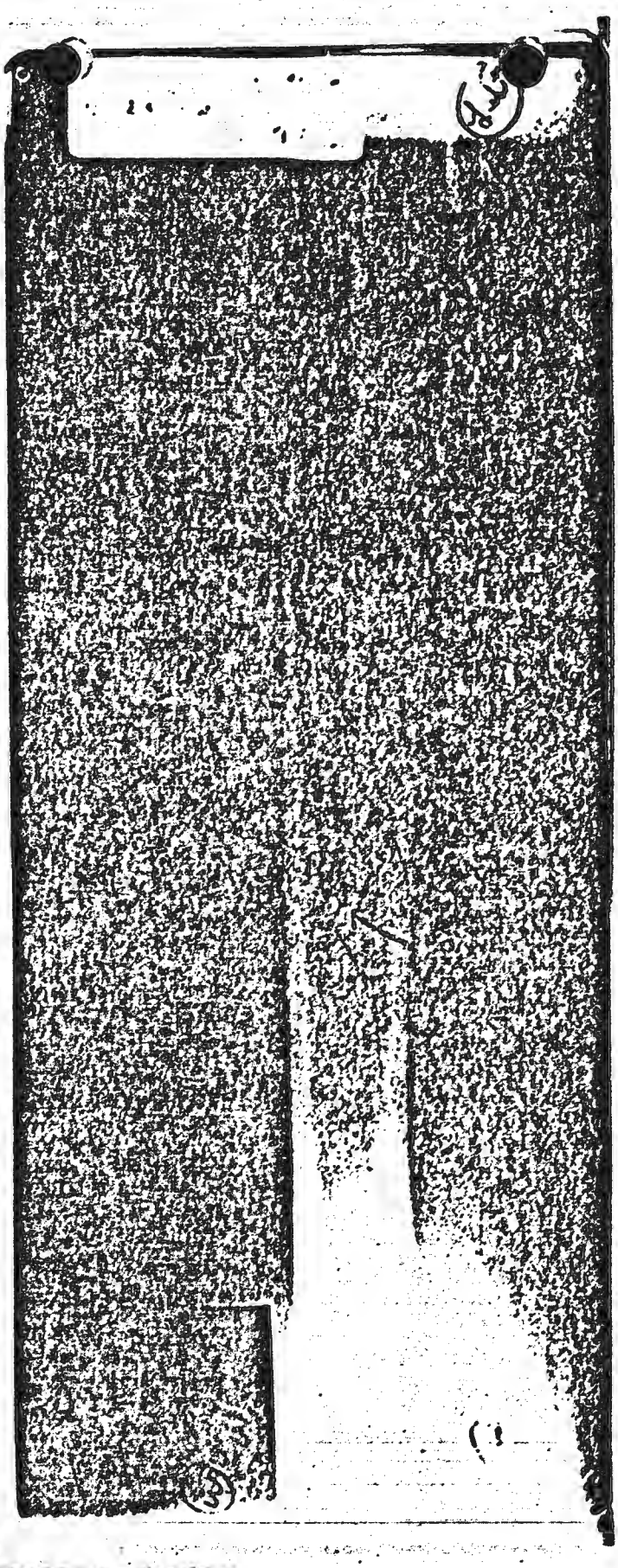
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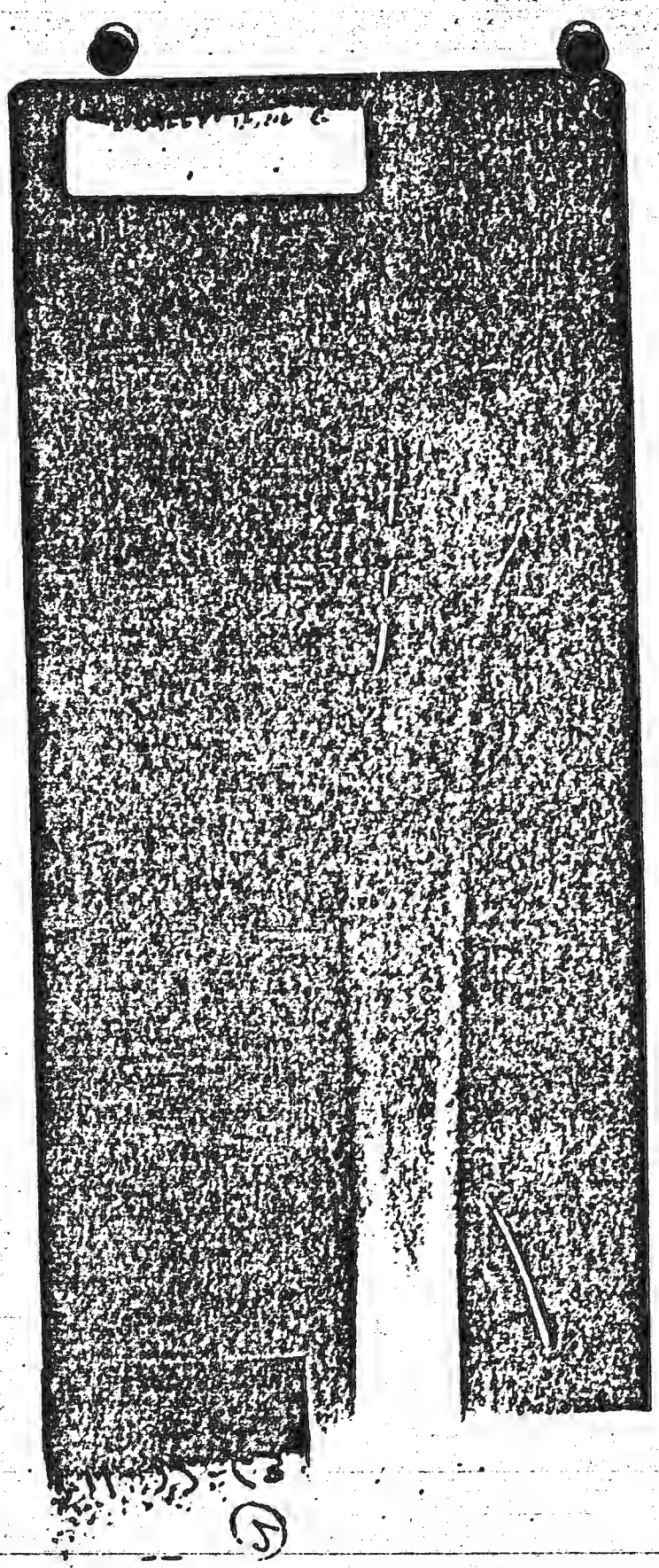
All listed exhibits are X-ray photographs of Governor John B. Connally.

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
681	Chest X-ray of Governor John B. Connally, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922.
682	Chest X-ray of Governor John B. Connally, dated November 29, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922.
690	Lateral view of Governor Connally's wrist, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "B," preoperative.
691	Anteroposterior view of Governor Connally's wrist, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "A," preoperative.
692	Picture "C," same as "A," postoperative.
693	Picture "D," same as "B," postoperative.
694	Anteroposterior view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "E," preoperative.
695	Anteroposterior view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "F," preoperative.
696	Lateral view of Governor Connally's thigh, dated November 22, 1963, bearing Hospital #218-922, Picture "G," preoperative.

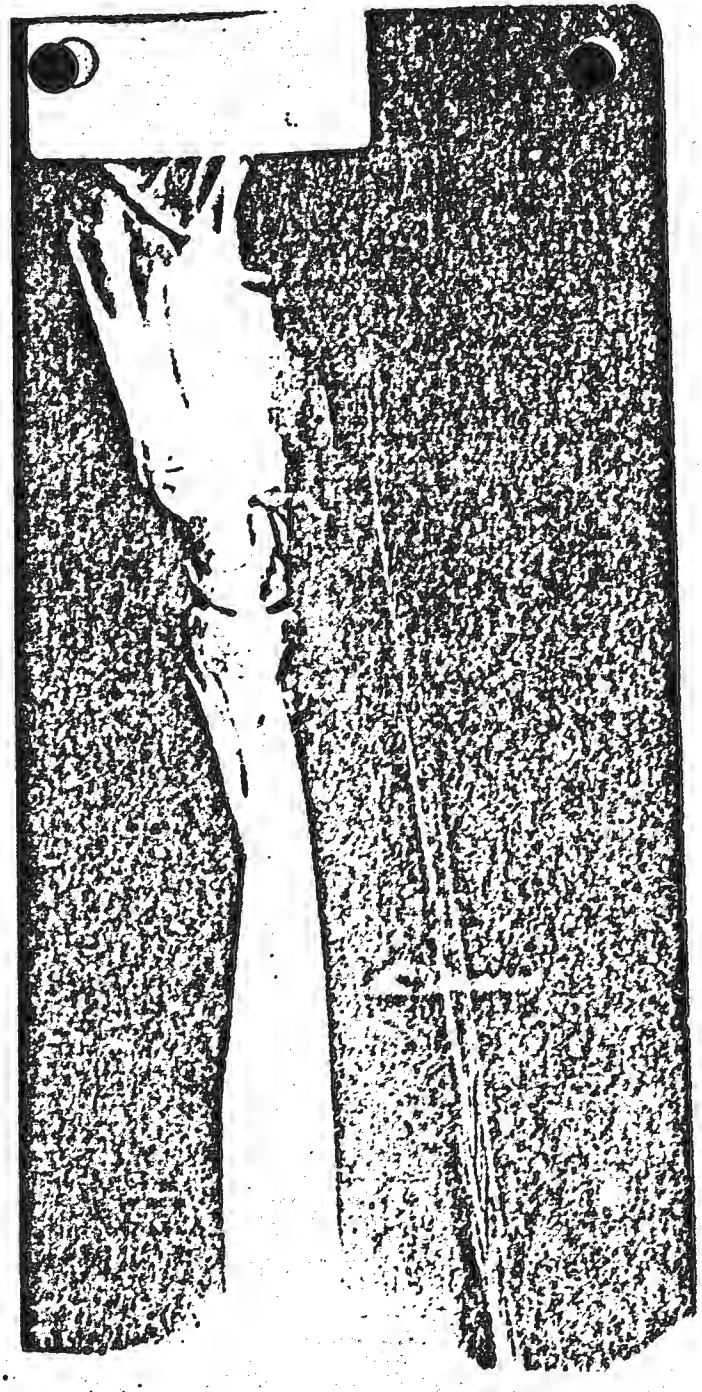
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JUN 15 1964

ENCLOSURE

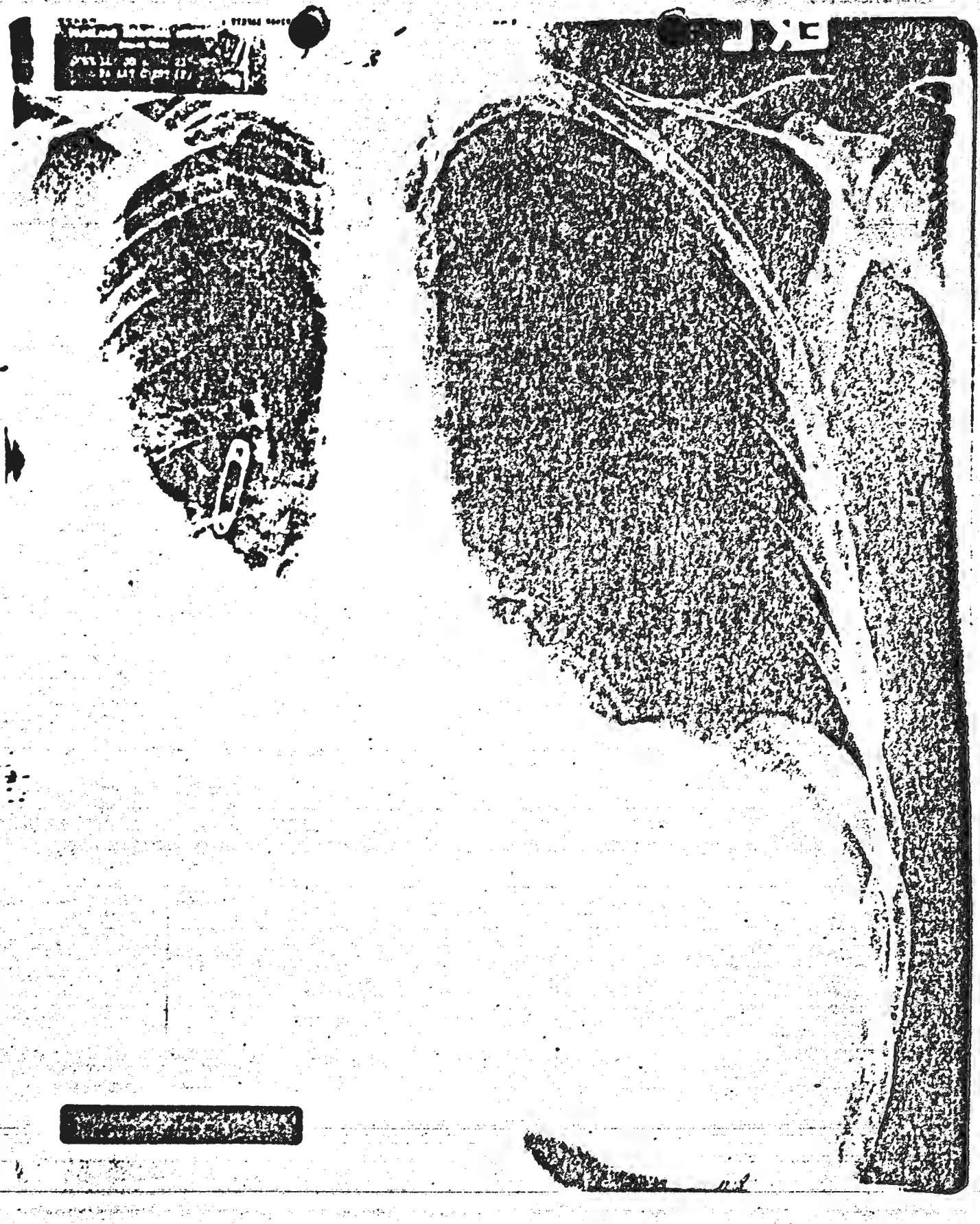




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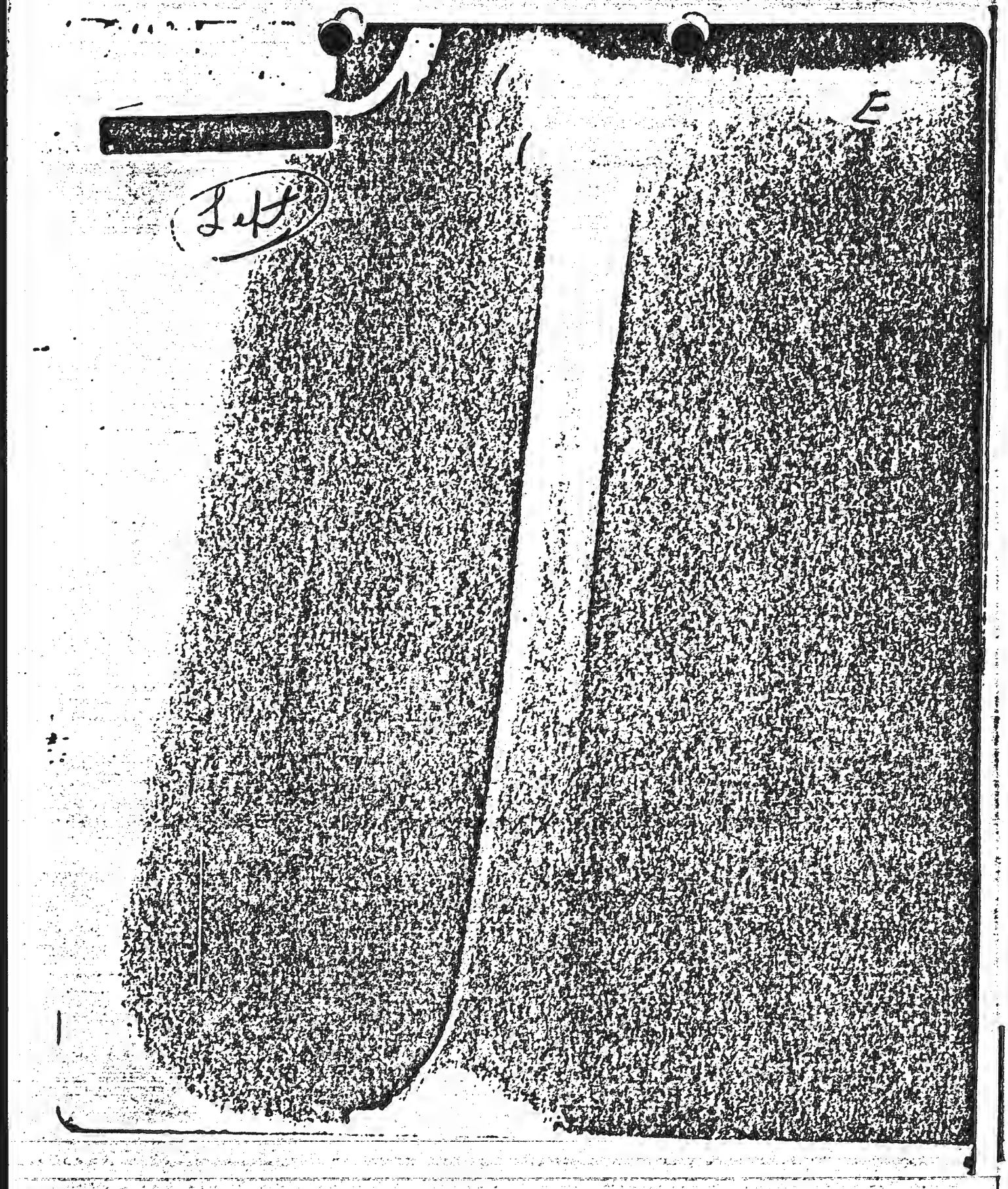


MARY FERRELL



MARY FERRELL





NALLY JOHN G
11-22-63
21F922

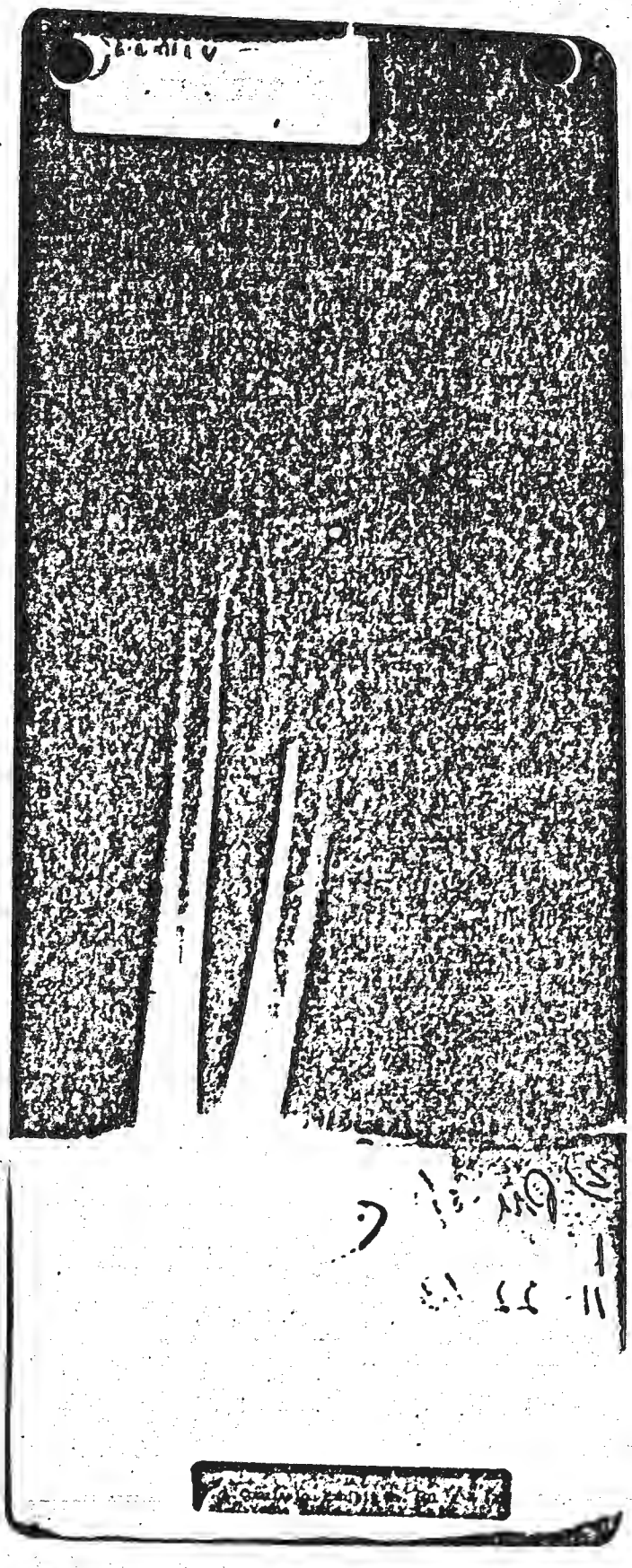
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N



MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION



MARY FERRELL

FBI

REC-41

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (62-1686)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re KX airtel to Director, cc IP, dated 5/29/64.

RE: JAMES N. O'BRIEN, aka., J. Mike O'Brien, James Michael O'Brien, John Mike O'Brien, Patrick C. O'Hara, Pat C. O'Hara

Enclosed for Cincinnati are the following:

CH and CV airtels to Bureau 4/17 and 5/12/64; One copy of FD 302 reflecting interview of BLANCHE GILTNER 4/16/64 and One copy of FD 302 reflecting interview of BLANCHE GILTNER 11/29/63.

On 6/8/64, A.R. TURNER, 112 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised that he buys old gold and coins. He stated that O'BRIEN advised him he was a retired dentist and he travels around the country buying old gold from dentists. He advised he has not seen O'BRIEN since last November or December. He advised that mail came to his place of business for O'BRIEN, but that he had returned same. He described O'BRIEN as being between 65 and 70 years of age, white, male, thin build, about 5'10" to 6'. He could not recall ever seeing O'BRIEN with a car.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Cincinnati (Enc. 4)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Indianapolis

REC-41 62-109060-3270

EX-108

9 JUN 12 1964

cc: VPJP:kam
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 19 1964

IP 62-1686

On 6/8/64, [redacted], Hotel Meridian, 2049 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, advised a PATRICK C. O'HARA registered at the hotel on 3/29/64. He was driving a Plymouth with Tennessee license 19 Z 888. He stayed at the hotel for two and one-half weeks. He was very quiet and did not reveal what his occupation might be. She recalled that a bank statement from the Indiana National Bank came to the hotel after he departed and she returned same. She described O'HARA as being in his late 60s, white, male, about 5'10", thin build, and she considered him to be a poor dresser.

On 6/8/64, [redacted] Auditor's Office, Indiana National Bank, advised his records reflected that a PAT C. O'HARA, 2049 Meridian, Apartment 211, had opened an account at the 20th Street Branch. The account was opened with a deposit of $100. It was reflected that two checks were drawn on this account; one was in the amount of $50 and payable to cash and cashed at the 20th Street Branch. The other check was dated 4/15/64 and payable to Super Motors Sales, 707 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the amount of $49. The account has had no further activity and will be closed since there is only a total of 11 cents in the account.

On 6/8/64, the records of the Department of Motor Vehicles, State of Indiana, Indianapolis, reflect that PATRICK C. O'HARA, 2049 Meridian Street, Indianapolis, was issued 1964 Indiana tags 49 Z 9831 for a 1957 Plymouth four-door sedan, VIN 16216808.

State Police, City Police, and credit bureau records negative as to O'BRIEN or O'HARA.

Cincinnati, will at Super Motors Sales, 707 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio, attempt to locate O'BRIEN, aka., O'Hara as this individual cashed a check there on 4/15/64 in the amount of $49. If this person located, conduct logical investigation as requested by Knoxville regarding his statement made to Mrs. GILTNER as set out in enclosed FD 302s.

For the information of Dallas and the Bureau, Indianapolis is preparing FD 302s concerning investigation conducted at Indianapolis and they will be forwarded forthwith.

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-34

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re SAC Letter 64-23(B), dated 4/28/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Oklahoma City one copy of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the contents of a leaflet received by the Dallas Office on June 8, 1964, bearing the name Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, who is known to have used the name SHIRLEY MARTIN in the past.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is furnished Oklahoma City in view of the fact Mrs. MARTIN resides in the territory of that Division.

The Bureau may desire to make the enclosed letterhead memorandum available to the President's Commission.

62-109060-327

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(6)

REC-34

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

17 JUN 10 1964

C C- Wick,

MARY FERRELL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 8, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 8, 1964, the following leaflet, dated June 1, 1964, was received by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, postmarked June 6, 1964, at Hominy, Oklahoma, and which leaflet bears the name "Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN and Children, Hominy, Oklahoma", who is also known to have used the name SHIRLEY MARTIN:

"World Press

"Now that the Warren Commission has leaked information that the first bullet to strike the President also penetrated Governor Connally and 'thrust' the Governor's body into the position it assumes in the Zapruder film, we must discredit Governor Connally's earlier statement that it was the sound of the first shot which made him turn into the position in which he received his wounds.

"Is the Warren Commission inferring (for the sake of history) that Governor Connally is a liar or a fool? Is history also being asked to calumniate the Parkland doctors who first said one thing and the Bethesda doctors who later said another?

"What has become of the hematoma? The 2 or 3 inch penetration without damage to a vital organ? The bullet on 'a' stretcher at Parkland which fell there from the President's back? What has become of the 'entry' neck wound, later a 'fragment tear' from the third bullet (but irreconcilable with the Zapruder

COPIES DESTROYED

14 JAN 73 1973

"film!), now an 'exit' wound from the first bullet? What has become of the bullet damage to the windshield? To the bullet damage in the floor pan of the Presidential limousine? To the chrome deflection marks on the car? To the bullet embedded in the President's chest?

"Is no attention to be paid to the statement from a 'high White House source' (November 23, 1963) that a bullet was removed from the President's chest at Bethesda, Md., Naval Hospital by autopsy doctors? To the statement made (November 22, 1963) by Dr. Kemp Clark, nationally known neurosurgeon, that the President's body left his charge at Parkland with a bullet embedded in its chest? To the definitive statement by Dr. McClelland (Parkland) that the neck wound was an entry wound. Dr. McClelland has declared he sees bullet wounds on the average of several times a week and knows the difference between an entry and an exit wound. Does the Warren Commission consider Dr. McClelland to be either a liar or hopelessly 'excited and confused?' Dr. Malcolm Perry (Parkland) also described the neck wound as 'small and neat, an entry hole,' quite different from the larger, tearing wound made by an exiting bullet. Dr. Perry performed the tracheotomy which changed the character of the neck wound to what it was when seen by the Bethesda doctors who also were 'excited and confused' if one is to credit the constantly changing contour of the reports reliably leaked from 'high sources' close to them!

"Is it possible it is the Warren Commission which is excited and confused? Can everyone be out of step save it? Is it possible that certain sources 'close to the Warren Commission' are finding it

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"expedient and natural to confuse the issue?
In the face of this probability, we would remind
the Commission that its latest leak in regard to
the assassination of President John F. Kennedy
has only muddied waters the clarity of which is
vital to this nation's health.

"Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma"

1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Bentley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (R. A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (J. H. Livingston)
1 - Mr. Bel[illegible]t
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC- 34

June 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62-109060-3271

EX-108

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 8, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 8, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed is being furnished.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDallas airtel 6-8-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission being furnished for your information.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 JUN 17 1964

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COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

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1-1 BI READING ROOM

NOTE:

This is the 16th letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64 alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. Martin has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation.

Re airtel from Dallas enclosed a letterhead memorandum in which Martin comments on the succession of shots fired at President Kennedy. She apparently has relied on press accounts and other such pronouncements relating to speculation and theories since the assassination on this particular subject. Since the Bureau has not been furnished the transcripts of testimony taken before the Commission in this matter, it is not possible to intelligently comment on her assertions.

MARY FERRELL

FBI

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10960)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (62-1848)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

RE: PAUL J. PAROBEK

Re CG airtel to Bureau 5/25/64 and Bureau airtels 5/28 and 6/2/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 4 copies of LHM dated 6/10/64 concerning PAROBEK. Enclosed for Chicago is one copy of LHM dated 6/10/64 re PAROBEK. Also enclosed for Chicago is one copy each of FD-302 of PAUL J. PAROBEK and Miss THERESA DYKES dated 6/9/64.

For Chicago information inasmuch as they may wish to advise USA EDWARD V. HANRAHAN since PAROBEK had written to the foreman of the FGJ at Chicago.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of LHM dated 6/10/64 concerning PAROBEK and 25 copies of FD-302s reflecting interviews with PAUL J. PAROBEK and Miss THERESA DYKES dated 6/9/64.

On 6/3/64, PAUL J. PAROBEK, 3471 W. 127th St., Cleveland, advised that he had written to the foreman of the FGJ, Chicago, Illinois, because he felt that the Warren Commission is not conducting a sufficient investigation into the "conspiracy" that resulted in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and

(3) - Bureau (62-10960) (Enc. 4) CLOSED
1 - Chicago (62-6115) (Enc. 3)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 51)
2 - Cleveland
(1 - 67-10693)

REC-41 62-109060-3272

EX-108

15 JUN 11 1964

CCT/ejs
(8)

58 JUN 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C C. Wick

their findings will be colored to suit politicians. He said this "conspiracy" is composed of individuals unknown to him and he believes they are communist who communicate with him by "conditional reflex." He stated that when something is to occur either to him or someone important these unknown persons turn on a light in a neighbors garage. After the occurrence has taken place the lights go out.

He claims previous employment Lewis Research Center and was discharged because he was considered a security risk and was dangerous to other employees and government property.

He stated that he had written to Presidents EISENHOWER and JOHNSON and numerous members of Congress. He admits receiving treatment as a patient at the Cleveland Psychiatric Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. The records of this institute indicates PAROBEK was admitted on May 8, 1961, went home of his own accord on 6/23/61 and discharged on 8/13/62. The condition for which he was treated was not revealed.

On 4/19/63, PAROBEK was interviewed at the Cleveland Office of the FBI for a position of Electronic Maintenance Technician. At that time he indicated he had been confined to the Ohio State Psychiatric Institute, Cleveland, Ohio, from April to June, 1961. He indicated he suffered from "conditional reflex" and that he was constantly being followed. He appears unstable but harmless and his name is carried in the "Psycho Box" of the Cleveland Office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
June 10, 1964

PAUL J. PAROBEK

On May 11, 1964, PAUL J. PAROBEK, 3471 West 127th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, directed a letter to the Foreman, Federal Grand Jury, United States Courthouse, Chicago, Illinois, requesting that the Grand Jury should look into a conspiracy charge and stated had this action been taken, President JOHN F. KENNEDY would still be alive.

PAROBEK was interviewed by Special Agents of the Cleveland Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and explained that the reason he wrote the letter to the Grand Jury in Chicago, was that he did not feel that the Warren Commission was conducting a suitable investigation and their findings would be colored to suit politicians. He also stated that the communists control him and others by a system called "conditional reflex". He said that he is advised of occurrences by a light being turned on in a neighbor's garage, and when the event has occurred, the light is turned out.

PAROBEK claimed previous employment with the Lewis Research Center, Cleveland, Ohio, and was discharged as a security risk because he was dangerous to other employees and Government property.

PAROBEK admitted receiving treatment as a patient at the Cleveland Psychiatric Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. The records of the Cleveland Psychiatric Institute indicate that PAROBEK was admitted on May 8, 1961; went home of his own accord on June 23, 1961; and finally was discharged on August 13, 1962. Condition for which he was treated was not revealed.

This document contains neither [illegible]

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale ✓
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan DATE: 6-8-64

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
AND THE KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD
VISUAL AIDS

On 6-4-64 members of the President's Commission, Chairman Earl Warren, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, John J. McCloy, Allen W. Dulles; Commission staff members, Arlen Specter, Norman Redlich, Texas Attorney General Carr and Mr. Murray, member of the American Bar Association, heard testimony concerning technical data relating to the physical makeup of the assassination site, the shooting sequence and descriptions of the Dallas Police Department garage where Oswald was killed.

The attached copies of the exhibits which were described, marked and admitted in evidence through the testimony of Leo J. Gauthier, FBI are listed as follows:

Commission Exhibit No. 876

Aerial view of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

Commission Exhibit No. 877

Description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

Commission Exhibit No. 878

REC-34 62-109060-3273

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site looking northeast toward the Texas School Book Depository.

Commission Exhibit No. 879

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site looking southwest toward the Triple

Enclosures (7)
LJG:bod:mah
(6) 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)(Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt)(Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)

Underpass from the Texas School Book Depository.

Commission Exhibit No. 830

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the assassination site depicting the interior of the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository looking toward the window in the southeast corner.

Commission Exhibit No. 831

Color photograph of the FBI's scale model of the Dallas Police Department garage showing the jail office and the bottom of the ramps leading to the garage parking area.

Commission Exhibit No. 832

Original of the surveyor's plat (40" x 72") prepared by Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas, on 5-24-64.

Commission Exhibit No. 833

Print of the surveyor's plat (40" x 72") depicting station "C," the positions of Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore and the elevation of the concrete pillar on which Zapruder was standing at the time he made the movie of the assassination.

The plat map was prepared to a scale of 1" equals 10' representing a portion of Dealey Plaza bounded on the north by the Texas School Book Depository and railroad property, on the east by Houston Street, on the south by the Main Street roadway and on the west by the Triple Underpass. Indicated on this plat are street lights, storm basin, trees, concrete pergola and reflecting pool, road signs, curb and traffic lane markings and the 6th floor window in the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository, fixed points on the roadway established through observations made from the 6th floor window and from the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore camera positions, instrument fixes made by the surveyor from a point 39" directly above each of the marked points on the roadway (39" above sea level is the point of bullet entry), tabulations indicate angles and sight distances from each point on the roadway sighted in on the rifle in the 6th floor window and also from the top handrail of the Triple Underpass directly above the window on the Elm Street roadway.

Memo Gauthier to Callahan
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy
6-8-64

Commission Exhibit No. 884

Enlarged copy of tabulation which appears on the surveyor's plat showing elevations, angles, sighting distances and measurements from fixed points along the roadway to the rifle in the 6th floor window and the top of the handrail of the Triple Underpass.

The hearings which included a showing of the movies pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy continued without recess from 2:00 p. m. until approximately 7:00 p. m. The members of the Commission indicated that the testimony heard was indeed interesting and most helpful to them in better understanding the many "probables" that surround the shooting sequence.

Testimony of Special Agent Shaneyfelt and Special Agent Frazier is being handled in separate memoranda to Assistant Director Conrad.

RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Kittel
1 - Mr. Frazier

June 11, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to an informal request on June 8, 1964, regarding the preparation of photographs of certain Commission Exhibits. These Exhibits were furnished to a representative of this Bureau on the same date as the request.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed three sets of photographs of Commission Exhibits numbered 370, 800, 803 through 805, 811, 812, 820, and 828, along with these Exhibits.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (i...)
62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (2)

62-109060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

Note to Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits being sent to the Commission together with listing of same.

(See note page 2)

DED:mb (10)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1071

Note: The informal request of June 8, 1964, mentioned above was made by telephone from Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laborato

Custody was taken of the Exhibits mentioned above by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/8/64. Exhibits are being returned per request of The Commission.

Photographs of some of the Exhibits mentioned above are made up of several prints. To avoid confusion in accounting for the total number of enclosures being sent to The Commission, the three sets of photographs are being considered as three enclosures.

DED:mb

Set of photos of above-mentioned Commission Exhibits sent to file to be added as encls to this serial, 6/16/64. DED

6/11/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
370	One taxi "Trip Sheet" dated 11/22/63
800	One photographic negative of Oswald's birth certificate, two negatives apparently X-ray photos, nine strips of photo negatives bearing various names, four negatives of Oswald's U.S. Forces in Japan ID card, front of Selective Service card, Selective Service registration certificate, U. S. Forces in Japan ID card (back side), and one photographic negative showing hammer and sickle.
803	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (Oswald's)
804	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (blank form)
805	One photographic negative of a portion of Selective Service classification notice, and one photographic print of a portion of Selective Service classification notice
811	One photographic negative of Selective Service card
812	One photographic negative of USMC ID card, one photographic negative of USMC ID card (back side)
820	One Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card
828	One Fair Play for Cuba membership card

62-109060-

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 6-12-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (89-34) -RUC-

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Richmond dated 6-10-64, and Richmond airtel to Bureau dated 4-9-64, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING, BUFILE 62-109060, DALLAS 89-43; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R-CUBA, BUFILE 105-82555, DALLAS 100-10461; JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS, BUFILE 44-24016, DALLAS 44-1639."

Included among enclosures submitted to Dallas with referenced Richmond airtel were 25 copies of FD-302 reflecting interview with ARTHUR E. SWEENEY, Saxony Court, Cape Coral, Fla., re FRED NORRIS of Dallas, Texas.

3-Bureau
1-Dallas (89-43)
1-Tampa
1-Oklahoma City
1-Richmond
CFH/bag
(7)

REC-41 62-109060-3274
EX-102
1 JUN 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 17 1964

6-12-64

1 - Mr. DeLoach (B.M. Smethurst)

AIRTEL

-10

TO: SAC, Minneapolis (62-3164)

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3275

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (BUDED 6-19-64)

Enclosed for Minneapolis is one copy of a letter written by Mr. Walter J. Strong, Post Office Box 176 Deerwood, Minnesota, received at the Bureau on 6-12-64.

Mr. Strong said "I have some things that I would talk over with you gentlemen and let you judge the merits of what I have to say," relating to the assassination.

Based on the information in Strong's letter, he has not been identified in Bureau files.

Minneapolis is instructed to locate Mr. Strong, acknowledge his letter, and determine what information he has relating to the assassination. Prepare appropriate inserts for Dallas revealing the results of your inquiry and include Mr. Strong's letter in this insert.

Handle expeditiously in view of the indication of an early conclusion by the President's Commission into the assassination investigation. Keep the Bureau appropriately advised.

JUN 12 1964 COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enclosure)

KMR/mat (6)

NOTE: Letter received from Walter J. Strong, PO Box 176 Deerwood, Minnesota. In substance he states he is a green country boy who has an idea that the Bureau has not "looked under all of the stones which hides facts connected with the death of John F. Kennedy our late President." Strong is not identifiable in Bureau files.

Tolson
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Mohr
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 18 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Office of F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

Deerwood, Minn.
June 10-64

Dear Sirs,

I am only a green country boy who has an idea that you have not looked under all of the stones which hides facts connected with the death of John F. Kennedy our late President. I have some things that I would like to talk over with you gentlemen and let you judge the merits of what I have to say. If you do not

EX-102 REC-41 62-109060-3275

11 JUN 15 1964

Sincerely,
Dalton J. Strong
P.O. Box 176 Deerwood, Minn.
Phone 534 3446

Address Will Anything 6/12/64

Zip 56444

CORRESPONDENCE

The Attorney General

June 15, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a self-explanatory memorandum captioned "Prestley Johnson Walton" dated June 8, 1964, which is furnished for your information and the completion of your files.

Further investigation is not being conducted in this matter. However, the President's Commission and Secret Service, Protective Research, The White House, are being advised.

Enclosure

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las (8)

NOTE:

On 5-14-64, Mr. Edward Shade, Deputy Clerk, U. S. Supreme Court, furnished WFO two handwritten letters, each enclosing a magnetic recording tape. One letter was addressed to President Johnson and the other was addressed to the Chief Justice. Mr. Shade requested the material be reviewed and returned to him. However, he did not want a transcript of the tapes but wanted the Bureau to be aware of them. Walton was interviewed and has further been described as "a real nut." Due to information revealed in letterhead memorandum it is being furnished to the President's Commission and Secret Service. Miami has previously furnished Secret Service in Miami information regarding Walton. Letterhead memorandum being furnished to Secret Service (Protective Research) separately by Liaison.

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JUN 15 1964
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

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Holmes
Gandy

REC-41 62-109060-3276

JUN 16 1964

79 JUN 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

6-12-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Seattle (89-47) Personal Attention

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Reurairtel 6-3-64.

The letterhead memorandum dated 6-3-64, furnished with referenced airtel concerning Arthur DeWitt cannot be disseminated in its present form.

The letterhead memorandum has numerous errors which include the following: misspellings, poor grammar, improper or lack of punctuation, lack of dates, failure to attribute information reported to appropriate sources, opinions and ambiguous statements which do not adhere to Bureau standards of reporting. The Bureau has no intention of pointing out individual errors. However, a thorough review of this communication will readily reveal these points.

It appears Secret Service Headquarters has not received prior information relating to Arthur DeWitt. Due to the fact DeWitt has been described as a "nut"; has been held for a sanity investigation; displayed unusual sympathy for Lee Harvey Oswald; indicated his familiarity with rifles and has an unsavory background, Secret Service Headquarters should be aware of him and his activities. Therefore, the letterhead memorandum should contain a predication followed by the results of the current investigation and a summary of information relating to previous investigations and DeWitt's background. Careful consideration should be given

1 - Dallas (89-43)

KMR:las (5)

MAILED 8
JUN 12 1964
COMM-FBI

104 REC-41 62-109060-3277

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

4 JUN 15

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

74 JUN 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PERS. REC. UNIT

to the descriptions of magazines sold by DeWitt, as it has not been established these magazines are "pornographic-type."

The Bureau is receiving a tremendous volume of information which is being furnished to the President's Commission. It cannot be emphasized too greatly the necessity for complete reporting and meticulous accuracy in communications regarding the assassination, anticipating these documents will be available for possible review.

In view of the indications that the President's Commission is anticipating an early conclusion regarding the assassination investigation, Seattle is instructed to immediately submit a revised letterhead memorandum to the Bureau for dissemination to Secret Service Headquarters and revised inserts to Dallas. Careful consideration must be given this matter as you will be held strictly accountable for the forthcoming communication.

Forward to the Bureau explanations from responsible supervisory and investigative personnel along with your recommendations for administrative action, for submitting inadequate LHM.

Dallas is instructed to withhold from report the inserts furnished by Seattle airtel 6-3-64, and incorporate the revised Seattle inserts in a report when received.

NOTE:

The Seattle Office received information from [redacted] of "The Seattle Times" who received a telephonic ad from Kay Hopper on behalf of Art DeWitt, 1108 First Avenue, Seattle. The ad in substance requested persons who believed Oswald was innocent in the shooting of President Kennedy, register at 1108 First Avenue. DeWitt's store deals in magazines depicting various photographs of nude women and appearing on the store window were cut editorials from the "National Guardian" regarding the assassination. It appeared DeWitt was attempting to capitalize on sensationalism in connection with the assassination. Seattle previously indicated that no further investigation was being conducted in this matter and that their indices contained no further identifying information regarding DeWitt. Bureau files were searched and found several references which appeared to be identical with DeWitt not furnished by Seattle but

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

was contained in their files and they were subsequently instructed to fully identify DeWitt and submit a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to Secret Service and inserts to Dallas for incorporation in report for the President's Commission. This memorandum was received and reviewed. It contained various errors, including opinions, and the phraseology used precluded dissemination. Seattle has been instructed to rewrite and submit a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning this matter. Explanations have also been requested.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
June 3, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Investigation has been conducted by the Seattle Office, dated January 6, 1949, reflecting an interview of [redacted], Accountant, Atkinson and Jones Company, North Richland, Washington, who advised that he operates the Tri-City Service Bureau, a small bookkeeping and accounting service. He stated that one of his accounts is the Anchor Inn. [redacted] advised that [redacted], who works for him at Atkinson and Jones Company, told him that the owner of the Anchor Inn, ARTHUR DE WITT, approached her when she was unemployed and offered her employment as a waitress, but intimated that she would have to [redacted] with customers. [redacted] stated that DE WITT is married to a Chinese woman whose first name is MARY and who operates the Bamboo Inn, a cafe in Kennewick.

Investigation also was conducted on May 31, 1952, which reflected that Mary's Dog House, C and Washington Streets, Kennewick, which is owned by ARTHUR DE WITT, is a small hamburger stand catering to juveniles and the hotrod-set. Chief of Police DUTCH LINCOLN, Kennewick Police Department, advised that there were rumors that DE WITT [redacted] at this establishment, but LINCOLN had not been able to develop specific evidence.

In July of 1953, as a result of information received by the Richland Police Department, MIKE WEST, Juvenile Probation Officer at Pasco, Washington, advised that he had complaints from one or more dependable juveniles who indicated to him that [redacted] by ARTHUR DE WITT through the Jesse James Club, Hermiston, Oregon, and/or through Mary's Dog House, at Kennewick, Washington.

On August 29, 1958, information was obtained reflecting that ARTHUR CHESTER DE WITT, FBI Number [redacted] was a candidate for Sheriff of Walla Walla County. DE WITT reportedly had the backing of numerous "extremists," one of whom is WILLIAM H. HAROLD, who edits the "Walla Walla Statesman," which is privately printed, and which is anti-Communist, anti-Semitic, and pro-constitutional party. DE WITT had distributed a pamphlet indicating that he is a candidate for sheriff and outlines his platform, pointing out that his grandfather arrived in Walla Walla in 1863 on an ox team; also that both he and his father were born in Walla Walla. The current sheriff and

candidate for re-election, JOHN CUMMINGS, advised that DE WITT, FBI Number [redacted] has a record dating back to March 29, 1934. He stated that in 1955 DE WITT was held by the Sheriff's Office at Pasco on a sanity investigation.

On February 18, 1963, Sergeant ROBERT FARNKOFF, Kennewick Police Department, advised that he received a letter addressed to MARY DE WITT, Kennewick, Washington, dated February 9, 1963, which she received from EARL ROSTOCK, Emmett, Idaho. MARY DE WITT stated that she knew neither EARL ROSTOCK nor a TOM DAY, who was referred to in the letter as having a large quantity of merchandise for sale. Sergeant FARNKOFF described MARY DE WITT as Chinese and as working and residing at the Bamboo Inn, a Chinese restaurant operated by her parents at 626 West Columbia, Kennewick, Washington. According to Sergeant FARNKOFF, MARY DE WITT is divorced from ARTHUR DE WITT, who runs a hamburger stand at Kennewick and who is a "nut." Sergeant FARNKOFF stated that it was possible that this letter was some sort of practical joke.

Investigation has developed that about two months ago DE WITT closed Mary's Dog House and opened a shoe shine parlor on West Lewis in Pasco. While in Kennewick, most of DE WITT's business consisted of selling used, trashy magazines and books. Although he is ostensibly in the shoe shine business, he continues to have a "back room" full of cheap magazines, and he reportedly has photographs of nude women for sale. Investigation has developed that DE WITT employed two girls to shine shoes, but that there was little business.

Investigation at Pasco, Washington, since the latter part of November, 1963, reflects that ARTHUR DE WITT plans to leave Pasco and go to Florida because he is subject to ridicule since he sent flowers to the funeral of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Further investigation reflected that a rock was thrown through his window as a result of his having sent the flowers to OSWALD's funeral.

Information developed at Pasco, Washington, November 27, 1963, that ARTHUR C. DE WITT, Pasco, Washington, had sent flowers to funeral of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas, November 26, 1963. DE WITT, FBI Number [redacted], admitted sending a $6 spray to OSWALD in Dallas on the morning of November 26, 1963. DE WITT stated although it was "an impulsive

act," he would do it again. The reason for doing it was because OSWALD had not been tried and only conflicting reports regarding his guilt had been made. He said if he had known with certainty OSWALD had shot the President, he certainly would not have sent flowers. DE WITT said that he was certain no one else would send any flowers, so he decided he would. He does not know OSWALD, RUBY, nor anyone connected with the President's assassination or killing of OSWALD. DE WITT was last in Dallas when he hitchhiked through with wife and child in 1936.

The floral shop in Kennewick, Washington, which sent flowers for DE WITT advised they telephoned the order to Webb Royal Flowers, 166 Webb Royal Shopping Center, Dallas, around 9 AM, November 26, 1963, and advised they would deliver a spray to OSWALD's residence. No message was sent with the order. DE WITT said he sends "lots of flowers" to people who might not otherwise get any. The floral shop in Kennewick which sent the flowers stated DE WITT frequently does things like this. The Pasco Police Department characterized DE WITT as an eccentric and generally regarded as a "nut" by Pasco people.

On May 14, 1964, [redacted] of the Seattle Times, advised that the following advertisement had been called in by KAY HOPPER for ARTHER DE WITT, a magazine store owner at 1108 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington:

> "All persons who believe in LEE OSWALD's innocence in the shooting of President KENNEDY register at 1108 First Avenue."

Investigation at 1108 First Avenue revealed a used magazine store recently opened, and advertising that it buys, sells, and trades magazines. A cursory view reflected a large number of nude-type magazines for sale, and the place seemed to deal in pornographic-type magazines. On the window of the magazine store were several pages of articles clipped from the "National Guardian," which articles questioned that OSWALD actually killed President KENNEDY. There were also signs in

the window which stated, "Where is the Warren Report?" and "What Your Newspaper Dares Not Print."

On June 1, 1964, investigation at 1108 First Avenue reflected that additional printing had been included on the window front of the used magazine store reflecting that ARTHUR C. DE WITT had left Pasco, Washington, because he had sent flowers to the funeral of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which had resulted in someone throwing a rock through the window of his store, causing a thousand dollars' worth of damage to him. Also on the store front was printing which challenged the FBI, the CIA, and the Secret Service to develop the truth about the assassination, alleging that these Federal agencies had backed the wrong organization in accepting the Dallas Police Department version that OSWALD had killed President KENNEDY. DE WITT also had information on the store front reflecting that he was very familiar with bolt action guns and that the angle of the shots that hit Governor CONNELLY and President KENNEDY indicated that they could not have been fired by a bolt action gun from the sixth floor of the bookstore. DE WITT also had statements on the magazine store stating that the Warren Report was not going to be issued in our lifetime. He had a letter from the Seattle Times dated in May of 1964, which stated that it was not the policy of the Seattle Times to print the ad requested for DE WITT, and DE WITT's comment was that this indicated that the Seattle press was biased and that only the "National Guardian" printed the truth.

6-13-64

airtel air mail

TO: SAC, KANSAS CITY

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: Dunairtel 6-12-64 and Durad 6-12-64.

Anonymous letter and envelope received from Bureau of Prisons on 6-10-64 addressed to Attorney General. Letter alleged one Andrews incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth had knowledge of assassination three weeks prior to occurrence.

Letter and envelope examined Latent Fingerprint Section and one latent fingerprint of value developed on letter and one latent palm print of value developed on envelope.

Latent fingerprint not identical fingerprints Billy George Andrews, registry number 79175-L, FBI #272 095 B. No palm prints here for Andrews. Fingerprint record reflects Andrews received at U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth Kansas on 11-9-61 from Federal Correctional Institution, Texarkana, Texas on charge ITSMV.

Laboratory report separate.

Letter and envelope retained.

62-109060-3278

REC-41

2 - Dallas (89-43)
RER:hgs
(14)
1-Mr. Sullivan (Attn: O. H. Bartlett)
1-Mr. Rosen (Attn; R.D. Rogge)
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Trotter
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Evans

19 JUN 15 1964

MAILED FROM IDENT 6-13-64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7-9 JUN 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL-REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

451196

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and one Electrostat copy of an anonymous letter and envelope, postmarked 5/26/64, at Kansas City, Mo., addressed to "Federal Agents or Gov., Dallas, Texas," received by the Dallas FBI office on 5/28/64, and the original and one copy each of three newspaper clippings enclosed with such letter.

Bureau is requested to search the anonymous letter through the Anonymous Letter File and furnish Dallas the results.

One copy of the enclosures being furnished the Kansas City Office, together with a copy of this communication, for its information, in view of the fact that the writer of such letter may be known to that office as a chronic letter writer, in which event Kansas City should forward twenty-five copies of an appropriate insert summarizing the available information concerning the letter writer.

3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-10)
1 - KANSAS CITY (INFO) (ENCS.-5)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(6)

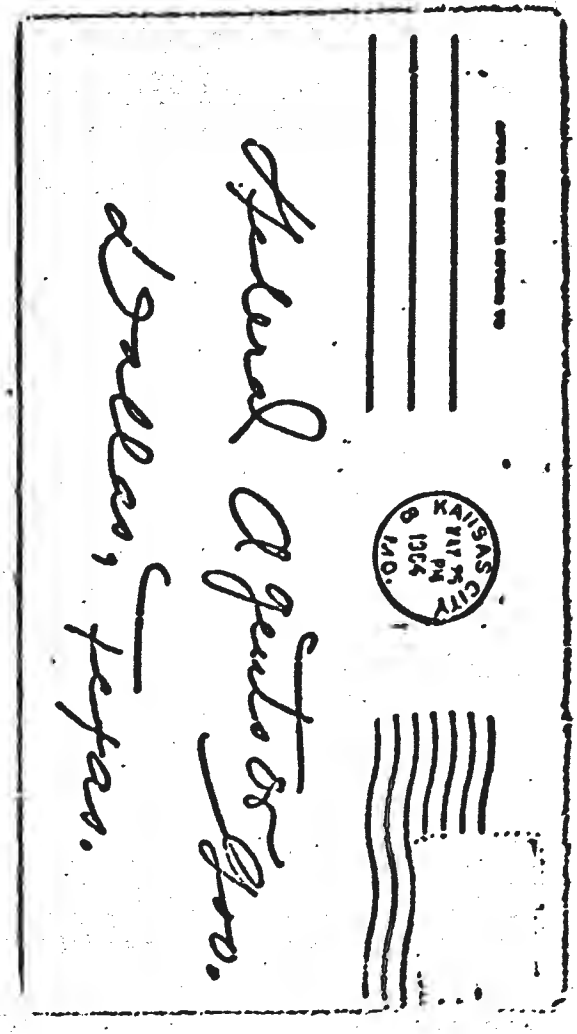
REC-41 62-109060-3279

17 JUN 1964

INDEX LAB ENCS

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



D-219
BACKGROUND

OUNDATION

Dallas.

Why not let this die down
it's nothing to keep a live &
Report of it. Look & Sounds
Very Good. for 6 ½ Gooey
up, I think. Do not tell only
Commission over in the
Good Us & us. & all over the
Good Know just why he
Could not. Did & a few
Of his Friends Dare
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

If the people moved Murph Thea
Big Mouth Limo Cuffs &
Deposters Mrs. Kennedy
moved Get a long letter of
40 11 Dress Simple
Shape tail of B2
they are too good for
Low Jed.

If Sure as ff would Stay
My track 00 else

Sap Lead Fools.

D-219

Rome Moore & Johnson

Set up primary line with Texas Moneys to

Lodging in Dallas

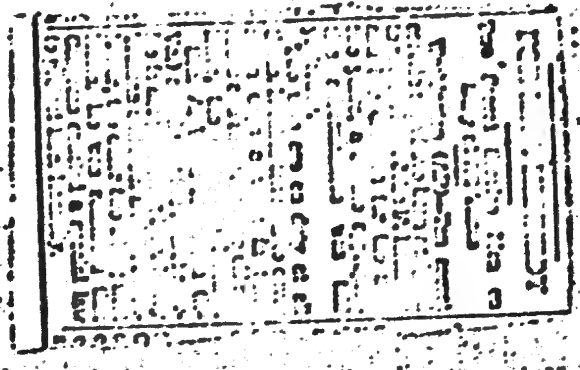
D-219

FBI

LABORATORY

MARY FERRELL

FOUNDATION



D-219

LABORATORY

ARY FERRELL



MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY and her brother-in-law, Robert F. Kennedy, held a press conference yesterday in New York about the opening of an exhibit of memories of the late president.—(Wirephoto).

D-219
FBI
LABORATORY

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-78

1 - Rogge, Rm. 5730
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - LAB FILE (Mr. Cadigan)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: June 12, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
00: Dallas

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-451196 AX
REC 41

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 6/1/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Specimen Q582 has been designated as exhibit D-219. Four photographs of D-219 are transmitted to the Dallas Office herewith to be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding D number photographs.

Enclosures (6) (4 photographs of D-219, 2 copies - Lab rpt)

1 - Kansas City Enclosure (one copy - Lab rpt)

MAILED 3
JUN 12 1964
COMM-FBI

JCC:cfm (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 18 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 12, 1964
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-451196 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 6/2/64

Q582 The original of an anonymous letter and envelope, postmarked 5/26/64, Kansas City, Mo., addressed to "Federal Agents or Gov. Dallas, Texas.," also, three newspaper clippings (enclosed with letter)

Result of examination:

The handwriting appearing on Q582 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

The paper comprising the envelope and letter in Q582 does not contain any watermarks, indented writings, or other significant features which would indicate the source of this paper.

The submitted evidence is retained.

JCC:GFM (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Be[illegible]
1 - Mr. Ro[illegible]
1 - Mr. Mailey
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Prestley Johnson Walton" dated June 8, 1964, Miami, Florida.

As a result of background information developed concerning Mr. Walton, further investigation will not be conducted in this matter unless specifically requested by you. However, due to various comments attributed to Mr. Walton, this information is being furnished to the Attorney General and Secret Service, Protective Research, The White House.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(8)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: On 5-14-64, Mr. Edward Shade, Deputy Clerk, U. S. Supreme Court, furnished WFO 2 handwritten letters, each enclosing a magnetic recording tape. One letter was addressed to President Johnson and the other was addressed to the Chief Justice. Mr. Shade requested the material be reviewed and returned to him. However, he did not want a transcript of the tapes but wanted the Bureau to be aware of them. Walton was interviewed and has further been described as "a real nut." Due to information revealed in the letterhead memorandum, this information is being made available to the Attorney General and Secret Service Headquarters. Miami has advised Secret Service in Miami has previously been furnished information regarding Walton. Letterhead memorandum being furnished to Secret Service (Protective Research) separately by Liaison.

JUN 18 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-109060-C
Documents filed in connection with
Kennedy
JUN 15 4 27 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
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62-109060-3280
REC-41
JUN 16 1964

EX-102

6 JUN 15 COMM-FBI

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 9 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At the request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Mr. Sebastian Latona prepared a series of photographs showing the finger and palm prints appearing on the rifle, Commission Exhibit No. 130; the paper bag, Commission Exhibit No. 142; and the cartons, Commission Exhibit Nos. 641, 648, 653, and 654. These photographs were numbered, but otherwise unlabeled. In several photographs there appear both the prints of Lee Harvey Oswald and the prints of one or more unidentified persons.

Could you please inform us which of the prints appearing in these particular photographs are those of Lee Harvey Oswald, and which are unidentified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Called Clarence Gill 6/11/64 and left message to call J. Lee Rankin 6/12/64 K

62-109060 JUN 17 1964 UNREC.

EXECUTIVE SEC. 33 JUN 10 1964

62-109060-

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This is in reply to your letter of June 9, 1964, and confirms the telephone conversation between Mr. Sebastian F. Latona of the FBI Identification Division and Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff on June 12, 1964.

Only one of the six photographs prepared by Mr. Latona showing latent prints identified as those of Lee Harvey Oswald contains more than one latent print. This photograph is the Commission's Exhibit Number 644. A copy of this photograph shows the number "25" and is one of those furnished for the use of the New York City expert. Three latent fingerprints appear in this photograph. Two of these impressions are not those of Lee Harvey Oswald. The third latent fingerprint, which appears in the center of the three, is identical with the right index fingerprint of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sincerely yours,

DUPLICATE YELLOW

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination file)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
SFL:sem
(10)

Note - Discrepancies of Exhibit #'s clarified by phone call Latona to Eisenberg 6-12-64. Commission's inquiry was to determine which photographs contain latent prints other than those of Oswald. Also, where more than one appears which specifically were identified as Oswald's. 644 in outgoing is correct Exhibit #. Some of the Exhibit #'s in incoming letter are incorrect.

79 JUN 18 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4225

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on June 8, 1964, concerning Mr. Philip H. Partridge of Akron, Ohio.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies each of two communications, one from our Cincinnati Office dated June 9, 1964, and one from our Cleveland Office dated June 10, 1964, incorporating the results of our investigation of this matter.

62-109060-3281

For your additional information, by letter dated June 11, 1964, Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice, furnished this Bureau a telegram bearing the name of Philip H. Partridge dated June 3, 1964, which was received at the White House. This telegram was referred to the U. S. Department of Justice by Mr. Ralph A. Dungan, Special Assistant to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JUN 16 11 55 AM '64

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BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

FBI
REC. 6 62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Evans
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 17 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The telegram reads as follows:

"AKRON OHIO 8 1048 AEDT
"THE PRESIDENT
"THE WHITE HOUSE
"I HAVE EVIDENCE IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY LONG DISTANCE PHONE CALL INTERFERED WITH NEED PROTECTION AT ONCE I AM AT WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH OFFICE 191 SOUTH MAIN STREET AKRON OHIO"

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: See Malley to Rosen memo 6-8-64, captioned "Assassination of the President," JRM:mpd. Willens of the Commission advised that Partridge stated he was at the Western Union Office, 191 South Main Street, Akron, Ohio, and indicated he desired to be protected as he had information concerning the assassination. Willens requested we check this matter out. The Cleveland Office was immediately instructed to locate and interview Partridge and furnish results to the Bureau. The enclosed LHM from Cincinnati and Cleveland indicates that Partridge is somewhat of an eccentric and quite possibly a fringe mental case. When interviewed, he refused to furnish any information to the FBI and said he would only furnish this information to the President's Commission and continually referred to "them" and "they" as being involved in "espionage" and placing his life in danger, etc. Since Partridge indicated his life was in danger, appropriate local authorities were alerted.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/10/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE COMMISSION

As you know, SA L. L. Shaneyfelt of the Document Section of the Laboratory, has attended numerous reviews of the assassination films at the Commission and has also participated, along with SA R. A. Frazier and Photographer P. E. Triplett, in the re-enactment of the assassination on May 24, 1964. There is attached a detailed account of the work done on the film reviews at the Commission, as well as an account of the survey and re-enactment that took place in Dallas, Texas.

RECOMMENDATION: None, for your information.

105-82555

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

LLS:em
(10)

XEROX
JUN 12 1964

REC-46 62-109060-3282

JUN 12 1964

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ZAPRUDER CAMERA AND FILM

Mr. Abraham Zapruder, Dallas, Texas, made photographs of the presidential motorcade in an area on Elm Street just west of the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets, using a Bell & Howell 8 millimeter Zoom lens camera loaded with color film. He started photographing the motorcade after it made the turn onto Elm Street. He started taking pictures prior to the first shot that was fired and continued making pictures until the motorcade disappeared to his right.

He took the film to Jamieson Film Company in Dallas for processing and stayed with it during the processing. From the original print he had three copies made. He subsequently turned over two copies to the Secret Service and sold the original and one copy to Life Magazine.

Mr. Zapruder's camera was examined in the Laboratory and found to operate at an average speed of 18.3 frames per second.

LIFE MAGAZINE SLIDES

On 2/25/64 Mr. Herbert G. Orth, Assistant Chief of Life Magazine's Photographic Laboratory, provided the original of the Zapruder film for review at The President's Commission by representatives of the Commission, Secret Service and FBI. As a result of this conference, Mr. Orth offered to make 35 mm slides of pertinent frames (171 through 343). Three sets of these slides were prepared and one copy provided to the Commission, one copy to Secret Service and one copy to FBI.

NIX CAMERA AND FILM

Mr. Orville O. Nix made a series of 8 mm color motion pictures at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets as the motorcade turned north on Houston. He was in a position near the curb on the southwest corner of the intersection and made pictures of the left side of the presidential car. After the car went by he proceeded to a point about 20 feet on the south side of Main Street and made a series of pictures using the Zoom lens completely open.

XEROX
JUN 16 1964

62-109060 - 3282

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Nix's camera was a Keystone Auto-Zoom 8 mm movie camera and was examined by the Laboratory and found to operate at an average speed of 18.5 frames per second.

MUCHMORE CAMERA AND FILM

Mrs. Marie Muchmore made 8 mm color motion pictures from a position on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main and Houston Streets where she had a view of the motorcade as it turned west from Houston into Elm Street. She stated that after hearing the first shot fired she panicked and did not take any other pictures.

From a review of the UPI book "Four Days," representatives of the Bureau determined that reproductions of photographs from motion picture film in this book were other than those from the Nix and Zapruder films. On the basis of this information, a copy of a roll of film exposed by Mrs. Muchmore was obtained from United Press International in New York City. Mrs. Muchmore's camera was obtained and is a Keystone K7 8 mm motion picture camera. This camera was examined in the Laboratory and found to operate at an average speed of 18.5 frames per second.

FILM REVIEW

The amateur assassination films taken by Mr. Abraham Zapruder, Mr. Orville Nix and Mrs. Marie Muchmore, including 35 mm color slides made by Life Magazine from the original Zapruder film, were reviewed extensively at the Commission by representatives of the Commission, Secret Service and FBI. Doctors who attended the President and Governor Connally, wound ballistics experts and Governor and Mrs. Connally also reviewed the films on occasions. The film reviews were made to establish the location on the film where the shots occurred that struck the President and Governor. It is noted that only the shot that struck the President in the head can be definitely established on all three films. Extensive background material was developed, such as the speed of the 8 mm cameras used in making the films. To assist in the recording of the material developed, each individual frame of each motion picture film was assigned a number. The frames of the Zapruder film were numbered beginning with 1 at the point of the film where the presidential motorcade pictures actually begin. This same system was used in numbering the Nix and Muchmore films. The 35 mm slides were numbered to conform to the frame numbers of the Zapruder film. During the film review, all aspects of the films were studied for any evidence that would contribute to the location of the shots, other than the head shot. Such things as visual observations of the reaction of the President and Governor Connally, as well as other occupants in the car, were considered. Action of Secret Service Agents riding in the follow-up car and motorcycle policemen riding behind the presidential car were checked for possible evidence.

REVIEWS OF ASSASSINATION FILMS AT THE COMMISSION

On January 23, 1964, Commission members Joseph Ball, David Belan, Melvin Eisenberg and Norman Redlich and Secret Service Inspector Thomas Kelley met with Inspector Leo J. Gauthier of the FBI at the Commission for review of the visual aids that had been prepared by the FBI.

On January 27 and 28, 1964, the following individuals attended the initial review of a copy of the Zapruder film: Representatives of the Commission; Inspector Leo J. Gauthier and staff and SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt of the FBI; and Inspector Thomas Kelley and Special Agent John Joe Hawlett of Secret Service.

On January 29, 1964, representatives of the Commission met with Inspector J. R. Malley (FBI) and Inspector Leo J. Gauthier and aids (FBI) for a further review of the Zapruder film and the initial review of the Nix film.

On February 25, 1964, Commission representatives met with Secret Service Inspector Thomas Kelley and FBI representatives J. R. Malley, Leo J. Gauthier and Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt for a further review of the Zapruder and Nix films and an initial review of the Muchmore film. Mr. Herbert G. Orth from Life Magazine made available the original of the Zapruder film which was reviewed. On this occasion, Mr. Orth volunteered to make 35 mm slides of each of the pertinent frames of the Zapruder film.

On April 14, 1964, representatives of the Commission met with FBI representatives Malley, Gauthier and Shaneyfelt for a review of the slides made by Life Magazine from the Zapruder film, as well as the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films. The following individuals were also present: Commander James J. Humes, U. S. Navy Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland; Commander J. Thornton Boswell, U. S. Navy Medical School, Bethesda, Maryland; Colonel Pierre A. Finck, Chief of Wound Ballistics Pathology of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology; Dr. A. G. Olivier, Chief of Wound Ballistics Branch, Edgewood Arsenal; Dr. F. W. Light, Jr., Deputy Chief of Biochemistry and Chief of Wound Assessment Branch, Edgewood Arsenal. The purpose of this review was to relate the knowledge of the doctors to the events depicted in the films.

On April 21, 1964, representatives of the Commission met with FBI representatives Malley, Gauthier and Shaneyfelt for a further review of the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films, as well as the 35 mm slides of the Zapruder film. The following individuals were also present at this review: Dr. Gregory and Dr. Shaw, who examined Governor Connally at Parkland Hospital in Dallas; Dr. Light and Dr. Olivier from the Wound Assessment and Wound Ballistics Sections of Edgewood Arsenal; Dr. Joseph Dolce, Consultant to the Biochemistry Division of Edgewood Arsenal; and Governor and Mrs. Connally. The purpose of this review was to relate the knowledge of the doctors and the recollection of the Connallys to the events depicted in the films.

FEPRFI
FOUNDATIC

RE-ENACTMENT IN DALLAS, TEXAS, ON MAY 24, 1964

On May 23 and 24, 1964, a survey was made of the assassination site in Dallas, Texas, including a detailed re-enactment. SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, Laboratory Photographer R. E. Triplett and Mr. Roy Rose of the Exhibits Section made a preliminary survey on 5/23/64 at which time plans were formulated for the method to be followed in re-enacting the assassination at which time preliminary information was developed. Since the amateur films made by Mr. Zapruder, Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore were to be the primary basis on which the re-enactment was to be made, it was essential that their exact camera positions be developed. The position of Mr. Zapruder was known, since he was on a specific projection of a nearby structure. Since the positions of Mr. Nix and Mrs. Muchmore during the filming of their pictures were not known, these positions were re-established through use of their cameras and photographs made from their films.

On Sunday, May 24, 1964, the re-enactment was started at approximately 6:00 AM. The Commission was represented by General Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Norman Redlich and Arlen Specter. SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, SA R. A. Frazier and Laboratory Photographer R. E. Triplett were present from the FBI Laboratory. Inspector Leo J. Gauthier and Mr. Roy Rose were present from the Administrative Division and Inspector James R. Malley was present from the Investigative Division. Inspector Thomas Kelley and Agent John Joe Howlett of Secret Service were present. A sufficient number of Dallas Agents were also present to assist the above individuals and two-way radio communications were in effect from all essential points.

The Dallas Police Department completely blocked off the portion of Elm Street where the assassination occurred. Secret Service representatives had available a car closely approximating that in which the President was riding and the variations between the car used for the re-enactment and the President's car were known and taken into account. Agents of the Dallas Office, who were the approximate sizes of President Kennedy and Governor Connally were used in the car to re-establish as accurately as possible the films of the assassination, including positions of the car in the street

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

and the positions of the individuals in the car. SA J. Doyle Williams was used in Governor Connally's position and SA James W. Anderton occupied the position of President Kennedy in the car.

SA Frazier was stationed at the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Building with the rifle recovered from the building immediately after the assassination. It is noted that the presidential car proceeded down Main Street to Houston Street, turned right on Houston Street toward the TSBD Building and at the corner of the TSBD Building turned left into Elm Street. The assassination occurred along Elm Street. The view from the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building is partially blocked by a tree for a portion of the area of Elm Street.

The re-enactment was based primarily on the Zapruder film and for the purpose of restaging specific frames of the Zapruder film a book of black and white photographs of the pertinent frames was available. The first position established was the location of the car in the street at the point where the person aiming the rifle would have the last opportunity for a clear shot before the car passed under the tree. This location was established through the Zapruder film and through advice from SA Frazier in the sixth floor window. It has been determined that this was frame 161 of the Zapruder film. The next location was at a point in the street where there was a clear shot through an opening in the tree. This position was found to be frame 185 of the Zapruder film. The next position located was at a point where there was the first clear shot after the car emerged from under the tree and this was frame 207. Other frames established were based on pertinent frames developed during the numerous film reviews that had been made at the Commission and they were frames 222, 225, 231, 235, 240, 249, 255 and 313. Frame 313 is the frame depicting the shot that hit President Kennedy in the head. All of the re-establishment of frame numbers after frame 207 were made on the basis of the Zapruder film, using known reference points in the background of the photographs, except frame 313. This frame in the Zapruder film does not have any fixed reference points for the establishment of the location. Frame 24 of the

Nix film and frame 42 of the Muchmore film both depict the shot that hit the President in the head and both have fixed reference points on which this frame could be re-established. As each of the positions was fixed along Elm Street, SA Frazier made studies of the possible bullet path at each frame. Measurements were also taken and a surveyor calculated the distances from the point of the wound in Kennedy's back to the window and to a fixed reference point in the street, as well as the angle to the window. In addition, photographs were made first with 4" by 5" Polaroid film to check the accuracy against the Zapruder photographs, then with 4" by 5" black and white film for permanent record after which the position was photographed on 35 mm black and white film, 35 mm color film, and with Zapruder's 8 mm motion picture camera on 8 mm color film. After frame 313 was established, the car was returned to the corner of Houston and Elm Streets where it was located in a position where there would be the first clear shot after the car turned the corner at Houston and Elm Streets. This point was recorded photographically with measurements and is referred to as point "A," since the Zapruder assassination films do not include this portion of the actual assassination route.

After the fixed positions were determined, the car was driven along the route at the previously estimated speed of 11 miles per hour of the presidential motorcade and while being followed through the rifle scope by SA Frazier was photographed from the camera positions of Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore, using their cameras. This run was re-enacted two times.

Following the above portion of the re-enactment, SA Shaneyfelt and Photographer Triplett went to the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building and mounted an Arriflex 16 mm motion picture camera behind the telescopic sight of the assassination rifle. This was mounted on a tripod and positioned approximately in the position believed to have been used by the assassin. The car was then returned to the corner of Houston and Elm Streets and relocated in the previously determined fixed position and motion pictures were made at each of the points through the telescopic sight of the rifle. Inspector Leo J. Gauthier handled the re-establishment of the car and individuals in the

car as related to the Zapruder film during this portion of the re-enactment. In addition, Mr. Redlich observed the car from the triple overpass under which the presidential car traveled immediately after the assassination. Mr. Redlich found that a shot could be fired from the triple overpass at President Kennedy without going through the windshield. After the motion pictures were made through the rifle scope of the fixed positions on Elm Street, black and white motion pictures were made of the car traveling at the estimated 11 miles per hour on the assassination route with the scope of the rifle and the camera following the car. This was then repeated and filmed on color film.

This concluded the on-sight survey of the assassination and the street was again opened to traffic at approximately 1:00 PM.

In the afternoon of 5/24/64, studies were made in a garage near the assassination site. These studies were made to determine the approximate angle of a bullet traveling through the President's neck and through Connally's chest to determine whether or not there was any basis for the theory that one shot could have gone through both individuals. This angle was re-established based on the Zapruder photographs and the known location of the wounds on both Kennedy and Connally and was found to be approximately 17°. It is noted that the angle from the rifle to the wound in the President's back in the area near frame 222 is also approximately 17°. Photographs were made at the garage of the alignment of the wounds using a rod to show the wound alignment and a string along the wall in the background that had been placed by the surveyor at 17°. This concluded the survey in Dallas.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

SPEED OF CAR AND ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN SPECIFIC FRAMES

The speed of the presidential car was calculated for the area between frames 161 and 313, which is a distance of 136.1 feet. This represents 152 frames which are exposed at the rate of 18.3 frames per second totaling 8.3 seconds. Based on this, it has been calculated that the presidential car was traveling at an average speed of 11.2 miles per hour from position 161 to 313.

The following is the listing of the elapsed time between the various frame numbers established during the re-enactment:

From frame	161	to	frame	313	is	152	frames	totaling	8.306	seconds
"	"	166	"	"	"	"	147	"	"	8.032	"
"	"	185	"	"	"	"	128	"	"	6.934	"
"	"	186	"	"	"	"	127	"	"	6.939	"
"	"	207	"	"	"	"	106	"	"	5.792	"
"	"	210	"	"	"	"	103	"	"	5.628	"
"	"	222	"	"	"	"	91	"	"	4.972	"
"	"	225	"	"	"	"	88	"	"	4.808	"
"	"	231	"	"	"	"	82	"	"	4.480	"
"	"	235	"	"	"	"	78	"	"	4.262	"
"	"	240	"	"	"	"	73	"	"	3.989	"
"	"	249	"	"	"	"	64	"	"	3.497	"
"	"	255	"	"	"	"	58	"	"	3.169	"

SURVEYOR'S REPORT

The following table is a listing of the measurements obtained on site by County Surveyor Robert West as a result of points located along the assassination route that were established through the re-enactment:

FRAME NO.	STATION NO.	ELEV.	RIFLE IN WINDOW		TOP BRIDGE HANDRAIL	
			ANGLE TO HORIZON B-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-R	ANGLE TO HORIZON B-K-H	LINE OF SIGHT DIST. K-B
A		431.97	40°10'	91.6	-0°27'	447.0
161	3+29.2	429.25	26°58'	137.4	-0°07'	392.4
166	3+30.1	429.20	26°52'	138.2	-0°07'	391.5
185	3+49.3	428.13	24°14'	154.9	+0°03'	372.5
186	3+50.8	428.05	24°03'	156.3	+0°03'	371.7
207	3+71.1	427.02	21°50'	174.9	+0°12'	350.9
210	3+73.4	426.80	21°34'	176.9	+0°22'	248.8
222	3+85.9	426.11	20°23'	188.6	+0°24'	336.4
225	3+88.3	425.98	20°11'	190.8	+0°26'	334.0
231	3+93.5	425.69	19°47'	196.0	+0°28'	329.0
235	3+36.8	425.52	19°26'	199.0	+0°30'	326.8
240	4+02.3	425.21	19°01'	204.3	+0°34'	320.4
249	4+10.0	424.79	18°32'	211.9	+0°40'	313.1
255	4+16.4	424.46	18°03'	218.0	+0°44'	307.1
313	4+65.3	421.75	15°21'	265.3	+1°28'	260.6

FBI

Date: 6/1/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau telephone call from Supervisor WILLIAM D. GRIFFITH, 6/1/64, and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/22/64, enclosing letterhead memorandum containing results of certain investigation regarding photographs of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER and enclosing an affidavit of SA IVAN D. LEE.

Enclosed are four copies of a new affidavit from SA IVAN D. LEE reflecting the photographs taken with a 35 mm Robot camera instead of a 35 mm Praktina camera.

The Bureau is requested to make the following correction on page 9, paragraph 2, of the LHM dated 5/22/64:

"35 mm Praktina camera with a single reflex lens (Biotar 2/58)" should read "35 mm Robot camera."

Dallas copies have been corrected.

(3 - BUREAU (ENCS.-4)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

62-109060 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
17 JUN 2 1964

SEVEN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 JUN 30 1964

AFFIDAVIT

I, Ivan D. Lee, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

In my performance of duties as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I was assigned to take photographs of the rear of Major General Edwin A. Walker's residence at 4011 Turtle Creek Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

On February 1, 1964, accompanied by Special Agent W. James Wood, I proceeded to the alley area located behind the residence of Major General Walker and took photographs from an automobile of the Federal Bureau of Investigation proceeding slowly through the alleyway. These photographs were taken at approximately 10:00 a.m. on February 1, 1964. At approximately 10:30 a.m., I returned to the area on foot and took two photographs, looking south by southwest down the alleyway behind Major General Walker's residence toward Avondale Street, Dallas. After returning to the Bureau automobile, we proceeded through the alley once again at approximately 10:45 a.m. and took another photograph of the rear of the residence of Major Gneral Edwin A. Walker. At approximately 11:15 a.m. another trip was made through the alley and another photograph was taken of the rear of the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker.

Photographs numbered on the back as DL 36 depict rear views of the residence of Major General Edwin A. Walker, and is the same residence as depicted in Commission exhibit number 5 and marked as FBI inventory number 369. Photographs numbered as

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

FOUNDATION for THE ARTS

DL 35 depict the alleyway looking south by southwest from the Church of Jesus Christ Latter Day Saints parking lot which is located adjacent to and north of the property of Major General Edwin A. Walker. In the left hand side of the photographs of the alleyway, a driveway is noted, which is the driveway leading to the back of Major General Edwin A. Walker's residence.

I used a Federal Bureau of Investigation owned 35 millimeter Robot camera in taking the above photographs.

Ivan D. Lee

IVAN D. LEE
Special Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 1 day of June, 1964.

Walter R. Stevens

Notary Public
Dallas County, Texas

FBI
DALLAS

Director, FBI (64-29833-234) 6/5/64

Legat, Tokyo (80-6)(P)

RELATIONS WITH NATIONAL
POLICE AGENCY OF JAPAN

Remylet 6/3/64 and Bureau cable 6/3/64.

Enclosed for further information of the Bureau are two copies of statement signed by GLENN TROELSTRUP on 6/3/64, and two copies of article which appeared in the "Japan Times", Tokyo newspaper, on 6/3/64. Enclosed also are 7 copies of a LIFE dated 6/3/64, and two additional copies of the 6/3/64 magazine article.

It will be noted that TROELSTRUP made several changes in the draft suggested to SASSA by Legat, but all essential elements retracting erroneous statements concerning the FBI remain. SASSA stated TROELSTRUP signed the statement somewhat reluctantly, and only upon SASSA's assurance that it would be used only for official purposes, and would not be made public.

SASSA advised that the NPA contacted all news services in Tokyo on 6/2/64 officially protesting inaccuracies in the TROELSTRUP article.

Two Japanese journalists who were present at the 4/24/64 discussion on which the article was based are now, according to SASSA, preparing a lengthy protest which they plan to send to editors of "U. S. News & World Report" denouncing this breach of fundamental journalistic ethics and standards by TROELSTRUP.

SASSA is writing separately to Dallas Police Department, Washington, D. C. Municipal Police Department, and United Nations Security Police and New York Police Department, who extended courtesies to him during his visit, explaining the situation.

SASSA has already sent details of this matter by air mail to Hiroshi ARAI, NPA Deputy Director, (Tokyo letter to Bureau 5/27/64, this file, reported scheduled ARAI visit to.

4 - Bureau (Encls.-13)
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
1 - Tokyo
HLC/bje
(5)

4 ENCLOSURES

162-109060 - UNREC
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

79 JUN 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Washington, D. C., 6/12-18/64) and SASSA expected ARAI would call personally at the Bureau to express his regrets that this incident occurred.

Bureau will be promptly apprised of any other pertinent developments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 8, 1964

Re: "U. S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT" MAGAZINE, ISSUE OF JUNE 8, 1964, ARTICLE TITLED "NEW LIGHT ON THE ASSASSINATION: A SECRET AGENT'S STORY

From February 26 to March 26, 1964, Atsuyuki SASSA, a Superintendent of the National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan, visited the United States in behalf of his agency, primarily for the purpose of gaining information relative to protective measures that would assist Japanese police in prevention of assassinations, it being feared that other assassination attempts, particularly in Japan where such violence has been historically prevalent, might follow in the wake of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

A secondary purpose of SASSA's visit was to meet with officials of the FBI at Washington, D. C., in the hope of learning something about the FBI filing system, with a view toward improving systems used by Japanese police.

In preparation for his trip, SASSA contacted U. S. Treasury Department and U. S. State Department representatives in Japan to arrange visits to U. S. Secret Service Headquarters and various police departments in the U. S., including New York City, District of Columbia, and Dallas, Texas. Also, through correspondence and liaison, the Director General of the National Police Agency of Japan, Mr. Toshio EGUCHI, made arrangements for SASSA to visit FBI Headquarters strictly for purpose of discussing the FBI filing system, it being made clear to the NPA in advance that the FBI was not in a position to discuss any matters whatever relative to the assassination of President Kennedy, or protective measures.

SASSA visited FBI Headquarters on March 5, 1964, and was given a tour of FBI facilities and an opportunity to discuss systems of filing and handling records. SASSA at that time mentioned his other objective in coming to the United States, but stated it was perfectly clear to him that the FBI was not in a position to make any information available to him concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

This report is loaned to you by the FBI and is not to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

Shortly after his return to Japan from the United States, SASSA called at the American Embassy, Tokyo, to express his appreciation for over-all courtesies he had received. At that time he commented again that it was entirely understandable to him that the FBI had been unable to discuss with him any aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy, but he said he had talked to whatever extent he could during the visit with representatives of the U. S. Secret Service, members of the Dallas Police Department, and newspaper and magazine reporters, as well as reading all public-source information available concerning the incident.

On June 2, 1964, SASSA again appeared at the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, to explain that he was shocked to have learned that remarks made by him a few weeks earlier in an informal discussion which SASSA had thought was 'off the record' had been grossly misconstrued and built into a "sensational" article which was to appear in the next issue of "U. S. News & World Report" magazine.

SASSA explained that on April 24, 1964, he had been invited by Kuniyasu TSUCHIDA, a Senior Superintendent of the NPA, to a dinner at the Kokusai Bunka Kaikan ("International House") in Tokyo, to be attended by a small group of close, reliable friends who were interested in hearing about SASSA's recent trip. In all, eight men were present at this party, including an American correspondent by the name of Glenn TROELSTRUP, who came as the guest of a Japanese correspondent.

SASSA said there was some mention of possibility of an article being written to refute the so-called "Buchanan theory" which alleged that the assassination was product of a conspiracy between Oswald, Ruby, and ultra-rightists in the United States. However, it was clearly understood by SASSA, TSUCHIDA, and the Japanese writer that no article would be prepared without prior police clearance, and that the discussion was therefore 'off the record.' Unfortunately, however, both SASSA and TSUCHIDA advised nobody specifically stated to the group, particularly TROELSTRUP, that anything said should be considered 'off the record."

SASSA reported to the American Embassy, Tokyo, that when he learned about the TROELSTRUP article, he immediately requested correspondent TROELSTRUP to give an explanation of inaccuracies in the article, and of impropriety, in the first place, of his having submitted the article. TROELSTRUP

subsequently, on June 2 and June 3, 1964, voluntarily signed two statements prepared as result of his interviews with SASSA, pertinent portions of which are quoted:

"I, Olem Troelstrup, wish to voluntarily make the following explanation of any inaccuracies appearing in the article attributed to me in 'U. S. News & World Report' magazine of June 8, 1964, titled 'New Light on the Assassination: A Secret Agent's Story.'

"The entire discussion in which I participated with Mr. Atsuyuki Sassa, Mr. Kuniyasu Tsuchida and others on April 24, 1964, at International House, Tokyo, was conducted in the Japanese language, in which I do not have complete fluency. In all, about eight persons were present. Most contributed comments to the discussion, which was carried on in an informal manner and lasted for about two hours. Of that time, Mr. Sassa expressed his opinion for at least a total of one and one-half hours. I made no notes on anything that was said during the discussion. Immediately after, I made notes, and on two occasions checked my information with a Japanese participant who has proved reliable in the past. Then I put together the notes which served as the basis for the June 8th article.

"The article contains a number of statements set forth as direct quotations from Mr. Sassa. Such representation, as pointed out in the statement of yesterday signed by Messrs. Sassa and myself and three other Japanese participants, contain inaccuracies as in the first place only the Japanese language was used, and in the second place, no notes were taken so as not to interrupt Mr. Sassa's talk.

"Title of the article uses the wording 'Secret Agent's Story.' The term 'Secret Agent' is the term used by myself based on the journalistic definition. Mr. Sassa was introduced as a bona fide official of the Japanese police.

"Again in the second line of the article appears the phraseology, 'secretly assigned' to the FBI investigation. This is a journalistic leader expression drawn by this writer from the total content of the discussion.

"In paragraph 3 the article describes what may be inferred to be the full contents of an official report to the Japanese Government. I have never seen the official report. Mr. Sassa revealed only the information gathered from unofficial sources in the U. S.

Column 3, page 38, paragraph 1 quotes Sassa as saying, 'Well, the FBI officially timed the shooting as taking place over six seconds...' Mr. Sassa in making this observation explained that his information was based on the assassination movie timed and reported by 'Life' magazine.

"Page 39, line 2 quotes Sassa as saying, 'So I was sent to join the FBI's assassination investigation.' Sassa did not, in fact, say he was sent to join the FBI. He said, in effect, he had been sent to the United States for the purpose of studying overall Presidential-level protection procedures. He said that the FBI was not responsible for the assassination investigation."

"Agent Sassa was assigned to study overall security measures techniques in the U. S. and his interest in the Kennedy assassination was a part of the study. However, the Correspondent erred in saying that Agent Sassa's 'real assignment' was to 'join' the FBI's assassination investigation. This was not possible because of FBI policy which forbids the agent of a foreign government from such participation or receiving concerned official documents. Agent Sassa did receive FBI cooperation in such matters as a study of filing systems. But it was made clear to him that, concerning the assassination investigation, because of specific Presidential orders, he could receive no cooperation. So Agent Sassa's conclusions are based entirely upon unofficial, informal sources.

"Page 39 further quotes Sassa as saying, 'The FBI and Dallas police were concentrating their surveillance on some 20 potentially dangerous ultrarightists...' Sassa mentioned that according to some U. S. publication the police were concentrating their observation on some 20 ultrarightists. Mr. Sassa made no mention of the FBI in this connection.

"Page 39, column 2, quotes Sassa as saying, 'In Washington, the FBI psychiatrists noted that Oswald obviously hated his father...' Mr. Sassa did not refer at any time to 'FBI psychiatrists.' What he said was that psychiatrists had stated that Oswald hated his father.

Japan Cop Denies Hand in JFK Probe

A Japanese police officer who was recently in the U.S. to study American law enforcement, Tuesday emphatically denied a U.S. news magazine report that he had cooperated in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Atsuyuki Sasaki, 33, a staff member of the 1st Guard Section of the Police Agency, termed the report, published in U.S. News and World Report June 1, as "entirely groundless and untrue."

Sasaki said the magazine may have misunderstood him during a free discussion in Tokyo after his return home when he gave his views on the assassination.

Sasaki was quoted as having said he had been sent to the U.S. to participate in the FBI's investigation because Japanese authorities feared similar assassination attempts on noted persons in Japan.

"JAPAN TIMES"
Tokyo, Japan
June 3, 1964

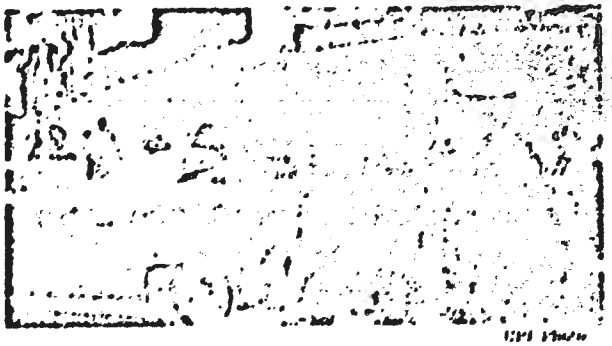
Note: "Sasaki" is error; should read "Sasa."

ENCLOSURE

FOUNDATION
Courtesy of THE AARF

NEW LIGHT ON THE ASSASSINATION: A SECRET AGENT'S STORY

More light on President Kennedy's assassination comes from a Japanese agent's report to his Government, published here for the first time. The agent was assigned to the FBI investigation of the Kennedy-Oswald murders because the Japanese feared a wave of assassinations in Japan. Glenn Troelstrup, in the Tokyo Bureau of "U.S. News & World Report," talked to the agent and sent this dispatch.



President Kennedy, as the assassin's bullets struck

TOKYO

In January, the Japanese Government secretly assigned a special security agent from the Japanese national police to parallel with the American FBI in its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The agent was 33-year-old Atsushi Sassa. I have just spent four hours with agent Sassa and Kuniyasu Tsuchida, director of the Tokyo metropolitan police guard division.

Only one man. It may take more than the Warren Commission report to convince many people that the assassination was not part of a larger conspiracy. The official report to the Japanese Government, however, holds that President Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald and that it was the "unpulsive act" of that one man.

Said agent Sassa: "President Kennedy was hit by a steel-jacketed high-powered bullet. It hit the back of the skull, pushing ahead a skull fragment the size of a quarter through the side of his brain.

"A sliver off the bullet came out of the lower left of the neck, giving rise to early speculation that it was from a shot made from in front of the car."

Sassa continued: "President Kennedy was dead before he arrived at the hospital. If he had not been a President, no doctor would have tried an operation."

Then why was it attempted? "There was one chance in a million he could be revived," Sassa said.

"There have been one or two examples of similar head injuries resulting from auto accidents in which the victims miraculously survived. So the operation was carried out for three reasons:

"A miracle chance to revive the President.

"To make use of time as long as none to evacuate the safety and departure from the area of Vice President Johnson.

"To permit last rites of the Catholic Church to be carried out before an official death was recorded."

In refutation—. At this point Sassa tore into what he called the "emotionally imaginative speculations" of American expatriate writer Thomas Buchanan which are being widely circulated in Asia. Buchanan has theorized that Oswald and Jack Ruby were hirelings of wealthy U.S. right-wing interests who conspired with the Dallas police to carry out the assassination.

Refuting Buchanan's theories, Sassa reported, are these facts:

"The bullet sliver wound on the President's neck left a scar so clean it was overlooked at first. Then it was thought it might be an entrance wound from a shot fired in front of the President's car. Later, however, the sliver was found on the car floor. Its route was traced in the autopsy. But even without that evidence, to make such a wound from the front the assassin would have had to lie on the pavement ahead of the car. Also his shot would have had to penetrate the front windshield.

"No shot from a nearby bridge could have made such a hit.

"The autopsy says that these shots cannot be fired from a telescope sight equipped, high-powered rifle in flights over five seconds. Well, the FBI officially timed the shooting as taking over six seconds, from 6½ to 6½ seconds. Also remember that you count after the last shot is reported. That means Buchanan contends two more shots couldn't be fired accurately in about 6 seconds. Do you see the psychological fabrications or trap in the Buchanan argument? Any marksman can do what was done and hit the target. Any man-pot can do it and come close. Remember the President's car was moving slowly away from the assassin. He telescope sight cut the distance down to about one-fourth of its actual length.

"The fact no longer-range shots with a telescope sight or to hit the rifle not speed and bad rate practice for firing without even firing your eye off the sight and the point where the sight cross hairs intersect. This fact is so well known among police officials that I'll tell you frankly that there is absolutely nothing we can do in Japan to prevent the assassination of some important person by some fiberman similar to Oswald."

Fear in Japan. Sassa then paused to explain that the Japanese have had a number of assassination attempts and that there was fear of a plot to grow from the President's visit.

"You see," he said, "these things usually come in streaks. We have had a number of assassination attempts in Japan over the past decade. We feared

ENCLOSURE

the next two would be made with high personal effect. "So I was sent to pass the FBI's assassination investigation."

Role of Tippit. Sassa turned again to Buchanan's findings.

"Buchanan holds that Policeman Tippit [J.D. Tippit, killed by Oswald about an hour after the President's assassination] was in on a right-wing plot to kill Kennedy. But let's look at the facts:

"There are over a thousand men on the Dallas police force. More than half were assigned to guard the President. Buchanan says Tippit was driving alone, something unusual.

"Of course it was unusual not to have two men in a police cruiser. But the reason is that half of the force was on round duty."

Sassa also said the about police work at the time of the assassination:

"The FBI and Dallas police were concentrating their surveillance on some 30 potentially dangerous ultrarightists in the Dallas area. They were not paying much attention to leftists. Recent assaults, such as that upon Adlai Stevenson, had been made by rightist elements. We've made the same mistake in Japan. I served as a bodyguard for Russia's Nikita Mikoyan, for example. We watched the rightists, not leftists.

"I met a number of Dallas policemen who were frequently in Ruby's place. Jack Ruby shot Oswald to death two days after the President's assassination, and regularly accepted free drinks. No good policeman leaves without paying for his own drinks no matter what the deal is with the management. But I could find no indication of any police connivance in exposing Oswald to possible assassination. In any security operation there's *yudan* (negligence). It's always obvious later. We are guilty of this in Japan too. In retrospect, we've done some foolish things."

Oswald: beatings and hatred. As for Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, agent Sassa said this:

"Oswald tried to preserve a small Russia in his own home. He beat Marina [his Russian born wife] if she wore lipstick or any other kind of makeup. He demanded that she never speak English in their home and that she never wear gay American clothes.

"In Washington, the FBI psychiatrists noted that Oswald obviously hated his father for abandoning him. So, Oswald readily disliked anyone who wielded authority. He probably saw his own father in President Kennedy."

Agent Sassa said his report concludes that the assassination "was not planned much in advance. Oswald apparently got the idea after the President's visit to Dallas was announced. 'All evidence points to the shooting as a completely impulsive act. Oswald was not a man who could prepare or plan things. He was too unstable.'"

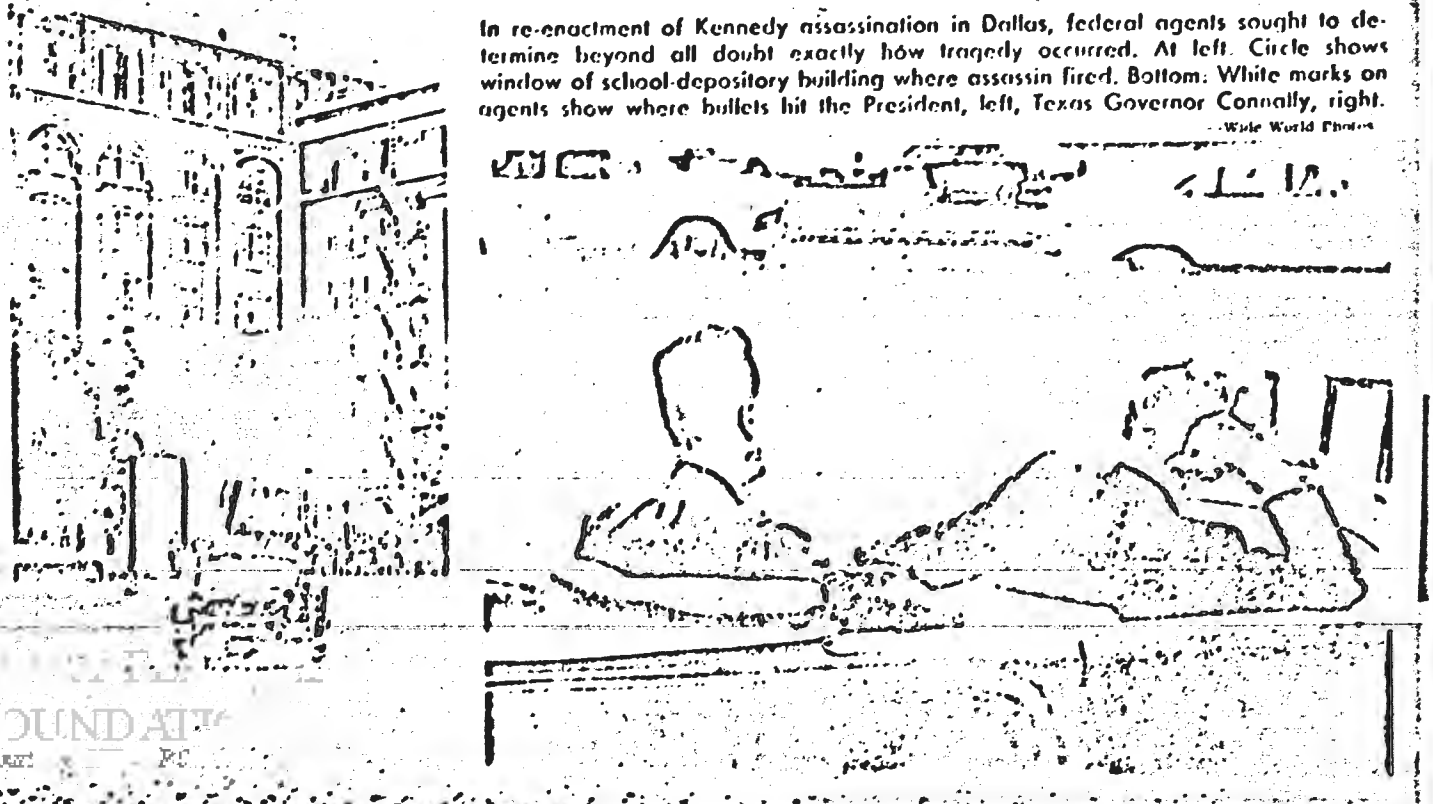
In the words of agent Sassa, that is the core of his official report to the Japanese Government.

The findings of Japanese Agent Sassa, who now has been transferred to a different Japanese agency, agree in all respects with the facts of the Kennedy assassination as they have been made known in the U.S.

On May 24 investigators for the Warren Commission re-enacted the assassination in Dallas, in order to prove, with photographs and other evidence, that the bullets fired at the President could have come only from the Texas School Book Depository Building, and not from in front of the car.

"The Dallas Times Herald" said the re-enactment proved conclusively that if the bullets had been fired from in front of the car they would have had to go through the limousine's windshield to hit either the President or Governor John Connally who was wounded by one of the assassin's bullets.

Results of the re-enactment will be part of the report by the Warren Commission. Headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission was appointed by President Johnson to find and tell all the facts about the assassination.



In re-enactment of Kennedy assassination in Dallas, federal agents sought to determine beyond all doubt exactly how tragedy occurred. At left, Circle shows window of school-depository building where assassin fired. Bottom: White marks on agents show where bullets hit the President, left, Texas Governor Connally, right.

—Wide World Photos

Tokyo, Japan
June 3, 1964

I, Glenn Troelstrup, wish to voluntarily make the following explanation of any inaccuracies appearing in the article attributed to me in "U.S. News & World Report" magazine of June 8, 1964, titled "New Light on the Assassination: A Secret Agent's Story."

This statement must be considered as a part of and not separate from the five-party participant statement agreed upon yesterday.

The entire discussion in which I participated with Mr. Atsuyuki Sassa, Mr. Kuniyasu Tsuchida and others on April 24, 1964, at International House, Tokyo, was conducted in the Japanese language, in which I do not have complete fluency. In all, about eight persons were present. Most contributed comments to the discussion, which was carried on in an informal manner and lasted for about two hours. Of that time, Mr. Sassa expressed his opinion for at least a total of one and one-half hours. I made no notes on anything that was said during the discussion. Immediately after, I made notes and on two occasions checked my information with a Japanese participant who has proved reliable in the past. Then I put together the notes which served as the basis for the June 8th article.

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ENCLOSURE 62 10116 (3)

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Page 39 further quotes Sassa as saying, "The FBI and Dallas police were concentrating their surveillance on some 20 potentially dangerous ultrarightists..." Sassa mentioned that according to some U.S. publication the police were concentrating their observation on some 20 ultrarightists. Mr. Sassa made no mention

of the FBI in this connection.

Page 39, columns 1 and 2 quote Sassa as saying he had met "a number of Dallas policemen who were frequently in Ruby's place." Mr. Sassa did not say this. What he actually said is that one of the most controversial points was whether there was any connivance between Jack Ruby and members of the Dallas police force. Somebody else in the gathering asked whether the Dallas police had accepted free drinks from Ruby, and Mr. Sassa commented that he had never met any such police officers in Dallas nor detected any evidence that such was the case. This was twisted in transaltion.

Page 39, column 2, quotes Sassa as saying, "In Washington, the FBI psychiatrists noted that Oswald obviously hated his father..." Mr. Sassa did not refer at any time to "FBI psychiatrists." What he said was that psychiatrists had stated that Oswald hated his father.

All the above observations reflect the correct character of remarks made informally at the gathering in Tokyo on April 24, 1964.

Glenn Troelstrup

Witnessed:

Atsuyuki Sassa

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 9, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
ARTICLE 6/8/64, REGARDING
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Mr. DeLoach's attached memorandum, 6/3/64, deals with our contacts with the press regarding the inaccuracies in captioned article. We now have additional details from the Legal Attache in Tokyo and have prepared a letter to the Warren Commission giving the background in this matter.

Mr. Atsuyuki Sassa, the Japanese Police Superintendent quoted in the article, has been in regular contact with the Tokyo Office in efforts to get this straightened out. We have copies of signed statements received by Sassa in which the reporter recognizes and clearly admits his error in saying that Sassa was secretly assigned to our investigation and in all other remarks about the FBI which the article attributed to Sassa.

Sassa did visit the Bureau on March 5, 1964, and was given a special tour and normal courtesies pursuant to earlier approval and based on Legat's recommendation. He was told very frankly that we could not give him inside information regarding the assassination investigation and stated the reasons were perfectly clear to him. He spent some time reviewing our filing procedures, expressed deep appreciation for courtesies received, and presented a souvenir for the Director.

This article is actually quite favorable to the Bureau but, by misquoting Sassa, makes it appear that he actively participated in our investigation. We are now giving the Commission the facts to refute this erroneous impression.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Commission enclosing copies of the article in question and copies of the reporter's statements to Sassa admitting his errors regarding the FBI in this article.

Enclosures

62-109060 — UNREC.

JJF:mab (9)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupauch
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fozarde

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

JUN 22 1964

75 JUN 29 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Director, FBI (64-29833-234) 6/3/64

Legat, Tokyo (80-6)

RELATIONS WITH NATIONAL POLICE
AGENCY OF JAPAN

Remycable 6/2/64.

As the Bureau is aware, Supt. Atsuyuki SASSA of National Police Agency (NPA) of Japan, made an official visit to the United States in early 1964 for dual purpose of visiting the Bureau to learn something about the FBI filing system, and visiting the U. S. Secret Service in effort to gain information that would assist Japanese police in prevention of assassinations, it being feared that other assassination attempts, particularly in Japan, might follow in the wake of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Bulet 3/16/64 reflects that SASSA visited the Bureau on 3/5/64 where he had opportunity to talk with Bureau officials concerning FBI records and filing systems. At that time he stated it was perfectly clear to him that the Bureau was not presently in a position to make any information available to him relative to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Upon his return to Japan, SASSA called at this office to thank Legat for the helpful and instructive treatment with respect to tour of the Bureau and discussion of the Bureau's filing system which had been afforded him. At that time again he said he understood perfectly that the Bureau could not discuss with him any aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy, but he said he had talked to whatever extent he could during the visit with representatives of the U. S. Secret Service, members of the Dallas Police Department, and newspaper and magazine reporters, as well as reading all public-source information available concerning the incident.

On 6/2/64 SASSA telephoned Legat advising he was flabbergasted to have learned that remarks made by him a few weeks earlier in an informal discussion which SASSA had thought was "off the record" had been grossly misconstrued and built into a "sensational" article which is to appear in the next issue of "U. S. News & World Report" magazine.

62-109060 — UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
195 JUN 24 1964

4 - Bureau (Encls.-3)
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
1 - Tokyo
HLC/bjc
(5)

FOUNDATION

SASSA explained that on 4/24/64 he had been invited by Kuniyasu TSUCHIDA, a Senior Superintendent of the NPA, to a dinner at the Kokusai Bunka Kaikan (International Cultural Institute, commonly referred to as "International House") in Tokyo to be attended by a small group of close, reliable friends who were interested in hearing about SASSA's recent trip. In all, eighteen were present at this party, including correspondent Glenn TROELSTRUP who came as guest of Hideaki KASE. One of the other Japanese participants was also a writer for a magazine, SASSA explained, and there was some mention of possibility of his preparing an article to refute the so-called "Buchanan theory" which alleged that the assassination was product of a conspiracy between Oswald, Ruby, and ultra-rightists in the United States. However, it was clearly understood by SASSA, TSUCHIDA, and the Japanese writer that no article would be prepared without prior police clearance, and that the discussion was therefore "off the record." Unfortunately, however, both SASSA and TSUCHIDA advised Legat, nobody specifically told the group, particularly TROELSTRUP, that anything said should be considered "off the record."

On Friday, 5/29/64, SASSA said TROELSTRUP contacted him to advise that he was surprised to have learned that notes he had prepared on the April 24 discussion had been worked into an article which was to be published by "U.S. News & World Report." The following day, May 30, TROELSTRUP showed SASSA a preliminary draft of the article, which greatly alarmed SASSA because of its impropriety and many inaccuracies. He requested TROELSTRUP to have the article withdrawn, which TROELSTRUP said he would attempt to do. On 6/2/64, SASSA said, he learned the article had actually been printed.

Legat advised SASSA that if any inaccurate statements relating in any way to the FBI appeared in the article, it would be absolutely essential to obtain explanation and retraction from the author. SASSA said he would do this.

Later on 6/2/64, SASSA and TSUCHIDA came to this office bringing the enclosed statement signed by TROELSTRUP and others. They also brought a copy of the 6/8/64 issue of "U. S. News & World Report", from which the article in question was copied and is enclosed.

TSUCHIDA confirmed circumstances of the April 24 meeting as related by SASSA. TSUCHIDA further said that he wanted to offer his profound apology, and to assume responsibility for the blunder leading to appearance of the article, since he

had overlooked his responsibility to make the "off-the-record" character of the discussion clear to all participants, and since he, as a senior police official was host at the gathering and had indicated to SASSA that he could speak freely, it was only natural that SASSA would do so. TSUCHIDA observed at the same time that actually no sensitive or classified matters were mentioned by SASSA, and it was of course impossible to predict at that time that his remarks would be so grossly misconstrued.

Legat reviewed the article point by point with SASSA and TSUCHIDA, and on basis of their explanations, drew up a tentative supplemental statement which they said they would ask TROELSTRUP to sign. Copy of the supplemental statement dated 6/3/64 is enclosed.

Matter is being closely followed, and Bureau will be advised.

1 - Orig.
1 - Yellow
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupauch
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Foarde

62-109060

REC-13 64-29822-034-667

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

assasanation of President John F Kennedy

Enclosed for your information are two copies of an article captioned "New Light on the Assassination: A Secret Agent's Story," which appeared in the June 8, 1964, issue of the "U. S. News & World Report." The article was written by Mr. Glenn Clark Troelstrup.

Mr. Atsuyuki Sassa, who is quoted extensively in this article, is a Japanese Police Superintendent who visited our Washington Headquarters on March 5, 1964. He also visited the U. S. Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department while he was in the United States. Mr. Sassa is not and never has been associated with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Our representative in Tokyo, Japan, has learned from Mr. Sassa that the article was prepared after Mr. Troelstrup participated in an informal group discussion attended by Sassa and other Japanese police officials. The discussion was conducted in the Japanese language in which Mr. Troelstrup has incomplete comprehension.

Mr. Troelstrup has now signed two statements acknowledging responsibility for errors in translation and for inaccuracies concerning the FBI in this article. The statements also acknowledge that remarks attributed to Sassa in the article are based entirely upon information received by Sassa from unofficial sources. Copies of these statements are also enclosed.

JJF:mab (10)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See cover memo Brennan to Sullivan, 6/9/64, captioned "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT ARTICLE 6/8/64, REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY," JJF:mab.

Enclosures (4)

29 JUN 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COMM-FBI

JUN 11 4 29 PM '64 FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (1-9833-234) DATE: 6/10/64

FROM : Legat, Tokyo (80-6)

SUBJECT: RELATIONS WITH NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY OF JAPAN

Remylet 6/5/64.

Enclosed for information of the Bureau are 5 copies of page 16 from "U. S. News and World Report" magazine dated 6/15/64, containing an article partially admitting errors in the previous issue, and clearly stating that Atsuyuki SASSA had no official connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Enclosed also for information of the Bureau is duplicated copy of a letter sent by SASSA on 6/6/64 to Inspector Chris Kockos, Dallas City Police Headquarters, Dallas, Texas, expressing his regrets for the erroneous publication. It is noted that on page 3 of the letter SASSA told Kockos that both he and the Legal Attache, American Embassy, Tokyo, had given their word to correspondent TROELSTRUP that the statements signed by TROELSTRUP would not be made public. This inaccuracy was pointed out to SASSA on 6/9/64 when he furnished Legat the copy, and he assured Legat that he would correct the error in a follow-up letter to Dallas Police Headquarters, without calling particular attention to this office, and, of course, without any reference to the FBI. Fact was that Legat has never seen or talked with TROELSTRUP, but just before SASSA got TROELSTRUP to sign the second statement, SASSA telephoned Legat and asked whether this office could give TROELSTRUP a statement in writing that the statement would be kept confidential. Legat told SASSA that this was impossible; that this office could not become involved in any way, but that he could give his own assurances to TROELSTRUP since, as he was aware, statements received officially by the FBI are never used for other than official purposes.

1 ENCLOSURE SASSA advised on 6/9/64 that the National Police Agency, as well as the Japanese Foreign Office, to whom he is to be temporarily transferred, is completely satisfied with his current handling of this matter; his record remains clear, and he will still receive the special assignment in Hong Kong for which he had been earlier slated. 162-109660- UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
195 JUN 24 1964

If there are any further developments in this matter, Bureau will be promptly advised.

4 - Bureau (Encls.-6)
(1 - Foreign Liaison)
1 - Tokyo
HLC/bje
(5)

8 JUN 24 1964



How long since you've taken your wife along on a trip...or out to a champagne dinner? You can do both at once on a Delta Jet. Thrifty Family Plan fares make it a bargain!



DELTA

the air line with the BIG JETS

WHY HIGH COURT BARRED TWO LOYALTY OATHS

WASHINGTON—Two loyalty oaths required of some public employes in the State of Washington were struck down by the Supreme Court. The Court held, 7 to 2, that the language of the oaths was "unconstitutionally vague."

In a dissenting opinion, Justices Tom C. Clark and John M. Harlan said that the language thus described by the majority was "much more clear than the Smith Act," a federal antisubversive law. The two Justices asked: "Where does this leave the constitutionality of the Smith Act?"

One Washington oath requires every public servant to swear that he or she is not a "subversive person." The majority opinion held that the State law did not define clearly enough what is "loyal" or "disloyal."

The other oath, for schoolteachers, exacts a pledge of respect for the flag and the institutions of the United States and the State of Washington. It was argued in the majority opinion that a teacher who criticized the State judicial system or the Supreme Court, for example, might be violating the oath.

TRIPLE-DAMAGE AWARD AGAINST ELECTRIC FIRMS

PHILADELPHIA—A U. S. district-court judge awarded triple damages against six manufacturers of electrical equipment. The firms were defendants in a civil price-fixing suit. Ordered to pay damages of 28.9 million dollars were General Electric, Westinghouse, Allis-Chalmers, McGraw Edison of Elgin, Ill., Mahoney Electric and Wagner Electric, both of St. Louis.

The suit was brought by two Philadelphia utilities.

The trial was the first of more than 1,000 pending civil cases growing out of criminal charges brought by the Justice Department in 1961. Then, 29 manufacturers and 46 individuals pleaded guilty or no contest to charges of bid rigging and price fixing.

Several companies immediately announced they would appeal the Philadelphia verdict.

ASSASSINATION STORY—THE REACTION IN JAPAN

TOKYO—A Japanese security agent's story of the Kennedy assassination created quite a stir here.

The story, based on agent Ataruyuki Sassa's survey of American security methods, first appeared in the "U. S. News & World Report" issue of June 8. It has since been confirmed in all essential details, although it develops that the Japanese officer had no official connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's study of the assassination. Sassa did work with various security agencies in the U. S.

Correcting a translation error, Sassa says he never met any Dallas police who frequented the night club operated by Jack Ruby, convicted of killing Lee Harvey Oswald.

HOW'S BUSINESS? THE PRESIDENT SAYS THIS—

From President Johnson's news conference in Washington June 2:

"In the four weeks ending May 23, retail sales averaged 7 per cent above a year earlier.

"Manufacturers are reflecting the stronger markets.

"The industrial-production index jumped a full point in April, the largest advance in 10 months.

"New orders for durable goods, which foreshadow future production, rose 6 per cent in April, while machine-tool orders ran 76 per cent above a year earlier.

"Unemployment was down from 5.7 per cent in April, 1963, to 5.4 per cent this April.

"Total labor-force time lost through unemployment and part-time work is down even more sharply—from 6.1 per cent in April, 1963, to 5.9 per cent this April.

"Best of all, there was a gain of more than 1 million new nonfarm jobs from December to April.

"No inflation is in sight although some people feared overheating of the economy.

"Wholesale prices are lower today than in January, lower than three years ago, lower than six years ago.

"Both our Governmental surveys and leading private surveys show confidence in future prosperity."

ENCLOSURE

6th June, 1964

Inspector Chris Mackos
Dallas City Police Headquarters
Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.

Dear Inspector Mackos,

I deeply regret that I have to write you on such an unpleasant subject like this.

The erroneous article titled "New light on the assassination, a Secret Agent Story" attributed to me in U.S. News & World Report magazine of June 8, 1964 was a great surprise to me. The article contains a lot of inaccuracies as in the first place it was based on after-dinner discussion in a certain private party conducted in Japanese language, in which the correspondent did not have enough fluency, and in second place, he sent it with neither my consent nor my confirmation. Actually, it was not a interview, but a private discussion in a exclusive party in which I was informed that whatever one may say is assumed to be off the record, and I was also informed that occasionally this kind of party took place in past at the International House in Tokyo.

The host of that exclusive dinner party was Chief Superintendent Tauchida, the director of Guard Bureau of M.P.D. Tokyo, and most of 6 participants were his intimate friends and were influential gentlemen such as a University professor, a foreign diplomat, Japanese columnist and so forth. And unfortunately U.S. news correspondent Glenn Troolstrup and his Japanese friend who is a son of Japanese Ambassador to a certain country were now comers and were not well informed of the character of the Party. During the dinner, we exchanged our opinions on various controversial issues such as Korean problem etc. After dinner, we relaxed at the lobby, and continued discussion. All of sudden, the discussion was focused on so-called "Buchanan Theory" which is now prevailing throughout Japan. I'm sure you know the writer who maintained Oswald was not the assassin, and Dallas Police itself played a part in the assassination intrigue.

I was asked to express my opinion on the subject as everybody knew I had just returned from U.S.A. So, I expressed my Personal belief and revealed my information gathered from unofficial news sources such as magazines in U.S.

Surprisingly enough, even that kind of overt information was still quite new here in Japan and participants listened and inquired very eagerly. The entire discussion was conducted in quite fast Japanese language, and it was obvious that Correspondent Troolstrup did not have complete fluency of Japanese to join the discussion, and he just sat quietly and he did not even take any note.

MARY FERRELL
DAT

ENCLOSURE

Then, [redacted]body raised [redacted]uestion whether [redacted]ere was any connivance between Ruby and Dallas Police and [redacted]st of Tippit and Oswald.

Remembering heart-[redacted] hospitalities of you and your people in Dallas, I emphatically denied it and in order to get my point across the participants, I pointed out it was not unnatural that Tippit was driving Police car alone as more than half of Dallas Police force were assigned to the Presidential guard. When a participant asked me if it is true that there were a number of a Dallas police officers who were frequently in Ruby's place, and regularly accepted free drinks, I also denied it and told them I never met any such officers in Dallas nor detected any evidence that such was the case. I explained them I saw the citation hanging on the wall of the office which introduced us Dallas Police Headquarters as one of the finest police organization in [redacted] and also explained how high is the reputation of the Chief [redacted] Curry even in Washington D.C. I was sad at article that [redacted] and my compliment for Dallas Police was twisted and appeared as encouraging criticism.

Later on, the correspondent admit his error and apologetically explained it was twisted in reverse way because of insufficient linguistic ability.

I had concentrated my criticism on so-called Buchannan theory and tried to convince them how it is incredible.

Being impressed by my opinion, a participant suggested to me to publish it in order to enlight Japanese people through some Japanese magazine. I answered I'll think it over, but as a police officer I need superior's approval to do so. Then the party was over. More than one month later, on 30th May, suddenly I was informed that the correspondent, helped by his Japanese friend who was also my comer, compiled our discussion into a story attributed to [redacted] and sent it back to his editor.

Also I was informed that the story is going to be published in U.S. News and World Report. The correspondent did not see me thereafter, nor he did confirm me the detail of story. Of course he did not request my consent, nor he did even inform me he sent the memo to his editor. As soon as I've been informed so, I did my best to stop it, but all in vain as they already printed it and gave me no opportunity even to correct it.

This is my apologetic representation of what actually happened.

I regret that I caused a great disadvantage to you and your beloved Police force because of my carelessness.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

But only one thing I wish you to believe me is that I have never betrayed you friendship.

Here I enclosed some materials which might help you to realize the situation. You are free to use any part of my letter and materials for publicity purpose except one statement which was made by Correspondent Troolstrup himself and signed by himself. As for this statement in first person made by Correspondent Troolstrup, Mr. Chill, legal attache of U.S. Embassy here and I gave our words to him that this is strictly for official use only within Japanese-U.S. Government agencies and law enforcement organizations and this will not be published. If you could pass my words on to Chief Charles Batchelor and other officer concerned including Mr. Roy Thomasson of State Department, I would be most appreciative.

Already we took necessary steps to request the editor of the magazine to correct the errors and misquotation.

Please send my best regard and apology to you beautiful wife and lovely children who's hospitalities encouraged me when I was alone in Dallas.

With deep regret,

Truly yours,

Atsumaki Sasa

ATSUMUKI SASA

OFFICE: Superintendent
National Police Agency,
1-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, JAPAN

Home Address:
1-219 Nozawa-machi, Setagaya-ku,
Tokyo, JAPAN

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Miami 6/1/64, and WFO letter to Miami 5/15/64, captioned "PRESLEY J. WALTON, INFORMATION CONCERNING."

ReBuairtel instructed that Miami incorporate information furnished in re WFO letter in a letterhead memorandum and furnish Dallas appropriate inserts.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum which includes information set forth in re WFO letter, information concerning WALTON as appearing in Miami files, and information appearing in the letterhead memorandum prepared by the Louisville Office which appears to relate to WALTON.

One copy of letterhead memorandum is enclosed for Dallas and two copies are enclosed for WFO.

Appropriate inserts are being furnished to Dallas under separate cover.

Letterhead memorandum is not being disseminated locally to Secret Service as pertinent information contained therein was previously disseminated.

(3) - Bureau (Encs-6) EC-104 DLC-53
1 - Dallas (Enc-1) (89-43) (Info)
2 - Washington Field (Encs-2) (1 - 62-new)
2 - Miami (1 - 89-35)
(1 - 62-5175)

62-109060-3283

FPG:ggr
(8)

6 ENCLOSURE

JUN 10 1964

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

52 JUN 29 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
June 8, 1964

RE: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

On May 14, 1964, Mr. EDWARD SCHADE, Deputy Clerk, United States Supreme Court, made available to an Agent of the FBI two letters. Each letter enclosed a magnetic recording tape.

The first letter reads as follows:

"1. Start with tape first.

"I don't know what Mrs. LERNER's reason was for ordering Mr. K and his wife to be move out the cottage before she and Mr. LERNER returned that evening.

"Mr. K was next to lady and BILL CRACROFT (?) or some such name was third man and I fourth.

"As I understood Mrs. LERNER that evening she was speaking over (?) her husband head with him President. (?)

"She gave order for all employees except my self to clear out by morning.

"We were all present standing in the back drive. She had very little to say to any one but me.

"2. I assumed that she had just made he speach to the other men when I came in from walk (?). The men were all standing there seamily waiting for me.

"Mrs. LERNER spoke right out saying Mr. WALTON I am glad that you are here.

"We are closeing house for a while I want you to take up the call (illegible) close the doors take no calls this evening.

"(BEN) meaning Mr. LERNER and I are going to a meeting I want Mr. K out by the time we get back. We will place an ad for more (?) help tomorrow, (?) come to the front office in the morning.

"3. BEN and I will talk to you there we must go now.

Re: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

"Now due to time I must cut short the story of how Mrs. LERNER died before morning. I told BOBY KENEDY this story once and the F.B.I. more than once.

"After the funeral I went home to Louisville, Ky., and set out to inform (?) the world of what was taking place down here in South Florida.

"Doctor FERRY (?) was ready to back me up and I was on my way to a meeting with him when he was gunned down.

"I can not prove that people from Miami were behind Doctor FERRY's death, but I say this that DICK GERSTEIN has been playing around with some of the people who I suspect in the death of the

"4. of Mrs. LERNER and the Judge and his wife.

"he is a good look alike for HENRY ANNERSON (?).

"And I recall that the killer first left the gun, and later starting lions (?) (illegible) seen turned around and left his hat. later in fligh droped a jacket. I just wounder how they would look on DICK GERSTEIN.

"I still be that ANNERSON (?) was framed (?) and that the same patter fit the J. F. K. slaying.

"I know that the president was pushing Miami officalls around a little to much to suit them. I believe we were (?) get clost to something. I had been pushing (?) the president and his brother BOBY pretty hard and have good reason to believe that they were carrying through on some of the tips I gave them and that migh accout for DICK presence with some of the people I suspect. Mr. KENNEDY may have put him on to them.

"never the less I don't intent to take any chances on DICK or TOM KELLEY.

/s/ "PRESTLEY J. WALTON
3207 S.W. 15 Ave.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida"

A summary of the tape enclosed with this letter is as follows:

Re: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

The tape begins by WALTON giving his name as PRESTLEY J. WALTON, 3207 S.W. 15 Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, the date as 2/29/64, and is addressed to President JOHNSON. In the tape, WALTON says:

Regarding the threats to the life of the President on his visit to Miami, Florida, on 2/28/64, he does not want to shake him or be abusive, but has to make the points for his protection as he would like to have been able to do for the late President KENNEDY. He wants to give some cold facts on this matter leading to the assassination of President KENNEDY. The people who were responsible for this are friends of President JOHNSON, as well as his. "On the surface," he, WALTON, is a "crank and a crackpot," running around living in every neighborhood and environment that would not be considered a decent place for a reputable citizen to live. He lives in poverty and does not make enough to pay incomes taxes, but can turn up three million very quickly, probably quicker than the President can, and the money will be three million honest dollars.

He goes back to 1956, right after former President EISENHOWER won the election, as the starting point and wants to tell about some people who he (presumably the President) will scream about and defend, but they are the people who are making threats against him. (The "him" referred to is not definitely clear). This can be checked with Senator JOHN COOPER and began with the murder of Judge CHANNELSWORTH (Phonetic) and his wife. WALTON claims to have been an eye witness to the death of a Mrs. BEN LENEER (phonetic) and knows why she died. WALTON was in the employment of the Fairchild Funeral Home and took Mr. LENEER's place when he left to go into business for himself. He accuses the people who work with President JOHNSON as being murderers, but admits he cannot prove it, and he is sure that they were the same people who killed President KENNEDY. WALTON says they will kill him because "he has seen them kill." He names BEN TAYLOR, the City Auditor in Miami, and a man by the name of BILL CRAIGCRAFT, or HUTCHCRAFT, a State Auditor, and indicates that the latter probably works for President JOHNSON.

WALTON then goes back to relate items concerning BEN TAYLOR on the missing persons list and states that while the police were looking for him, TAYLOR was at BEN LENEER's funeral home. WALTON continues with disjointed items concerning a tape recorder and other equipment slipped into the funeral home and the fact that his wife was a fingerprint expert and photographer for Cuba.

MARY FERRELL

Re: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

He then goes back to mention the CHANNELSWORTH case and states the reason for their deaths was the checking of the books by BEN TAYLOR and a Federal or State Auditor.

He mentions a suspicious white Cadillac which he was told was to be given to President EISENHOWER when he came to Miami. Since President EISENHOWER refused to use the car, Mr. LENEER took over the car.

WALTON then relates a disjointed series of items concerning someone coming into the dormitory where he slept at the funeral home, whom he subsequently identified as BEN TAYLOR. He accused TAYLOR of sleeping in a casket in the display room. He then gives a disjointed account of how former President JOHN F. KENNEDY comes into the case as a result of Mr. and Mrs. LENEER's going to a mass meeting, not further identified. He said he told this story to "BOBBY KENNEDY" and told him the man to look out for in Miami was State's Attorney, RICHARD GERSTEIN, and WALTON is going to link him to the assassination of a Dr. TERRY in Louisville, Kentucky, and knows he is linked with the CHANNELSWORTH case, the TAYLOR case, the death of former President KENNEDY and threats against President JOHNSON.

He then goes on to describe the mass meeting attended by Mr. and Mrs. LENEER as being some kind of kangaroo court which placed the death sentence on her. He will not go into this matter, but Mr. COOPER or "BOBBY KENNEDY" can tell the President how she died.

It is possible that the "Judge CHANNELSWORTH" referred to by WALTON is Judge CURTIS EUGENE CHILLINGSWORTH, West Palm Beach, Florida, who together with his wife, MARJORIE CHILLINGSWORTH, were abducted and murdered June 15, 1955.

The second letter reads as follows:

"Mr. PRESTLEY J. WALTON
3207 S.W. 15 Ave, Fortlauderdale, Florida

"May 9, 1964

"The Honorable Chief Justice Of
The United States Supreme Court
EARL WARREN

"Mr. Chief Justice:

Re: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

"Two local F.B.I. Men were out to talk to me concerning some printing that I am haveing done at a printing shop down town fort lauderdale.

"They were concerned mostly about me useing Mr. HOOVERs and BOBY KENNEDYs Names.

"I assured them that I am not Just sounding off And I had informed you about a year ago that I had some cases for you.

"To Put Senator MARGARET CHASE SMITH in the clear of any thing I do or say in this election year, I want it understood That I am backing her but she is in no way responsible for any thing I do or say.

"I keep Her informed on where I stand on political issues in about the same manor that I keep in touch with You and the news editors.

"I dont contend that every thing said in this tape recording is correct but it is clost enought to tell the necessary story.

"Sincerely Yours, PRESTLEY J. WALTON"

In the tape enclosed with the above letter, WALTON gives the same address and begins with no introductory remarks, but it appears the tape is directed to an unknown Senator. WALTON states:

He was visited this week by two FBI agents with regard to a petition for Mr. HOOVER's resignation and in that connection, he desired to discuss the Wilmore, Kentucky, bank robbery, which happened about five years ago. This is not the first case he had reason to investigate J. EDGAR HOOVER about. The investigation of the FBI began immediately after "Mr. LONG" was kidnapped and run into Texas to be held in a mental institution without legal recourse. Checks and balances are needed between the CIA and the FBI. There are lots of good criminology students available and they have to remove Mr. HOOVER to modify the system. Mr. HOOVER did not use road blocks in the Wilmore bank robbery and they should have been used. The State airplane was not used and he, WALTON, was not notified that a bank robbery occurred. The robbers were finally caught by two Quaker preachers and because Mr. HOOVER did not charge the robbers with the bank robbery offense, he, WALTON, is ashamed of his home town.

Re: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

He gives disjointed accounts about his displeasure about the issuance of license plates in Tallahassee, Florida, and ties this in with the fact that there is no office of narcotics agents in Louisville, Kentucky, which is the direct fault of Mr. HOOVER. He then mentions a court case being prepared to get Mr. HOOVER's resignation, which will be handled by men trained in criminology and law. This is also mentioned along with the fact that there is a good jail in Fayette County, but they do not want to pay for Federal prisoners to be kept there. "They" are not further identified.

WALTON then maligns Attorney General KENNEDY for having spent four years trying to get JIMMY HOFFA and finally winning a jury tampering case and not realizing he won it. He says he would have liked to have seen KENNEDY make the grade as an attorney, since he likes the KENNEDY boys, and had promised the late JOHN F. KENNEDY that he would make an attorney out of BOBBY KENNEDY, but he can see no hope for him now.

WALTON said that if there is to be any progress in law enforcement, we will have to remove Mr. HOOVER from office. "We have people trained to fill each man's position in the FBI, including Mr. HOOVER's." More action is needed in the FBI and the organization has to be "remodified."

WALTON states that President JOHNSON has some religious conflicts and he has mentioned this to JOHNSON. He then says if "we are elected, I won't be President, but I'll be in the Attorney General's office next year and you might just as well face the fact."

He closes by asking the Senator to whom he addressed the tape to take it to Mr. JOHNSON and then to Chief Justice WARREN with a request to "let's get this resignation for HOOVER started."

On May 7, 1964, GEORGE J. ERNST, owner, Poinsettia Press, Inc., 325 SW First Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, advised that he had been contacted by PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON, 3207 SW 15th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, for the purpose of printing up a prospectus on his company, the Space Craft Builders. During the course of contact, he claimed Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY was financially interested in this company, but had been discouraged from investing money in same by J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI.

Re: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

On May 7, 1964, WALTON was interviewed at his residence, 3207 SW 15th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, by Special Agents of this Bureau.

WALTON related that he had invented an aircraft that was self-powered and could stay in the air for 30 days without having to land. He exhibited the parts of his invention that were obviously not workable.

WALTON stated that he was having a prospectus drawn up on his aircraft. In this connection, he mentioned that he had attempted to have Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY invest money in his aircraft, but the Attorney General had been discouraged from doing so by J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI.

WALTON explained that this was done when Mr. HOOVER publicly warned the public against swindlers who might entice people into investing and purchasing stock in illegitimate ventures. He was convinced that Mr. HOOVER was directing his comments at him, and had discouraged individuals, including Mr. KENNEDY, from purchasing stock in his aircraft.

WALTON pointed out that he has written to former presidents and the current president, as well as leading political figures, concerning his invention and his interest in politics. He expressed no animosity towards any of these people that he referred to.

WALTON claimed he possessed no firearms, but did admit that when he was 17 years of age he was arrested for malicious shooting in Kentucky. This involved him in shooting a Mormon preacher in the foot, the preacher having objected to his going with the preacher's daughter. He claimed he served a jail sentence of one year before being pardoned by the Governor of Kentucky. He stated the gun used in the shooting belonged to his brother.

The files of the Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Police Department reflected that WALTON was fingerprinted as an applicant, Number C4594, on November 21, 1936, in connection with his employment as a dishwasher. The files contained no return which indicated he had no criminal record with the Identification Division of the FBI.

The following is a description of WALTON obtained through interview and personal observation:

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

Re: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

Name	PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	January 6, 1912
Place of Birth	Paris, Kentucky
Height	5'8"
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Dark brown, greying, wavy
Eyes	Hazel
Scars	5" blunt scar above right knee
Employment	Utility man at Federal Millwork Corp., 3300 SE 6th Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Residence	3207 SW 15th Avenue Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Marital Status	Married
Wife	DISORA WALTON (separated)
Former Wife	MARY PEMBERTON
Education	Third grade
Fingerprint classification	1 U OII 10 1 T II

At the conclusion of the interview, WALTON stated he now realizes that Mr. HOOVER was not personally referring to him and he apologized for having made reference to him. He stated that there would be no repetition of this in the future. By the same token, he stated he realized that in the event he were to have people invest in illegitimate schemes proposed by him, he could possibly be subjected to criminal prosecution.

On February 2, 1959, the Louisville Office, FBI, received from JOHN NEWMAN, City Editor, "The Louisville Times," a daily newspaper of general circulation published at Louisville, Kentucky, a four-page handwritten letter signed PRESTLY J. WALTON, which had been addressed to "Mr. GEORGE BURT, c/o Louisville Times." Mr. BURT is editor of the newspaper.

Context of the letter, which was written in pencil and postmarked at Louisville 11:30 AM, January 14, 1959, is set out below:

"108 E St Catherine St
Louisville Ky.
Jan 13, 1959

RE: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

"Mr. George Burt

"Dear Sir:

"My Letter of Jan 8 1959 addressed to you, was not entended to be a contribution to the letters colum. and I apprecate you returning it before printing in the paper.

"I was checking to see if the paper was still in the interest of keeping Communist influnce from spreading in America.

"I realize that news reporters dont alwas get the facts. but it seames to me that your paper has made better head line in the past few weeks then it has printed and That Statement isen't entended as Criticism.

"Your paper and others have come mightly clost to meet it self face to bace with a miss leading story about Cuba s problems.

"I requested the F.B.I. to check on The Batista house in daytona beach, when Fidel Castro party bought it in Bastistas name. The place was used to store and run guns to Cuba bastista, Prio and Castro. All 3 meet there a few times to my knowlidg but Bastista never lived there.

"As for the 26 of July Club in Miami and here in Louisville I have trailed the Club to all three partys. my wife is the daughter of Castros side kick. and when she left louisville to meet with bastista and Prio in New York I told here that she would be deported if She was caught at a Communist meeting here. and She said that all of her familly in Cuba would be killed if She didnt go. We were in Federal Judg Millers office when she told me that I havent Seen her Sence. I couldent Say that the meeting she was going to in new york was a communist meeting but I had good reasions to believe that it was.

RE: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

"Whn you know the Cuban people as well as I know them you know that they do not know right from wrong.

"About the only thing they are sure of and that is that we Americans dont give a dam_ about them. Whe_ the_ need boad and medican they got it from hitler. I am an American to the Cubans_ I am the American who married Disora in Cuba my wife is call__ The distinguished Disora and say that She may some day rule Cuba. I doubt that but I am in hopes that She is not harmed by Castro.

"Your_ Truley

"Prestly J Walton"

On January 4, 1959, PRESTLY JOHNSON WALTON personally called at the Louisville Office of the FBI, at which time he advised that he resided at 108 East St. Catherine Street, Louisville, and was self-employed as a "builder, carpenter, inventer, and aeronautic expert."

WALTON stated that although married to DISORA WALTON, a Cuban girl, in June or July 1952 at Miami, Florida, he and DISORA did not live together.

WALTON related that his wife's employment was as Director of Socialized Medicine for Cuban People in the United States. As such, he said, she distributed medicines and collected thousands of dollars from Cuban families in the United States which she sent to Cuba. WALTON asserted that he knew his wife for only one day when he married her in Miami. He was of the opinion that prior to that time she had entered the United States illegally and had been deported to Cuba. WALTON expressed belief that he would hear from his wife soon as he felt certain she had fled from Cuba as a result of the revolution and would try to contact him for aid.

WALTON spoke incoherently about Senator EASTLAND of Florida and Governor COLLINS of Florida having been in league with the Cuban revolt.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

Re: PRESTLEY JOHNSON WALTON

WALTON said he had developed an airplane which he could have flying within three weeks time to use in bombing and which the Cubans were trying to get from him for their own use. WALTON said he had been to see Kentucky Governor A. B. CHANDLER at Frankfort and offered him the specifications for the plane for use by the State of Kentucky.

On June 5, 1964, [redacted] Fort Lauderdale, Florida Police Department, advised that PRESTLEY WALTON is employed as a utility man by Federal Millwork, 3300 South Federal Highway, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. [redacted] characterized WALTON as "a real nut."

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

REC- 53

FBI

Date: 6/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an FD 302 of Mrs. ISABEL DEAROLF, Chamber of Commerce, Reading, Pa., and the original of a postcard received by the Reading Chamber of Commerce, Reading, Pa.

Enclosed for the Dallas Office are 25 copies of the FD 302 and one Xerox copy of the postcard. Enclosed for Portland are two copies of the FD 302 and one Xerox copy of the postcard.

PORTLAND
AT PORTLAND, OREGON

Will attempt to identify and interview EDWARD F. BRAY.

3 - Bureau (62-109060)(Encl. 2)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encl. 26)
2 - Portland (Encl. 3)
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

JRM:EMR
(8)

REC- 53 62-109060-3284

8 JUN 16 1964

2 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JUN 17 1964

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 15, 1964

(1)

Mrs. ISABEL DEAROLF, Staff Assistant, Chamber of Commerce, Reading, Pa., advised the Chamber of Commerce received an air mail post card postmarked Portland, Oregon, June 6, 1964, and addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, Reading, Pa. The card bears the signature of EDWARD F. BRAY and to her knowledge is the first communication received from BRAY. The card other than the signature is typed. The information on the card is set forth as follows:

"NAVAL INTELLIGENCE HAD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY. (LETTER TO THE SEC. OF NAVY 8/12/63)

"THE ORGANIZATION...JFCOIT *
THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTED EX-SERVICEMAN
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE
THE METHOD.....A SNIPER'S BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

"WHY?

"DID NAVY ALLOW THE DALLAS TRAGEDY TO OCCUR?

"BENDIX CORP.
FISHER BLDG.
DETROIT, MICH.

"/s/ Edward F. Bray
"EDWARD F. BRAY EE

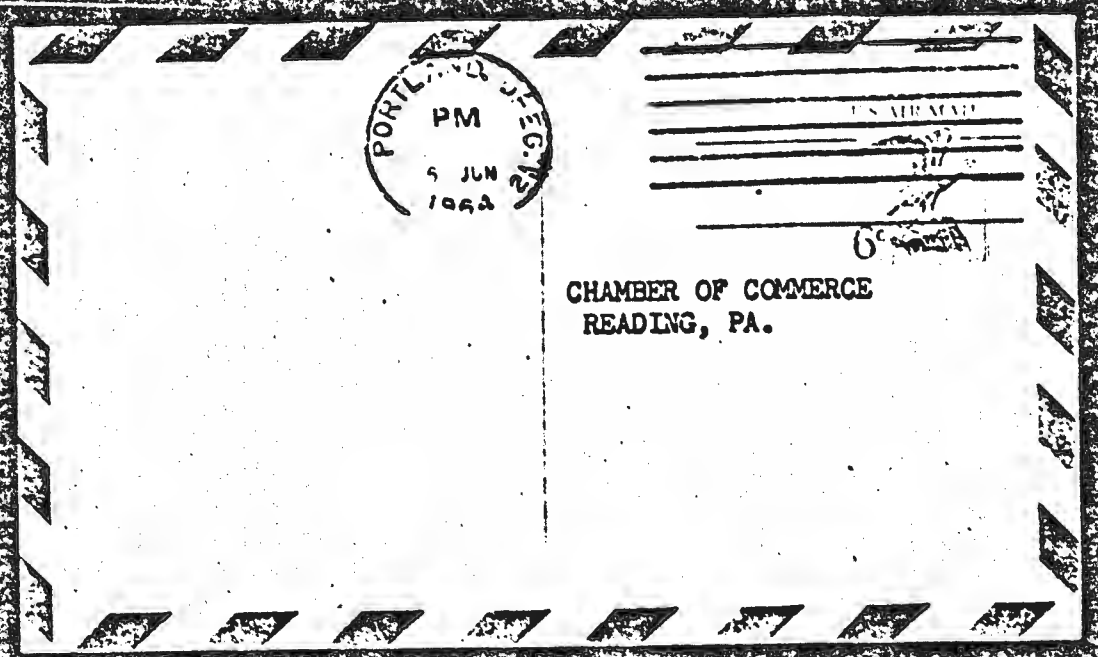
*JFCOIT-JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER"

On 6/11/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SA FRANK M. KAUFFMAN /emr Date dictated 6/11/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE


PM
6 JUN
1964
6¢
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
READING, PA.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE HAD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY. (LETTER TO THE SEC. OF NAVY 8/12/63)

THE ORGANIZATION...JFCOTT *
THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTED EX-SERVICEMAN
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE
THE METHOD.....A SNIPER'S BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR.
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

WHY?

DID NAVY ALLOW THE DALLAS TRAGEDY TO OCCUR?

BENDIX CORP.
FISHER BLDG.
DETROIT, MICH.

Edw. F. Bray

EDWARD F. BRAY EE

*JFCOTT-JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

There is transmitted herewith 8 copies of letterhead memorandum for the Bureau, two copies for Dallas and two copies for Louisville setting forth a letter addressed to

"Committee Investigation of Kennedy Assanation
Mr. Connolly
Austin
Texas"

The letter is postmarked April 22, 1964, at Shepperdsville, Ky. The letter was made available to the San Antonio Office by Mr. LARRY TEMPLE, Administrative Assistant, Executive Department, State of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to the Secret Service and OSI 10th District, San Antonio.

There is also being furnished to the Dallas Office 25 copies of FD 302 setting forth the information in the letter and two copies for Louisville, Two verifax copies of original letter being furnished to Louisville to assist in investigation.

REC-53 62-109060-3285

The original letter is being furnished to the Bureau for a search through the anonymous letter file for possible identification of author.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9)
21 - Louisville (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 27)
2 - San Antonio
SAMC/mjb

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED (9)

16

JUN 2 1964

SA 89-67

LEAD

LOUISVILLE

AT SHEPHERDSVILLE, KENTUCKY

Conduct investigation in an effort to identify the author of the letter to Governor JOHN CONNALLY, Austin, Texas, and interview.

RY FERRFIL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

May 26, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following letter was furnished by Mr. LARRY TEMPLE, Administrative Assistant, Executive Department, State of Texas, Austin, Texas:

"April 22, 1964
"Louisville ___

"Commission of Investigation:

"Be it known to all men,

"John Fitzgerald Kennedy were victim of a conspiracy involving a large number including the vice-president himself.

"I am sure the hand were one at the tele-ray spot, radar and radio manufacture.

"Not many knew of this electronic needle group who were employed in this tele-ray by radio televi led under Adams' Colhoun, Dallas Colhoun had been a help in Mr. Kennedy's campaign 1960. In this way he became acquainted with Colhoun who shewed the tele-ray televison to Mr. Kennedy.

"Now Mr. Kennedy became a bit interested in such device that would by wireless allow one to hear and see a display at a distance.

"Now Colhoun had one operator at houston Tex connected with Dallas w f a a by KFDM Beaumont (see this sta in regard to this) who was told to be one who could help him ' to catch on' to its use.

COPIES DE... ...)

44 JAN 3 1973

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

"The man is John Philip who I believe shot Mr. Kennedy by tele ray his wife at side of Mr. Kennedy threw the spot ray on the side of Mr. Kennedy where Colhoun headed the stream of electron light to indicate to Philip the path spot to shoot along to hit his arm.

"Philip held the gun, and at his side stood John Knight employed to hold the scale of electronics. Now Philip and wife were jealous of Mr. Kennedy's desire to help a lady in her endeavor of work. Philip wanted Mr. K to devote his attention to Philip's wife for much money could come to them this way. It was not that Mr. Kennedy's wanted the Phil woman at all He loved his own lady, Mr. Philip hoped to love easy on Mr. Kennedy and keep the wife in. It was jealousy this woman felt and they both decided that the electronic volatile machine called gun could be aligned safe by Colhoun's great wherdle electron (be alme had this) and it were better to do the deed there Mr. Kennedy there told Colhoun he meant to be some aid to Sallie- This infuriated the Philip woman named Mary Wilson on your pay roll tho Mildred Philip is real name.

"The couple left houston 1961 and liven in White house on this electronic business.

"Osgood did not shoot. He was told by Phil he could be killed if he did not obey to steady the shoulder of Phil from the kick of this powerful electricity - Phil went to Dallas Jail to ask Osgood if he were going to tell. Osgood said 'Yes' I will have to tell so result was shot took him.

"The other man took money to jail to get police quiet - Phil left and one of the men

took Osgood. Have Dallas police man identify Philip as man who went in to see Osgood and here you have clue right.

"The man Philip visited Osgood to fond out if he Osgood would tell on him and Colhoun had made the date to have officer let Phil see Osgood -·

"this is in the dark but sure.

"See if Wilson woman was not near Mr. Kennedy at time he was shot -

"See where Philip went at the time of deed (right at Osgood's shelter in text book house he did not look out window but followed the electric beam held by Colhoun - See this electric beam etc."

LARY FERRELL
FUND

Routed To: Fairfield TV

Apr 1964

Commission of Investigation: radar rig Dallas Stephenville farm

Best known to

(1) all men,

John Fitzgerald Kennedy

were victim of a conspiracy involving a large number including the vice-president himself.

I am sure the hand were one at the tele-ray spot, radar and radio manufacture.

Not many knew of the electronic needle group who were employed in the tele-ray by radio televi led under Adjutant Colhoun Dallas Colhoun had been a help in Mr Kennedy's Campaign 1960. In this way he became acquainted with Colhoun who showed the tele-ray television to Mr. Kennedy.

(2) Now Mr Kennedy became a bit interested in such device that would by wireless allow one to hear and see a display at a distance.

Now Colhoun had one operator

D-220
FBI
LABORATORY

Air Mail

Committee Investigation
of Kennedy assassination
Mr Connally
Austin
Texas

D-220

FBI

LABORATORY

FOUNDATION
THE AA

tell. Osgood said "yes" & will have to tell as reflect was shot took him.

The other man took Money to pack to get police quiet & Phill left and one of the men took Osgood. Store Dallas police man identify Phillips as man who went in to see Osgood and here you have clue right.

The man Phillips wanted Osgood to find out by telephone fell on him and Colhoun had made the date to have officer let Phil see Osgood - this is on the dark but sure.

See if Wilson woman was not near for Kennedy at time he was shot -

See where Phillips went at the time of dead (right at Osgood's shelter in test took time. Indeed would look out window and followed the electric team held by Colhoun - See this electric team etc

D-220
FBI
LABORATORY

He loved his own lady!

Mr Phelps hoped to have easy on
(F) Mr Kennedy and keep the wife in.
It was getaway that woman felt
and they both decided that
the electronic volatile machine
called gun could be aligned
easily by Colhoun's great wheedle
electrify (be almeback this) and
it were better to do the deed there
Mr Kennedy there told Colhoun he
meant to be some and to Sallie -
This infuriated the Phelps woman
named Mary Nelson on your pay
roll the Mildred Phelps is real
name.

The couple left Houston 1961 and
been in White House on this
electronic business.

Osgood did not shoot. He was
(C) told by Phil he could be killed
if he did not obey & steady the shoulder
of Phil from the Kick of this powerful
electricity - Phil went to Dallas fail
to ask Osgood if he were going to

D-22
FBI
LABORATORY

at Houston Tex connected with Dallas
WFAA by KFDM Beaumont (see this
sta in regard to this) who was told
to be one who could help him "to catch on"
to its use.
The man is John Philip who d
before shot Pres Kennedy by
tele ray his wife at side of
Mr Kennedy threw the effect ray
on the side of Mr Kennedy where
Calhoun headed the stream of
electron light to indicate to
Philip the path spot to shoot
along to hit his aim.
Philip held the gun, and at his
self stood John Knight employed
to hold the scale of electronics.
Mrs Philip and wife were jealous
of Mr Kennedy's desire to help
a lady in her endeavor of work.
Philip wanted Mr K to devote
his attention to Philip's wife for
much money could come to them
this way — It was not that Mr Kennedy's
wanted the Phil woman at all

D-220
FBI
LABORATORY

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

1 - Mr. Rogge, RM. 5730
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - BAB FILE (Mr. Cadigan)

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: June 12, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.
OO: Dallas

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC-53

FBI File No. 62-109060 - 3285
Lab. No. D-451220 AX

Examination requested by: San Antonio

Reference: Airtel 5/26/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Specimen Q583 has been designated as exhibit D-221. Four photographs of D-221 are transmitted to the Dallas Office herewith to be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding D number photographs.

MAILED 5
JUN 12 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 12 10 23 AM
FBI DALLAS TEX
SECD

Enclosures (6) (4 photographs of D-221, 2 copies - Lab rpt)

2 - San Antonio (89-67) Enclosures (2) (2 copies - Lab rpt)

1 - Louisville Enclosure (one copy - Lab rpt)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:GFM (10)

64 JUN 17 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Rogge 573

6. 7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 12, 1964
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-451220 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 6/2/64

Q583 Letter postmarked April 22, 1964, Sheppardsville, Ky., addressed "Committee Investigation of Kennedy Assanation Mr. Connolly
Austin
Texas"

also, accompanying four-page handwritten letter beginning "Commission of Investigation..." and ending "...this electric beam etc"

Result of examination:

The handwriting on Q583 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

The paper used to prepare Q583 does not contain any watermarks, indented writings, or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper used.

The submitted evidence is retained.

JCC:GFM (10)

olson
almont
ahr
sper
ollahan
conrad
eLoach
vens
ole
ases
ullivan
avel
otter
ele. Room
lmes
andy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Rogge

Tolson, Belmont, Mohr, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, DeLoach, Evans, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Trotter, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6-5-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Hines
1 - Mail Room
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
Internal Security - Russian

Memorandum recommends that 4 documents furnished by Legat, Mexico City, to former Ambassador Thomas Mann be furnished to the President's Commission per their request. Facts follow.

In April, 1964, the Commission sent 3 of its staff members to Mexico City. Prior to the trip, they conferred in Washington with former Ambassador Thomas Mann (presently Assistant Secretary of State). Following return of Commission representatives from Mexico City, the Commission on 4-24-64 requested to be furnished with the "dossier" the Bureau previously furnished to Ambassador Mann. We knew of no dossier furnished to the Ambassador and upon inquiry of Legat, Mexico City, we learned that in the early days of the assassination Ambassador Mann asked to be briefed on the investigation and Legat, feeling that under the circumstances of the moment the Ambassador's request could not logically be declined, furnished him 4 documents as follows: (1) an undated memorandum on the assassination of some 11 pages; (2) an undated memorandum on the Jack Ruby investigation of 17 pages; (3) a 12-3-63 memorandum prepared by Legat dealing with a complaint of a mental case; and (4) a 12-11-63 memorandum by Legat dealing with results of initial inquiries by Legat and CIA in Mexico City. The material in Items 3 and 4 have heretofore been furnished to the Commission.

Items 1 and 2, which have not been furnished to the Commission, were work papers prepared in Dallas on 11-25 and 26-63 for briefing purposes. They were also prepared for use in connection with the preparation of the first formal report which we made to the Commission. Items 1 and 2 were taken to Mexico City by Supervisor Laurence Keenan who was sent to Mexico in late November to brief the Legat and to clearly explain to the Ambassador our position in connection with inquiries being run in Mexico. Items 1 and 2 were left by SA Keenan with the Legat.

105-82555
Encs. None 6-10-64.
JCS:rhw (11)

62-109060 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

105-82555-111 & 2 Encls.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION
courtesy THE mAPC

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

The work papers, items 1 and 2, were hurriedly prepared during the intense pressures of the initial stages of our investigation of the assassination. Prior to utilizing the material therein in our formal report and supplemental report to the Commission, several factors in these documents were clarified, corrected and extended; hence, the work papers are now outdated. We believe that the numerous reports and memoranda which have been furnished to the Commission supersede the information in items 1 and 2, with the possible exception of a reference on page 5 of the Ruby memorandum to information received from a Chicago source that Ruby was previously a close friend of a Joe Scaramuzzo, a Chicago gun shop proprietor, from whose store 3 of the 4 guns used by the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico members in the attempted shooting of President Truman in March, 1954, were purchased. This information appeared on Administrative pages of the 11-30-63 Dallas report in the Ruby case and our indices do not show that this information was furnished to the Commission in the Oswald or related cases. Scaramuzzo has since been interviewed and states that he does not know Ruby, has never done any business with him and had never heard of him prior to the shooting of Oswald by Ruby. The President's Commission is being advised of this.

Accordingly, in furnishing the 4 documents to the Commission, we are also sending copies of the items 1 and 2 to Dallas to insure that all information contained in these documents is run out and furnished to the Commission in report form.

On 6-4-64 Liaison Agent Bartlett ascertained from William T. Pryce, Staff Assistant to Assistant Secretary Thomas Mann, that Mann did not give or show items 1 and 2 to members of the Warren Commission. We do know, however, that the Commission is presently combing State's files to insure they have received everything in the possession of State. Accordingly, it is necessary that we furnish to the Commission all of the documents Legat gave to the former Ambassador.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Attached for approval is letter to the Commission transmitting the documents in question. As items 1 and 2 were work papers and as they are outdated and have been clarified by the numerous reports and memoranda furnished to the Commission, letter points out that we would appreciate having items 1 and 2 returned to us if they are of no further use to the Commission.

Memo Branigan to Sullivan
re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

As a further help to the Commission, also enclosed with the letter is a detailed summary of all investigation in Mexico through mid-May.

(2) Also attached for approval is letter to Dallas requesting that items 1 and 2 be completely reviewed to insure that all material set forth therein has been completely run out and properly reported in form to disseminate to the Commission.

MARY FERRELL

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Rogge
1 - Hines
1 - Mail Room
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

62-109060

June 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 24, 1964, in which you requested, in part, a copy of the dossier on Lee Harvey Oswald furnished by this Bureau to Ambassador Thomas Mann shortly after the assassination.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of the following documents:

Item Number One -- An undated memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963," consisting of 11 pages of text and two pages captioned "Exhibits"

Item Number Two -- An undated memorandum captioned "Jack L. Ruby, also known as Jack Leon Ruby, Jack Rubenstein; Murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, November 24, 1963," consisting of 17 pages

Item Number Three -- A memorandum to The Ambassador dated December 3, 1963, dealing with one Luis Fernandez Gonzalez

Item Number Four -- A memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated December 11, 1963

[redacted]

105-82555
NOTE: PAGE 3
JCS:mhw (12)

68 JUN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

There are also enclosed for your assistance two copies of a detailed memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter dated May 18, 1964, containing a summary of investigation conducted through mid-May, 1964, in Mexico. The latter has not, to date, been furnished to the American Ambassador in Mexico City.

In connection with Items Number One and Two, you are advised that those documents are work papers prepared in Dallas, Texas, in late November, 1963, for briefing purposes. They were not prepared for dissemination and are not to be considered as official reports of this Bureau. The exhibits described in the Item Number One work paper were never compiled in the order suggested in the work paper and, accordingly, such exhibits were not furnished to Ambassador Mann. With regard to the item on page 5 of Item Number Two relating to Joe Scaramuzzo being an acquaintance of Ruby, Scaramuzzo has been interviewed and he advised that he does not know Ruby, has never done any business with him, and had never heard of him prior to the shooting of Oswald. Details will be furnished to you by separate communication.

Items Number One through Four were furnished to Ambassador Thomas Mann by Legal Attache Clark D. Anderson during the early stages of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy at the Ambassador's request that he be briefed concerning the investigation and the relationship thereto to inquiries underway in Mexico.

Concerning Item Number Three, you are referred to our letter dated May 26, 1964, which enclosed a detailed memorandum concerning Manuel Santamarina Mendez, also known as Luis Fernandez Gonzalez. Concerning Item Number Four, the information contained therein was incorporated into a memorandum dated December 23, 1963, at Washington, D. C., which was delivered to the Commission by Inspector James R. Malley of this Bureau on January 3, 1964. Our memorandum of December 23, 1963, also suggested that you contact the Central Intelligence Agency for further information bearing on the data set out in our memorandum of December 23, 1963.

As the numerous official reports and memoranda which have, to date, been submitted to you in the Lee Harvey Oswald and related investigations supersede the data in the Items Number One and Two work papers, you may find, after perusal of same, that you have no further need for them. If such be the case, we would appreciate their return to us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

cac

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Outgoing classified "Secret" as Item 4 so classified by Legat to protect our operations in Mexico. Outgoing bears Group 1 for same reason, as it makes specific reference to our activities in Mexico. Item 4 has the property stamp thereon, which we do not normally set forth on material going to Commission. However, as it was on the copy furnished to the Ambassador, believed advisable that it remain on the enclosure. (U)

Items 1 thru 4 are attached hereto. Two copies of the 5-18-64 summary letterhead are being forwarded to the Mail Room as they are bulky (160 pages apiece). Mail Room hold the 2 enclosures attached to tickler copy for matching with the 8 enclosures which are coming thru with letter. Belmont & Malley approved 5-18 memo fo dissem.

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 6-5-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA" JCS:mhw. (U)

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 6-5-64 "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - Cuba, JCS:mhw. (U)

SECRET

FBI

Date: 6/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (89-42)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to PX, dated 6/5/64.

RE: ARTHUR G. IMHOFF

There are enclosed herewith ten (10) copies to the Bureau and one (1) each to Albuquerque, Dallas, San Diego, WFO, and two (2) to Las Vegas of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of investigation in Tucson to locate ARTHUR G. IMHOFF, registered owner of a 1954 Packard, four-door sedan, Arizona 1964 license EZY 958. The investigation at Tucson was conducted by SA KERMIT F. JOHNSON. The indices of the Phoenix Office contain no reference to IMHOFF. There is also enclosed for the Las Vegas Division a copy of the self-explanatory anonymous letter received at the Bureau 5/18/64, a copy of Bureau airtels to Phoenix, dated 5/26/64 and 6/5/64 containing instructions, one (1) copy of the letterhead memorandum submitted by the Phoenix Division 6/1/64, a copy of Phoenix airtel to the Bureau, dated 6/1/64.

The Las Vegas Division will search its indices, conduct credit and criminal checks and immediately interview IMHOFF in accordance with Bureau instructions.

(3) - Bureau (Enc 10) CLOSURE
1 - Albuquerque (Enc 1) (Info)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc 1)
2 - Las Vegas (Enc 7)
1 - San Diego (Enc 1) (Info)
1 - WFO (Enc 1) (Info)
1 - Phoenix
KFJ/jt
(11)

62-109060-3286

15 JUN 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 30 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
June 10, 1964

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: ARTHUR G. IMHOFF

On June 9, 1964, Miss Lydia Paquette, 18 East 14th Street, Tucson, Arizona, stated that she rents rooms at this address. Miss Paquette said that one Arthur Imhoff did rent a room at her residence for some time; however, he has been gone now for quite a long period of time. Miss Paquette said because of age, her memory is no longer good or accurate. She was unable to recall the approximate date when Imhoff engaged the room or when he moved away; however, she thinks he has been gone about a year. She said sometime ago, the exact date not now recalled by her, he did come by her house for ten or fifteen minutes to say "hello" and told her he would write to tell her where she could forward any mail. She said that in May, she received a letter from Imhoff postmarked at Las Vegas, Nevada, May 5, 1964 with a return address of 1912 Sunland, Las Vegas. She displayed the letter, which is handwritten as follows:

"Las Vegas, Nev.
May 4, 1964

"Dear Friend

"Have returned to Las Vegas, Nev. Not very lucky in Mexico this last trip. Hope this letter finds everyone in good health. If I have any mail please send it to this address.

"Sincerely
Arthur Imhoff, 1912 Sunland
Las Vegas, Nevada"

Miss Paquette said she does not know anything about Imhoff nor does she know the names of any of his close associates or any of his family. She said he had a car but she has no idea as to the make or model.

COPIES DESTROYED

JAN 3 1973

Miss Paquette continued by saying that Imhoff claimed his business was trying to locate mineral deposits and/or water.

Miss Paquette also said that Imhoff was a very odd personality and she considered him a bit "mentally off". She explained this by saying that Imhoff fancied himself as a seer or prophet. Miss Paquette also advised that although he was not wearing chin whiskers at the time he roomed at her residence, when he stopped there some months ago for ten or fifteen minutes he was wearing chin whiskers.

The anonymous letter and envelope were examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory and the results are contained in the report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory, dated May 25, 1964. These results are as follows:

Specimen Q580:

> Envelope (postmark illegible), bearing typewritten address "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C." and accompanying two-page typewritten letter headed "Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D. C." beginning "Gentlemen: A while back I overheard ..." and ending "...people in public office. Sincerely, A Citizen"

The typewriting on Q580 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this exhibit will be added to this file.

The typewriting on Q580 matches most closely the Laboratory standard for a Corona pica style of type, spaced ten letters per inch.

The envelope and paper comprising Q580 does not contain any watermarks, indented writings, or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

MARY FERRELL

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The postmark on the envelope in Q580 appears to be "ALBUQUERQUE TR 8 MAY 15 1964 R P O," although the "ALBUQUERQUE" portion of the postmark is quite faint.

The report of the Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated May 26, 1964 reported that the anonymous letter and envelope were examined and no latent impressions of value were developed.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-50)

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

On 6/10/64, Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR, Dallas PD, furnished the following information to SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN regarding ALBERT JAMES TURINSKY, FBI No. 216927 E.

This information is being submitted in the form of a letterhead memorandum for proper dissemination if the Bureau deems advisable. This is concerning the Texas School Book Depository Building which TURINSKY and Mr. PAT MALLOY, attorney from Tulsa, Oklahoma, state they are trying to acquire for the purpose of creating a memorial. Dallas indices negative.

The information contained in this LHM will not be included in any report UACB.

LEADS

REC-42 62-109060-3287

17 JUL 15 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas
VED/atd
(7)

C C- Wick

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

MARY FERRELL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

OKLAHOMA CITY

AT TULSA, OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoma City Division will furnish any pertinent information from the indices of that office to the Bureau for appropriate dissimination concerning ALBERT JAMES TURINSKY and a Mr. PAT MALLOY, an attorney, which might be of interest to the Bureau.

FOI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
June 11, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 10, 1964, Assistant Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, made available to a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation one copy each of two inter-departmental communications concerning a group organized for the purpose of creating a memorial of the Texas School Book Depository at Dallas, Texas:

"June 10, 1964

"Mr. J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

"Sir:

"I was contacted on June 4, 1964, by Dr. Luther Holcomb, executive director of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, who informed me of the following:

"Mr. Dawson Sterling, president of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company and a member of the Kennedy Memorial Committee of Dallas, had been contacted by a Mr. Albert James Turinsky who was accompanied by a Mr. Pat Malloy, an attorney from Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"These men stated that they represented the American Memorial Corporation, a group organized for the purpose of creating a memorial of the Texas School Book Depository.

"They stated to Mr. Sterling that they had a million dollars committed to the project and they had a committment from the Moody Foundation of Galveston for a substantial contribution. They were trying to interest the local Dallas committee in the project.

"Dr. Holcomb stated that Colonel Harold Byrd of Dallas was contacted and he stated it was impossible for this group to purchase the School Book Depository because he held a ten-year lease on the building. The Moody Foundation was contacted and they knew nothing of these men or the organization. Mr. Turinsky had in his possession a letter from U. S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, stating in substance that Mrs. Kennedy's primary interest was in the Kennedy library project at Harvard and that they were taking no part in local projects.

COPIES DESTROYED
APR 3 1973

"Dr. Holcomb asked that this department do a background investigation on the persons involved.

"Attached is an investigation requested of the Special Service Bureau. In addition to the information contained in the investigation, the following information was subsequently obtained from the police department in Tulsa:

'(Source - Sergeant Underhill, Tulsa, Oklahoma, Police Department, 6-10-64)

Subject: Albert James Turinsky
FBI # 216 927 E
Tulsa P.D.Arrest # 05669

Arrested 6-20-62 Investigation Burglary and Indecent Exposure
Dismissed 6-27-62 Insufficient Evidence
Complainant------ Mrs. Sally Mills
2543 E. Admiral Court
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Turinsky was driving a 1960 Plymouth, Government license G-18126.'

"Respectfully submitted,

"Chas. Batchelor
Assistant Chief of Police"

****

"9 June 1964

"Captain W. P. Gannaway
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

"Thru:
Lieutenant Jack Revill
Criminal Intelligence Section
Special Service Bureau
Dallas Police Department

"Subject: Criminal Intelligence (1)
ALBERT JAMES TURINSKY
w-m dob: 2-14-1935

"Sir

"Pursuant to the instructions of Chief Batchelor, a background investigation was conducted on SUBJECT, who reportedly is buying the TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. This building is to be bought for the establishment of a memorial to President KENNEDY. SUBJECT is associated with an attorney named MALLOY from TULSA, OKLAHOMA. SUBJECT reportedly has a letter from ROBERT KENNEDY that he is using in his attempt to raise money.

"SUBJECT was born 2-14-1935 in KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. He received his formal education in the public schools of TULSA, OKLAHOMA. After reaching adulthood, SUBJECT was employed by the following firms:

"RICH FURNITURE COMPANY & PAGE, MULHOLLON CO.

"SUBJECT moved to DENTON, TEXAS where he was employed by the OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING, a division of CIVIL DEFENSE. While living in DENTON, SUBJECT lived at 1103 SHERMAN DRIVE. SUBJECT moved from DENTON to DALLAS in August 1962. At that time, he purchased the house at 9236 HIGH RIDGE, where he is now living. His phone number is DI 8-6959. In 1962, SUBJECT was employed as a salesman by ADELE HUNT REAL ESTATE, and as a salesman for ADELE HUNT FURNITURE CO..

"At the present time, SUBJECT is a principal in AMERICAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE. His associates are CLIFFORD D. NOE, PAT MALLOY and JOHN MICHAEL SHEA, JR., with SHEA as director of the Institute.

"The indices of the Records Bureau of this Department failed to reveal an arrest record on SUBJECT. The search of indices was made by Clerk Greenlee. A further search failed to reveal any traffic tickets being issued to SUBJECT.

"The indices of the Identification Bureau of this Department failed to reveal a criminal record on SUBJECT. This search of indices was made by Clerk Crossland.

"The indices of the Identification Bureau of the DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE failed to reveal a criminal record on SUBJECT. This search of indices was made by Deputy Slovak.

"The indices of the Dallas County DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE failed to reveal any cases filed against SUBJECT. This search of indices was made by Assistant District Attorney Ben Ellis.

"The indices of the DALLAS COUNTY DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE failed to reveal any civil judgements or any civil litigation involving SUBJECT.

"All indices of the Special Service Bureau were searched with negative results on SUBJECT.

"Confidential informant T-2 states that SUBJECT is married with wife, MURIEL, and has four (4) children.

"The indices of the TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, AUSTIN, TEXAS, RECORDS AND IDENTIFICATION, failed to reveal a criminal record on SUBJECT. The Drivers License Division revealed that SUBJECT is holder of Operator's License # 1127000, w-m dob: 2-14-1935, 5'8, 155#, brown hair, brown eyes. This information was obtained through MR. ALEX CASON, INTELLIGENCE SECTION, TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

"The Director of AMERICAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE, JOHN MICHAEL SHEA, JR., was born in California in 1922. He received his M.A. Degree in Foreign Trade from the UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON. SHEA served in the U. S. NAVY from 1944 to 1946. After being discharged from the Navy, SHEA moved to MANILA, PHILLIPINE ISLANDS where he was engaged in the Import, Export business. He returned to this country in 1952. At that time, he became employed as a distributor for a major oil company, name unknown. In 1958, SUBJECT moved to DALLAS and became associated with AMERICAN PETROFINA OIL COMPANY as a vice president. He was in charge of public relations and sales promotion. MR. SHEA resigned his position of vice president in April 1964 after the publication in LOOK magazine of an article written by him. This article was highly derogatory to the City of Dallas and pertained to the assassination of President KENNEDY. SHEA lives at 7048 ELM RIDGE, ADDISON, TEXAS.

"Another associate of SUBJECT in the AMERICAN MEMORIAL INSTITUTE is an attorney from TULSA, OKLAHOMA. MARTINDALE & HUBBELL LAW DIRECTORY, 1964 Edition, revealed that PAT MALLOY was born in 1916 and received his A.B. & L.L.B. degrees from NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY and was admitted to the OKLAHOMA BAR in 1939.

"Also associated with SUBJECT is CLIFFORD DIXON NOE DPD# 55039. NOE was born in SEMINOLE, OKLAHOMA 7-17-1930. His father, CLYDE P. NOE, now lives in DENISON, TEXAS. T-1 stated that NOE received his B.B.A. Degree from SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY. He has been operating and insurance firm using the name CLIFFORD NOE & ASSOCIATES at 2511 N. HASKELL AVE.. This firm represents several life insurance companies.

MARY FERRELL

"The indices of the DALLAS COUNTY DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE revealed the following judgements outstanding against CLIFFORD D. NOE & ASSOCIATES:

1-10-1963 Cause # 32791-A BROWNING, FERRIS CO. vs CLIFFORD D. NOE & W. E. LINDSEY, debt, $297.00 and $125.00 attorney fee

7-8-1963 Cause # 78882 BANK OF SERVICES vs CLIFFORD D. NOE debt $3,995.00

7-17-1963 Cause # 79132 FIRST CITIZENS BANK vs CLIFFORD D. NOE debts $11,000.00 & $651.00 and attorney fee $1,165.00

2-4-1963 Vol.225, page 436, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE vs CLIFFORD D. NOE & ASSOCIATES $203.00 withholding tax

3-23-1964 Vol. 54, page 560, U. S. GOVERNMENT vs CLIFFORD D. NOE & ASSOCIATES $31.00

"Indices of the Records Bureau of this Department revealed that CLIFFORD DIXON NOE DPD# 55039, was filed 5-22-1964 for CHECK SWINDLE OVER $50.00. Indices of the DALLAS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE revealed that the above listed case was dismissed in Justice Court the day it was filed with the District Attorney. NOE had made restitution.

"SUBJECT had reprtedly stated that he had been promised a donation from the MOODY FOUNDATION of HOUSTON, TEXAS but this statement is false.

"COL. D. H. BYRD has a ten (10) year lease on the TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING and does not intend to give up his lease.

"The local Better Business Bureau has had numerous inquiries regarding SUBJECT and his associates.

"Respectfully submitted,

H. M. Hart, Detective
Criminal Intelligence Section

"Evaluation: Sources considered reliable: Probably true:"

July 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shrader
1 - Mr. Raupach

JUL 10 10 33 AM '64 FBI READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two memoranda dated June 11, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," and June 29, 1964, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." The memoranda reveal information concerning a group of individuals who were attempting to purchase the Texas School Book Depository Building for the purpose of creating a memorial.

BY COURIER SVC. COMM.-FBI

In view of the information relating to this matter, appropriate copies of the memoranda are also being furnished to the Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice. No further action is being taken in this matter by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

62-109060 - 3287

62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:jgs
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Dallas received information from Assistant Chief of Police Charles Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, concerning Albert James Turinsky and Pat Malloy, attorney from Tulsa, Okla.,who along with Clifford Dixon Noe and John Michael Shea, Jr., Director of the American Memorial Corporation, were attempting to acquire the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD) for the purpose of creating a memorial. Public source material and information furnished by the Texas Police Department indicate the TSBD is tied up in a long-term lease and is not available for the purpose of a memorial.

Dudley

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 73

COPY 2

6-15-64

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (89-78)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
NISC - INFO CONCERNING

Reference is made to a Bureau telephone call on 11-30-63, to SA John Freeman of the New York Office relating to Mr. Russell Howland, 363 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, telephone Sterling 9-8901.

As you will recall, Mr. Howland telephonically contacted the Bureau at 1120 p.m. stating he was calling from his Brooklyn residence and stated he desired to be contacted inasmuch as he had information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. This information indicated Howland knew the President would be assassinated three weeks prior to the occurrence.

This information was furnished to SA Freeman with instructions that Howland be contacted before 4 p.m. on 11-30-63.

New York instructed to advise date and caption of communication which furnished the Bureau and Dallas the results of this interview. Also advise if this matter has been appropriately submitted to Dallas for reporting in the above caption. Handle promptly.

62-109060-3288

19 JUN 16 1964

- Dallas (89-43)
RDR:las (5)

NOTE: For details see Handley to Rosen memo in the above caption dated 11-30-63, EFK/ras (62-109060-299). While it is more than likely this matter has been appropriately handled a check of Bureau files fails to indicate the results of this interview are in the possession of the Bureau. This situation was detected in line with our continuing program of checking out lead cards in this matter to insure all pertinent investigation has been appropriately handled and reported so it can be disseminated to the President's Commission.

MAILED 4
JUN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belcont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 16 1964

TELETYPE

REC-114

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

231 PM CDST URGENT 6-15-64 MKS

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM CHICAGO (62-6115)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS,
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE DALLAS AIRTEL TO DIRECTOR DATED JUNE ELEVEN SIXTY
FOUR AND BUREAU AIRTEL TO DALLAS DATED JUNE NINE, SIXTY FOUR.

INFO RE JACK MITCHELL CLAY, PAGE THREE HUNDRED AND FIVE
IN REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. HEMBERLING DATED MAY FIFTEEN LAST AT
DALLAS FURNISHED TO BUREAU A CHICAGO AIRTEL DATED DECEMBER
TWENTY SIX LAST.

FOUR COPIES OF LHM FOR DISSEMINATION SUBMITTED WITH
CHICAGO AIRTEL AND SECRET SERVICE ADVISED LOCALLY BY CHICAGO
ON SAME DATE. AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END

WA JRL

FBI WASH DC

TU

62-109060-3299

6-Enc.

JUN 16 1964

79 JUN 18 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 6/10/64

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (62-1848)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau teletype to Cleveland, 6/9/64.

In accordance with the Bureau's instructions, there are enclosed herewith five copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned as above.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of the same letterhead memorandum.

The interview of Mr. PARTRIDGE was conducted by SAs JACK EVANS MEHL and RICHARD G. PETERSON.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - Cleveland
RGP/mtc
(5)

REC 12 62-109060-3291

17 JUN 12 1964

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

79 JUN 19 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
June 10, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

FBI # 663 694 B.

On June 8, 1964, Mr. PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE, 677 Schiller Avenue, Akron, Ohio, was interviewed at his specific request by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. PARTRIDGE also requested he be interviewed at the Western Union Office, 191 S. Main Street, Akron, Ohio.

B 3-26-1911 N.M

At the outset of this interview, Mr. PARTRIDGE stated he had information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY; however, he added he would only furnish his information direct to the Warren Commission and to nobody else. He requested the interviewing agents arrange protection for him in addition to arranging his transportation to Washington, D. C. He advised he tried to telephone the Warren Commission on the morning of June 8, 1964, from a public pay station in Akron, but his call was interrupted by "them." He said since "they" are now aware of the fact he is trying to inform on "them" he is sure his life is in danger. Mr. PARTRIDGE also stated he has been involved in "espionage" for the last eleven years. When asked who "they" are, Mr. PARTRIDGE only answered "Who knows." He refused several times to furnish his information to the interviewing agents when requested to do so. Upon completion of the interview, Mr. PARTRIDGE was told that if he felt his life was in danger and he needed protection, he should bring this matter to the attention of the local police department.

On June 8, 1964, Major CARROLL CUTRIGHT, Detective Bureau, Police Department, Akron, Ohio, was advised of Mr. PARTRIDGE's statement that he felt his life was in danger. Major CUTRIGHT assigned two detectives to immediately contact Mr. PARTRIDGE at the Western Union Office, but they were unable to locate him there. Major CUTRIGHT subsequently located Mr. PARTRIDGE at his residence, where he had been taken by his son.

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44 JAN 3 1973

Major CUTRIGHT also advised he had determined Mr. PARTRIDGE is currently employed by the City Water Department in Akron. He said he had talked to the head of the Water Department, Mr. WILLIAM WASSICK, and Mr. WASSICK told him he feels Mr. PARTRIDGE is suffering from a form of mental illness. He said he feels definitely that Mr. PARTRIDGE has a persecution complex, as he has been complaining to Mr. WASSICK that he feels somebody is trying to kill him by poisoning his drinking water at the office and also at his home.

Major CUTRIGHT continued he was also informed by Mr. WASSICK that Mr. PARTRIDGE's wife is a nurse and that she too is employed by the City of Akron. Major CUTRIGHT stated that Mrs. PARTRIDGE was currently attending a health conference in Columbus, Ohio, but that Mr. WASSICK had contacted her by telephone and she assured him she would depart immediately for Akron and would handle this matter.

Major CUTRIGHT also furnished Mr. PARTRIDGE's FBI Identification record under FBI # 663 694 B, which he located in the files of the Identification Division of his department. This record shows Mr. PARTRIDGE was fingerprinted April 29, 1963, by the Civil Service Commission at Akron, Ohio, when he commenced his employment with the City of Akron. His record reveals he was arrested July 6, 1954, at Hillsboro, Ohio, for arson. He was sentenced to one to fifteen years but only served ten months of his sentence. This record reveals he was born March 29, 1911, is six feet three inches tall, and weighs 195 pounds.

Major CUTRIGHT advised that Mr. WASSICK had furnished him the following information concerning Mr. PARTRIDGE's former places of employment:

1943:
Packaging Engineer
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base
Dayton, Ohio

1948:
Assistant County Engineer
Wilmington, Ohio

1950 - 1954:
County Engineer
Hillsboro, Ohio

1962:
Department of Highways
New Mexico

In addition to the above information, Major CUTRIGHT advised Mr. PARTRIDGE was currently at his residence in the care of his son. He advised he will immediately notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the event Mr. PARTRIDGE continues to insist his life is in danger or if he furnishes any information concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

1 - M. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 8, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 30, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated May 15, 1964, and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which sets forth similar investigation conducted by this Bureau.

Dissemination of this report has also been made to the U. S. Department of Justice and the U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

62-109060-3292

As you were previously advised, reports will continue to be submitted by this Bureau relating to similar matters.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109099 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
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BY COURIER SERVICE

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," 6-16-64, RDR:las. Briefly this is the third such report submitted to the Commission. This report consists of 1266 pages divided into five volumes.

FBI

Date: 6/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-12

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to NY, 6/5/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of an LHM reflecting interview of JOHNNY CARSON, emcee of the NBC TV "Tonight Show" on 6/9/64. Also enclosed for information of Boston and Dallas Offices is one copy each of same LHM.

Interview was conducted by SAs FRANCIS J. O'BRIEN and JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY.

NYO indices failed to contain any pertinent information concerning JOHNNY CARSON.

Appropriate inserts to Dallas will follow.

(3) Bureau (62-109060) (Encs.6) (RM)
1-Dallas (89-43) (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
1-Boston (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (89-75)
1-New York (105-38431)

62-109060-3293

1 JUN 12 1964

JJO:EG
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 19 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 11, 1964

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

On June 9, 1964, Johnny Carson, emcee of the NBC TV program "Tonight Show", was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning an allegation which appeared in an anonymous letter dated April 12, 1964 and directed to Attorney General Robert Kennedy. The allegation was to the effect that Carson had received a wire on November 21, 1963 which stated that President Kennedy "was going to be shot the following day while on route to make a speech".

Mr. Carson stated that he had no personal recollection of receiving any such wire. He commented that if a wire of this type had been directed to him, he felt certain that he would have notified the proper authorities of its contents.

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14 JAN 18 1973

FBI

Date: 6/9/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Re Cleveland teletype to Bureau, 6/8/64, Bureau teletype to Cleveland, 6/9/64, and Cincinnati teletype to Bureau, 6/9/64.

PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE
677 Schiller Avenue
Akron, Ohio, COMPLAINANT

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of LHM showing results of review of Cincinnati files concerning above mentioned complainant. Two copies of the LHM being furnished Dallas and one copy of LHM being furnished Cleveland for information. Twenty-five copies of an insert are being furnished Dallas showing information in the LHM.

(3) - Bureau (Enc - 5)
2 - Dallas (Enc - 27)(89-43)
1 - Cleveland (Enc - 1)(62-1848)
1 - Cincinnati

TPS:clh
(7)

62-109060-3294

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

29 JUN 19 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
June 9, 1964

RE: PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE
677 Schiller Avenue
Akron, Ohio

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT J. BARADA at Hillsboro, Ohio:

On March 23, 1959, Chief of Police WILLIAM WOOLARD, Hillsboro, Ohio, Police Department, advised files of that department show PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE was arrested by this department on July 6, 1954. At time of arrest PARTRIDGE was described as 43 years of age, white male American, employed as an Engineer. The record shows PARTRIDGE was arrested on a charge of arson - forcible entry, Lincoln School, Hillsboro, Ohio.

Chief WOOLARD advised he was well acquainted with PARTRIDGE at the time of his arrest for burning the Lincoln School at Hillsboro, Ohio. WOOLARD stated that PARTRIDGE was then employed as a County Engineer at Highland County, Ohio. WOOLARD stated that the Lincoln School was a school attended exclusively by Negroes. He stated that PARTRIDGE, a Caucasian, was over zealous about equality for Negroes and was very upset about the fact that a new school was being built for Caucasians at Hillsboro and no new school was being built for the Negroes. WOOLARD stated PARTRIDGE set fire to the Lincoln School with the idea that when the school was burned down the Negro students would attend the new school built for Caucasians. WOOLARD stated that PARTRIDGE set fire to the Lincoln School on a weekend night to preclude the possibility of anyone being injured. On the following morning PARTRIDGE appeared at the Hillsboro Police Department and confessed that he was the one who set fire to the Lincoln School.

Chief WOOLARD stated he is of the opinion PARTRIDGE is a very mild-mannered individual who would not attempt to harm anyone but he was obsessed with the idea that Negroes in the Hillsboro, Ohio, area were getting a "raw" deal so he decided to burn down the old Negro school.

Mrs. RUBY MC LAUGHLIN, Deputy Clerk, Highland County Clerk of Courts, Hillsboro, Ohio, advised records of this court show that on October 12, 1954, PHILIP H. PARTRIDGE was found guilty of setting fire to the Lincoln School building, property of the Board of Education. PARTRIDGE was found guilty on one count of burning the school and one count of forced entry or burglary. The Highland County Court sentenced PARTRIDGE to 1 to 10 years on the first count and 1 to 10 years on the second count, sentences to run concurrently.

It was noted that the records of the Highland County Clerk of Courts contained a letter dated August 11, 1954, from R. E. BUSCHONG, Lima State Hospital, Lima, Ohio. This letter indicated PARTRIDGE had been examined at the Lima State Hospital prior to his trial and that the findings of the hospital were he was an individual of superior general intelligence, always sympathetic to the underdog. The opinion of the hospital was that PARTRIDGE was competent and legally sane.

On April 29, 1960, Mr. [redacted] employed by the Ohio State Highway Department, District #9, Chillicothe, Ohio, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that his duties require his presence on occasions at the County Engineers' Office at Hillsboro, Ohio. He stated that sometime ago he visited this office and heard [redacted] Highland County Engineer, and [redacted] Assistant Engineer, Highland County, say that a Highland County engineer named PARTRIDGE is a Communist.

On June 7, 1960, [redacted], Highland County Engineer, Hillsboro, Ohio, advised SA ROBERT J. BARADA that he could furnish no specific information to indicate that PHILIP PARTRIDGE was a Communist.

[redacted] stated he thought PARTRIDGE might possibly be a Communist because PARTRIDGE is very radical in his thinking. WEST said that by radical he meant that PARTRIDGE set fire to a Negro school in Hillsboro, Ohio, because he felt that Negroes should attend the same school as Caucasians. [redacted] stated PARTRIDGE served a year sentence in jail for burning the Negro school and then returned to live in the Hillsboro area.

Mr. D. K. ROUSH, Assistant Engineer, Highland County, Hillsboro, Ohio, advised SA BARADA on June 7, 1960, that he did not know much about PHILIP PARTRIDGE and could furnish no information to indicate PARTRIDGE was a Communist.

On May 24, 1960, Deputy Sheriff FRANK PRICE, Hillsboro County Sheriff's Office, Hillsboro, Ohio, advised he was acquainted with PHILIP PARTRIDGE, who was formerly employed as an engineer by Highland County. PRICE stated that during 1954 PARTRIDGE set fire to a Negro school in Hillsboro, Ohio, because he wanted the Negro students to be able to attend the school for the white students. Deputy Sheriff PRICE said he believed PARTRIDGE was a loyal American citizen but that PARTRIDGE was disliked in Hillsboro because he was constantly advocating equality for Negroes to the point of stirring the Negro population to discontent. Deputy PRICE advised he has never heard any information indicating PARTRIDGE to be a Communist.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/17/64

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Neill

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory on 6/15/64, evidence items numbered 378 and D145.

The previous delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by appropriate letter to the Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

RAF:bsm (9)

NOTE: Item 378 consists of a stereo Realist camera and a Cuera-2 camera obtained from the residence of Michael Paine by the Dallas Police Department and D145 is an Imperial reflex camera, size 620, allegedly used by Lee and Marina Oswald.

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65 JUN 17 1964

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jepson - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/12/64

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/10/64, Miss Mary Norton, Commission employee, telephoned Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory and made the request that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies be made of each exhibit and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/10/64. At this time, Miss Norton also requested that SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt prepare three copies of Commission Exhibit No. 885 and it was further requested that Commission Exhibits 882 and 883 (which are presently in the Exhibits Section) be photographed and that three copies of these exhibits be furnished to the Commission.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced as requested and three copies of each will be supplied to the Commission. SA Shaneyfelt will be responsible for the photography of Exhibit 885. Exhibits 882 and 883 will be obtained from the FBI Exhibits Section for photography. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by (*)) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies. The remaining exhibits will be maintained in Bureau custody.

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

REC 12 62-109060-3396

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

4 JUN 17 1964

REN:bsm (13) 22 1964

871 *	Drawing of Presidential follow-up car (top down), showing measurements, dated March 2, 1934.
872 *	Drawing of Presidential limousine (top down), showing measurements, dated November 22, 1963.
873 *	Photograph of interior of rear section of Presidential limousine showing seating arrangement in car with jump seats in open position.
874 *	Photograph of interior of Presidential limousine taken from rear showing relative position of jump seats in an open position as they relate to back seat of car.
875 *	Album of photographs taken of the scene of the assassination from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building on December 5, 1963.
876	Aerial view of the site known as Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, indicating large buildings surrounding area and Triple Underpass by numbers 1 through 11, and also indicating Main, Commerce, Elm and Houston Streets by names.
877 *	Document stating historical background and physical description of Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas
878	Photograph of scale model of scene of assassination looking towards northeast with Texas School Book Depository Building in background and showing roadway which is an extension of Elm Street, upon which appea miniature scale models of vehicles in motorcade.
879	Photograph of the scale model of scene of the assassination looking towards southwest, towards Triple Underpass, from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depositor Building.
880	Photograph of a scale dimension view of the sixth floor looking towards southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building.
881	Photograph of 3-dimension scale model of Dallas Polic Department Garage showing jail office and ramps leadi down from Main and Commerce Streets and small models of armored van and two police squad cars positioned o ramps, together with miniature mock-ups of individual in the area at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was led out from the elevator through the jail office into the basement ramp to be taken from the City jail to the County jail.

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
882	Tracing of survey made of scene of assassination on May 24, 1964, by Robert H. West, County Surveyor, Dallas, Texas.
883	Cardboard Reproduction of Commission Exhibit 882.
884	Copy of tabulation which appears on plat map containing positions marked according to frame numbers of movies indicating elevations, sight angles, degree of sight and distances.
885	Album of black and white photographs made of Zapruder film from frame 171 through frame 334.
886	Photographic Exhibit depicting Position A, which did not show on Zapruder film, but which was established as first point at which a person in the 6th floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building could have gotten a shot at the President as his car rounded corner from Houston Street to Elm Street.
887	Photograph of FBI Special Agent, taken on May 24, 1964, at 6th floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building with purported assassination rifle mounted on tripod which was fixed at approximate height of boxes used by assassin to position rifle at time of assassination, with Aeroflex motion picture camera mounted on rifle.
888	Photographic Exhibit depicting three photographs as follows: (1) photograph of frame 161 from Zapruder film; (2) photograph of car taken during re-enactment on May 24, 1964, with photographer positioned same as Zapruder when he took frame 161; and (3) photograph taken through rifle scope from 6th floor window of Texas School Book Depository Building during re-enactment on May 24, 1964, of that car.
889	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 166 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
890	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 185 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
891	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 186 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
892	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 207 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
893	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 210 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
894	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 222 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
895	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 225 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
896	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 231 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
897	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 235 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
898	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 240 from Zapruder film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
899	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 249 from Zapruda film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
900	Photographic Exhibit of photograph taken by AP photographer at time of assassination and photograph taken from same position of AP photographer at time of re-enactment.
901	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 255 from Zapruda film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888.
902	Photographic Exhibit depicting frame 313 from Zapruda film in same manner as Commission Exhibit 888, one frame from Nix film with re-enactment photograph, and one frame from Muchmore film with re-enactment photo;
903	Photograph taken at garage, following re-enactment of assassination, on May 24, 1964, showing white string placed against wall by surveyor at 17 degrees, 43 minutes and 30 seconds which was same as probable angle of declination of shot passing through bodies of the President and Governor; with stand-ins for President Kennedy and Governor Connally positioned in same relative positions as shown in Zapruder film, a rod is being held by Commission Assistant Counsel Specter positioned at angle parallel to string and at points approximating entrance wound and exit wound on the President's stand-in and the entrance hole in the back of Governor Connally's coat being worn by stand-in for Governor Connally.

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, 7410
1-Mr. Jevons, 7133
1-Office, 7133

June 17, 1964

By Courier Service

REC'D-READING ROOM
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Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Arlen Specter of the Commission's staff provided this Bureau with four photographs and the clothing worn by Governor John Connally on November 22, 1963, for use in connection with the re-enactment of certain aspects of the assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas.

The photographs and the clothing, consisting of Governor Connally's coat, trousers, shirt and tie (FBI Items C311 through C314) were returned to Miss Mary Norton at the Commission on June 16, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Belmont
Rosen
Malley
Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

JUN 17 10 42 AM '64
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Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Commission Exhibit No. 1
John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

The following is submitted in reply to a request received from Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission on June 16, 1964. Mr. Redlich requested this Bureau to attempt to identify the source of an incident in which General Edwin A. Walker allegedly flew flags upside down at his residence.

On June 16, 1964, Agents of our Dallas Office interviewed Mr. Eddy Barker, News Manager, Station KRLD TV-Radio, Dallas, Texas. Mr. Barker recalled that Adlai Stevenson gave a speech in Dallas on the night of October 24, 1963. The following day, one of General Walker's aides, identity presently unrecalled, called Mr. Barker and advised him that General Walker was flying three American flags upside down in front of his house. This aide indicated that this was being done because "Dallas was a city in distress."

REC 12 62-109060-3298

Mr. Barker said that this aide called him each day for three days thereafter and was perturbed because he had not provided any publicity for this stunt. On the following Monday, October 28, 1963, United Press International ran a picture on the news wires showing these flags being flown at General Walker's residence. On the same day, a representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System called Mr. Barker and requested him to interview General Walker in front of his residence and take movies showing the flying of the American flags in their incorrect position.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
MRIS:AOB
(8)

NOTE: Mr. Redlich's request was telephonically received by Inspector J. R. Malley on 6/16/64.

29 JUN 19 1964

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JUN 17 1964

BY COURIER SVC

Mr. J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Barker contacted General Walker at his residence, and after explaining the purpose of his visit, the General went into a "raving rage," got into his car and drove off. Mr. Barker did not interview General Walker nor did he take any photographs. Mr. Barker recalls that General Walker flew these flags for approximately five days and it is Mr. Barker's opinion that due to the absence of publicity regarding this matter, General Walker removed the flags from his residence.

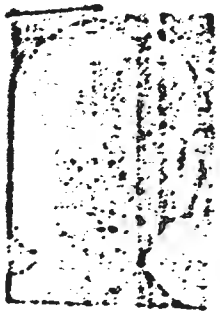
Mr. Barker stated that he could not locate a photograph of the flags flying at General Walker's residence, and he is certain that the photograph transmitted on the United Press International news wire was not published in the Dallas area.

The above information was furnished telephonically to Mr. Redlich on June 16, 1964, and unless advised to the contrary, no additional inquiries will be conducted concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

HARRIET VAN HORNE



Doubts About Dallas

IT HAS always seemed to be that the conspiracy theory of history makes its strongest appeal to the weak-minded. I refuse to believe that some plumed and belted early wrote Shakespeare's plays. I decline to accept that gypsy crone, who calls herself Anastasia, as the daughter of the Czar.

Such notions are, of course, revealed truth to people who know there are hordes of Communists in the State Department and armadas of flying saucers Out There. I sit in the skeptic's corner. That's why I am astonished to find myself somewhat troubled by the recent spate of writings, here and abroad, suggesting that Lee Harvey Oswald may not have been the assassin of President Kennedy.

These writings, let me say quickly, are not conclusive in any sense. But they do cast certain doubts on the official case against Oswald.

A dramatic piece of evidence—again, inconclusive—was the photograph reproduced in the weekend papers. Taken at the very instant the President lurched forward in his car, the photo showed a dimly familiar figure in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository. Enlarged several times, the figure bears a marked resemblance to Oswald. Was it he? If so, how could he have been, at the same moment, six flights above the street firing a rifle?

If we are to believe the FBI, the man in the doorway was another employee of the depository, a man who rejoices in the name Billy Lovelady.

From the day of the assassination, a considerable body of opinion in Europe has inclined toward the conspiracy theory. One of the most talked-about books in England is "Who Killed Kennedy?" by an American expatriate, Thomas Buchanan.

Buchanan's main theses are not new. But they remind one again of how very touchy the FBI has been in its brief, almost noncommittal replies to the inevitable questions.

Because there were five bullets (Buchanan insists) and because one apparently entered Kennedy's throat from the front, he feels there must have been two assassins.

Buchanan's conclusion: Right-wing, oil-rich Dallas hired left-wing, dirt-poor Oswald to do the awful deed, then supplied a second killer in case Oswald weakened or missed the target.

Conrad
Evans
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

What do we know of this Van Horne character?

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGR
and THE SUN
New York, New York
May 26, 1964
Page 23

REC 10 62-109060-307 5-27-64 JHA

A more scholarly case has been marshalled by a Canadian, a former Rhodes scholar now teaching sociology at Berkeley. Prof. Mordeciah Brienberg says in The Spectator (a slim but influential British weekly), that District Attorney Wade changed his statements on half a dozen crucial points. He takes the official version of Oswald's movements after leaving the warehouse and demolishes it, step by step.

Brienberg also finds it odd that the doctors who worked so valiantly on Kennedy have no been forbidden to discuss the case, particularly since, he says, their report cannot be reconciled with police reports.

In his meticulous way, the professor finds it significant that Oswald had in his possession the private phone number of the FBI official in charge of "subversives" in Dallas. "This information is not obtainable from the Dallas phone directory," he writes. "Moreover, the agent had contacted Oswald several times before the assassination." Could Oswald, he seems to be asking, have worked as an informer for the FBI?

Whatever the merits of these writings, the question of who killed Kennedy will doubtless be argued by historians still unborn. As citizens, the aspects of the case we should find most troubling are the ineptitudes of the Dallas police, the carelessness of the Secret Service and the arrogant, above-the-fray attitude of the FBI. In a democracy there is no place for "secret police," however holy their reputation.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-27-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: HARRIET VAN HORNE
CRITICISM OF FBI
NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND THE SUN
DATED MAY 26, 1964

BACKGROUND:

Captioned individual in her column of May 26, 1964, entitled "Doubts About Dallas" refers to recent writings about the assassination of President Kennedy. In referring to historical writings in general she states she is a skeptic and refers to some of the recent news stories about Lee Harvey Oswald and the doubt that has been expressed by some that he is the assassin. Miss Van Horne refers to the rumors and erroneous stories already discredited by the FBI such as the recently released photograph allegedly showing an individual who resembled Oswald in the doorway of the Texas Schoolbook Depository at the time President Kennedy was shot; there were five bullets involved in the assassination, some of the shots coming from in front of President Kennedy; Oswald was working as an informant for the FBI. Miss Van Horne claims these questions will be argued by historians for years and refers to the ineptitudes of the Dallas Police Department and the Secret Service and the "arrogant, above-the-fray attitude of the FBI. In a democracy there is no place for 'secret police,' however holy their reputation."

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INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES: Harriet Lowe

According to the current edition of "Who's Who of American Women, Harriet Van Horne was born 5-17-20 at Syracuse, New York. She received a B. A. degree from the University of Rochester in 1940. She is married to David Lowe. She is a television critic and columnist with the New York World Telegram and the Sun where she has been employed since 1942. She has also been associated with the Scripps-Howard Newspapers as a TV columnist since 1962. She is a free-lance writer and is a frequent panelist on radio and television. She resides in New York City.

REC 10 62-109060-3299

According to the current issue of "Celebrity Register," Harriet Van Horne has made news several times with her columns;. a parody of an Ed Sullivan column regarding Cardinal Spellman which was later pulled from the paper; her columns on Margaret Truman's singing, one of which stated "She got her best reception when the audience was entirely members of a ladies Democratic club."

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

11 JUN 17 1964

SENT DIRECTOR

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: Harriet Van Horne

Bureau files reveal only three references to Miss Van Horne. In 1958 one of her television columns referred to the television industry's efforts to improve television programs. In connection with violence on television she referred to typical letters she had received from TV viewers one of whom referred to the Director as stating that some types of television programs are unhealthy entertainment and a contributing factor to juvenile delinquency. The two other references deal with her name being mentioned during our investigation of subjects of Bureau cases who referred to her radio or television column but there was no indication that Harriet Van Horne was associated with these individuals.

A check of the New York indices today failed to disclose any pertinent references to Miss Van Horne.

Richard D. Peters, Editor of the New York World-Telegram and the Sun, is on the Special Correspondents' List and we have had cordial relations with him and his newspaper. Last outgoing correspondence to him was 5-13-64 in connection with the Director's 40th Anniversary.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Suggest I talk with Walter Stone re this woman - 5/18

Yes.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5-21-64

FROM : Legat, Paris (105-1067) (P.)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Re Paris letters 2-3-64 and 4-23-64.

Attached is one copy of the book "Who Killed Kennedy" recently published in Portugal by "General Protero".

This copy of the book was supplied to the Paris Office by Mr. FRANK J. DEVINE, First Secretary, U. S. Embassy, Lisbon, Portugal.

It will be noted that the attachment is in the Portuguese language and was written by the "General Protero" who wrote a letter to the U. S. Attorney General and to the President's Commission on the Assassination of the President, as set out in Bucab to Paris 1-31-64. ✓ - 1639

This attachment is being furnished to the Bureau as of possible interest in connection with instant subject matter. No further action with respect to the attachment is being taken by the Paris Office.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
EPW:HD
(4)

ENCLOSURE

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6 JUN 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 JUL 7 - 1964

cc: [illegible] and attached translation

105-82555-1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

DATE: May 28, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"
BOOK BY THOMAS G. BUCHANAN

SYNOPSIS:

Captioned book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. Buchanan, born 1919, Baltimore, Maryland, active in communist causes in this country 1948-56 and has admitted past Communist Party (CP) membership to Bureau Agents. He is carried on Reserve Index. Buchanan's articles in French newspaper "L'Express," earlier this year cast doubt on Lee Harvey Oswald's guilt; claimed Oswald was FBI informant and/or Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) agent; and set forth theory about conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. Commission has been furnished copies of articles and translations thereof. Preface of book claims the text was filed with Commission in March, 1964; states he discussed his views with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy. Buchanan's thesis is that Oswald was merely a minor member of conspiracy to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with communists and this displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan alleges a Texas millionaire "Mr. X," authored assassination plot. Buchanan thesis on method of assassination and conspirators involved admittedly based on speculation. According to Buchanan assassin 1 fired a shot from railway overpass in front of President's motorcade; assassin 2 fired three shots from Texas School Book Depository (TSBD); Oswald, as accomplice 3, aided assassin 2; accomplice 4 let Oswald leave building; accomplice 5 ordered Oswald's arrest prior to time he was discovered missing from TSBD; accomplice 6 followed Oswald and signaled accomplice 7 (Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit) who was to kill Oswald although it was Oswald who killed Tippit. Jack Ruby, according to Buchanan, was used by conspiracy to silence Oswald. Buchanan sets forth so-called "official" version and doubts single assassin Oswald fired all shots. Refutation of his doubts set forth. Buchanan alleges the assassination plot was not a communist plot since communists would not have benefited from President Kennedy's death. Buchanan claims that Oswald was associated with FBI and probably CIA. He also claims that municipal and Federal police investigators are conspiring to hide evidence in the assassination and

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to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimor because the "truth" would tend to discredit the Government of the U.S. Buchanan devotes 40 of 192 pages to historical discussion on the assassinations of President Lincoln - 1865; President Garfield - 1881; and President McKinley - 1901. Buchanan's book does not present any facts which would cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald acted alone as the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosure to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of s claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as wel as our refutations of those claims. The attached letter also encloses for the Commission a copy of the French version of book entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy," which has been reviewed at the Bureau and found to make the same claims in a somewhat abridged form.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the President's Commissio

DETAILS:

Re memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 5-14-64 captioned "Bo Entitled 'Who Killed Kennedy?'" which indicated the President's Commis has asked the Bureau to review the book for our comments. The Directo noted: "I want it thoroughly reviewed. H."

The book has been obtained and reviewed in accordance with the Director's instructions. As requested during the testimony of the Director and Assistant to the Director Belmont, the Commission is being advised by attached letter of allegations of Buchanan in the book which can be refuted by facts as well as our conclusion that Buchanan presents no facts on the assassination which contradict our findings in the assassination matter.

AUTHOR:

The author of the book is Thomas Gittings Buchanan, Jr., who was born 3-14-19, Baltimore, Maryland. He attended Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, for one year 1936-37 and The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., for one year 1939-40. Buchanan was inducted into the U.S. Army in 1942 and released from active duty in 1946 with the rank of captain. Our investigation of Buchanan disclose extensive Communist Party history. He joined the CP in 1948 while working for the "Washington Evening Star" as a reporter and was discha in 1948 by that paper after admission of CP membership to an official of the paper. He was extremely active in communist causes

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

from 1948 to 1956 and on interview by Bureau Agents in 1952 and 1953 admitted CP membership. During an interview in 1957 he claimed to have left the CP in 1956. He was on the Security Index from 1949 to 1961. He is now carried on the Reserve Index in view of his connection with the field of journalism. According to the jacket on his book, Buchanan now lives in Paris and is involved with a firm planning the maintenance of the City of Paris accounting records by means of electronic computers.

Buchanan was the author of several articles in the French newspaper "L'Express" in February, March, and April, 1964, which cast doubt on Oswald's guilt in the assassination, claimed Oswald was an FBI informant and/or CIA agent, and set forth his theory about a conspiracy of wealthy men in Texas to kill President Kennedy because he was negotiating with Premier Khrushchev and reducing "cold war" tensions. Copies of the articles and translations thereof have been furnished the President's Commission.

PREFACE OF BOOK:

According to the Preface, the "entire text of the report you are about to read" was filed in Washington in March, 1964, with the President's Commission at the request of a "staff member of that commission." Curiously enough, Buchanan states that he is dedicating the book to the "group of men who are conducting the investigation of the President's Commission," who have an "immensely difficult assignment" which cannot be carried out unless each citizen with knowledge comes forward to disclose it. He also states that extracts of the report first appeared in "L'Express" in Paris. Buchanan claims that he discussed his views on the assassination with a Commission representative after an interview with Deputy Attorney General Nicholas DeB. Katzenbach, that interview having been arranged by Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. We were aware of and have previously reported on Buchanan's contacts with Katzenbach and the Commission.

THESIS OF BOOK:

Buchanan's thesis is that Lee Harvey Oswald was merely a minor member of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. The plot was organized because President Kennedy's progress in negotiating with the communists, such as the 1963 Moscow agreement to ban nuclear weapons testing, displeased wealthy and influential Texas oilmen. Buchanan claimed that such wealthy men did not want to see an end to the "cold war" because disarmament would injure their investments in the oil and defense-type industries.

Another reason they had for wanting to eliminate President Kennedy was for fear he would reduce the 27½ per cent oil depletion allowance which benefited them so greatly.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the wealthy oilmen felt that while President Kennedy's successor, President Johnson, might hold nearly the same views on civil rights and foreign policy matters as President Kennedy, President Johnson had been chosen by them to succeed the late Speaker Sam Rayburn to defend their interests in Washington. Buchanan states that it would be fantastic if President Johnson was in any way involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. He further states that no such implication is intended.

Buchanan alleges that a Texas millionaire identified only as "Mr. X" was the author of the plot to kill President Kennedy. "Mr. X" supposedly had three enemies: 1. The Italian oil magnate Enrico Mattei whose extensive business holdings and undercutting of American oil prices upset "Mr. X"; 2. President Kennedy; and 3. Soviet Premier Khrushchev. All of these men, according to Buchanan, stood between "Mr. X" and world domination. Buchanan implies that "Mr. X" could have been behind the airplane crash in October, 1962, in which Mattei was killed in Italy. He states that "Mr. X," by having President Kennedy assassinated, would not only get "rid of" him, but would also discredit Khrushchev by having everything point to the fact that Oswald was a communist who had been trained in Russia. To prevent Oswald from revealing anything about the authors and plans of the conspiracy, he was, according to Buchanan, to be killed before capture. Since this was not done, then it was necessary for the conspirators to arrange for him to be killed before being brought to trial.

BUCHANAN VERSION:

Buchanan sets forth his version of the way the assassination was carried out by seven individuals working for "Mr. X." In introducing his version, Buchanan admits that he is dealing with the realm of speculation and that all the elements of his bypothesis, some of which may be incorrect in detail, are based on probabilities. This approach by Buchanan shows the weakness already attributed to him by responsible reviewers of his writings about the assassination of President Kennedy. Buchanan, as well as others who oppose Oswald's guilt as the sole assassin, admittedly are basing their case on: 1. reports in the press which during the early days after the assassination were confused and contradictory; 2. false and vicious rumors and hoaxes which have been fostered by irresponsible public officials as well as by individuals; 3. motives which could be monetary; and 4. views which represent their economic, political, and social thinking. It would be surprising, indeed, if Buchanan with his communist background did not disclaim Oswald as a real communist and claim that he was instead a double agent working or to be working in the future against communist causes. In addition, commentators such as Buchanan are hurrying into print before the report of the President's Commission is

published to capitalize on interest in the matter. Facts already known to us on the assassination, if published, would refute many of the claims being made now concerning the assassination.

SEVEN CONSPIRATORS:

According to Buchanan, there were 2 assassins. Assassin 1 fired one shot from the railway overpass in front of the President's motorcade and fled, leaving his murder weapon on that bridge. Assassin 2 who had been hidden in the TSBD between closing time the night before and opening on the morning of the assassination, fired 3 shots with a weapon brought to him by Oswald or some other person working in the building. His 3 shots had three purposes: to accomplish the assassination of the President if Assassin 1 could not carry out his mission; to act as a diversion to permit the escape of Assassin 1; and to show some shots came from the building where Oswald had been working so that he could be caught as the scapegoat in the plot. Assassin 2 probably escaped the TSBD dressed as a policeman.

Oswald, according to Buchanan, was Accomplice 3. He purchased the rifle for the plot, guided Assassin 2 into the TSBD and the stockroom brought him the rifle, and immediately after the assassination, was found on the second floor of the TSBD. Thereafter, Oswald was permitted to leave the building in violation of police orders.

Accomplice 4 gave the order to let Oswald leave the building. He is reportedly a police officer.

Accomplice 5 is a police official who gave the order to arrest Oswald prior to the time he was discovered missing from the TSBD. He had fore knowledge of Oswald's part in the plot.

Accomplice 6 was probably a detective not dressed in official uniform. He followed Oswald after leaving the TSBD and when Oswald left his boarding house Accomplice 6 gave the signal to Accomplice 7 who was waiting in a police car around the corner.

Accomplice 7 is identified by Buchanan as Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit who, best evidence shows, was killed by Oswald. According to Buchanan, Accomplice 7 was to kill Oswald so that the latter's knowledge of the conspiracy would be silenced. Accomplice 7 was given the assignment to "make amends for a career in which he had not ever managed to secure the favour of the officers above him." However, Accomplice 7 "bungled" his last assignment. Later, Oswald was captured alive in the Texas Theatre.

According to Buchanan, Jack Ruby, a gangster with whom the Dallas Police were on "intimate terms," must have been involved in "some

way with the man he slew" (Oswald). Buchanan claims that men like Ruby do not kill out of patriotic fervor or to avenge the widow of a "martyred leader," but to prevent someone from confessing and from implicating associates in a crime.

We have developed no facts or documents to substantiate Buchanan's speculative theory of conspiracy and seven conspirators.

BUCHANAN DOUBTS "OFFICIAL" VERSION:

Buchanan states that the "official" theses which he sets forth on the assassination will be those on which the police of Dallas and the FBI appear to be in general agreement. He also states that his analysis of them is not based on mere press speculations but on the official sources. What he fails to mention is that his analysis actually speculates on what has been reported to have been said by the police of Dallas and the FBI.

Buchanan states that the first "official" thesis is that the shots fired at the presidential car came from one direction, a lone assassin in the 6th floor window of the TSBD. He says he doubts this because the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital in Dallas first reported the wound in President Kennedy's throat as an entrance wound indicating the bullet came from in front of the motorcade, but were later talked into changing their report on the wound after the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital reported the wound in the throat was an exit-type wound. Doctors at Parkland Hospital have stated that their main purpose was to sustain life and not to closely examine the sources of wounds and the paths of projectiles inside the President's body.

Buchanan states some witnesses reacted as if the shots had come from in front of the motorcade. In our inquiries there were several who said this, but numerous others have said they believe the shots came from behind the President.

Buchanan also, in his effort to show the shots came from in front of the President, states that an assassin could have been on the railway overpass in front of the motorcade since the overpass was unguarded on that day. Buchanan either is lying deliberately or does not know the facts: there was a police guard on the railway overpass and he, along with several civilian witnesses also on that bridge, denied seeing anything to indicate an assassin fired a weapon from the bridge.

Buchanan states that no mention was made of a wound in President Kennedy's back by doctors at Parkland Hospital although the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital claims that there was such a wound.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

He states it hard to believe that doctors at Parkland failed to discover the wound in spite of the statement by those doctors that the reason they did not notice it was because President Kennedy was lying on his back during their life-saving efforts. He implies that the wound was invented to prove all the shots came from behind.

Buchanan claims that the second "official" thesis is that the marksman who fired all the shots was Oswald. He claims that an investigator for the President's Commission informed him that if more than three shots are conclusively established, it may be assumed that there were two assassins. This is so because the investigator stated that no man could have fired four shots in the 5 to 6 seconds. He claims that a news story shortly after the assassination claimed a small round bullet hole in the windshield of the President's car. What Buchanan fails to state is that the newsman later said the glass splintering could have been caused by a ricochet from inside the car. Laboratory examination of the windshield showed that it was cracked by a projectile from behind.

Buchanan claims that Oswald's Marine Corps record for marksmanship shows that he was one of the worst shots in the Marines or in any other military service and could not have been the successful assassin based on his past record. This seems hard to accept since Oswald was rated in the "sharpshooter" class which even Buchanan admits is the intermediate class between the top class, "expert," and the bottom class, "marksman."

Buchanan states that the third "official" thesis is that police have proved by scientific evidence that Oswald fired the murder weapon. He states that the FBI has denied that palm prints were found on the rifle used in the assassination. No such statement has been made by a representative of this Bureau. The truth is that a latent print lifted from the rifle barrel was identified by the Identification Division as the right palm print of Oswald.

Buchanan claims that the paraffin test made on Oswald's hand and cheek by the Dallas PD after arrest revealed that he had powder residues on his hands but none on his cheek. This means, Buchanan claims, that Oswald may have fired the pistol said to have been used in the killing of Police Officer Tippit, but that the absence of powder on his cheek shows he did not fire the assassination rifle since there would have been gunpowder residues on his right cheek. Buchanan does not tell all about the paraffin test. It is regarded as unreliable and inconclusive. Evidence by Bureau experts has been given to the Commission already to that effect.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

Buchanan states that the fourth "official" thesis is that Oswald remained upstairs in the school book building while fellow-workers went to the street to see the President, and that after they had left, he went into the stockroom and remained alone there. He claims there are no witnesses to confirm this. In fact, he says, a photographer filmed the 6th floor window at 12:30. The photograph shows two silhouettes in the stockroom as well as a large clock on the roof of the building which shows the time as 12:30. The Bureau is not aware of such a photograph although we do have a photograph of the 6th floor reportedly taken about the assassination time. It does not show what can be identified as human forms in windows on the 6th floor of the building.

Buchanan claims that the fifth "official" thesis is that after the assassination Oswald hid the rifle, descended to the second floor lunchroom, took out a bottle from the automatic drink dispenser and began to drink it before the TSBD superintendent, Roy S. Truly, and a policeman reached the second floor in checking out the building. Buchanan alleges that Oswald must have been the "fastest runner since the great Olympic title holder, Jesse Owens," to have done all the above before Truly and the policeman arrived on the second floor. Truly has advised that he saw Oswald on the second floor of the building in about two or three minutes after the assassination. A survey was made by Bureau Agents to determine the times taken using various routes and rates of speed to arrive at the first floor from the assassination window on the 6th floor. The longest normal time period was just over three and a half minutes.

NOT A COMMUNIST PLOT ACCORDING TO BUCHANAN:

Buchanan alleges that the assassination of President Kennedy was not a communist plot in spite of Oswald's past defection to the Soviet Union and his pro-Castro activities in the months prior to the assassination. He claims that the Soviet communists could not have gained in their efforts to aid world peace by having President Kennedy killed. Such a move would have hurt peace efforts by the Soviets. He claims that Castro Cuba would not have gained either since a campaign was underway both by Kennedy and Castro to relieve the tensions between Cuba and the U.S. As for the Chinese Communists, Buchanan claims they too would have gained nothing from the assassination since President Kennedy had reportedly said that he did not think the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the China coast in the hands of Chiang Kai-shek should be defended by American naval forces if attacked by the Chinese Communists. Buchanan also states that "domestic" communists in the U.S. could not have benefited from

President Kennedy's assassination since the drive against American communists under the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations had not been intensified under the Kennedy leadership.

Buchanan alleges falsely that the Director has stated that "there was no basis to believe that U.S. Communists had been involved in Oswald's plot in any way." Stories appearing in the press leaked from our report to the Commission in December, 1963, stated that evidence pointed to Oswald as a lone killer of Kennedy. Our report did not single out any group as not being involved.

OSWALD LINKED TO GOVERNMENT AGENCY:

Buchanan alleges that Oswald was associated with the FBI and probably the CIA. He bases his claims on the fact that the press reported that the name, telephone number, and license number of SA James P. Hosty were in Oswald's notebook and that Oswald received a passport within 24-hours in New Orleans in June, 1963, despite his prior defection to the Soviet Union and his participation in pro-Castro activities. He also looks on the statement of Chief Justice Warren about the necessity to withhold some matters in the inquiry from the public as evidence of an association of Oswald with a Government agency.

BUCHANAN OPINION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT:

According to Buchanan, "every citizen of the United States knows privately" that if you "know" someone at Police Headquarters you can "fix" a parking ticket and that if you know somebody high enough it is "quite literally possible to get away with murder." This negative attitude is undoubtedly responsible for a claim he makes on the final page of his book--page 192--to the effect that municipal and Federal police investigators are engaged in a conspiracy to hide key evidence in the assassination and to persuade important witnesses to change or to withhold their testimony because the "truth" in the assassination case (as alleged by Buchanan) would tend to discredit the Government of the United States.

In a discussion of the extent of organized crime in the United States, Buchanan states that business executives, labor leaders, and politicians have been guilty of employing "gangsters" to accomplish their objectives. He also refers to the Director as stating in 1939 that files on all major criminals sought by the FBI show that these criminals were on "intimate and cordial terms with professional politicians." The statement by the Director closest to the meaning of Buchanan's reference was found in the Director's speech to the International Association of Chiefs of Police in San Francisco on 10-10-39:

> "Since we are frankly considering the problems and difficulties of law enforcement, let us examine another evil wrecker of popular public respect. I refer to the matter of corruption. There have been instances wherein vicious criminals, even professional murders, have been allowed to go free by persons who blemished the name of law enforcement by calling themselves peace officers. It is true that law enforcement has been stifled by crooked politicians."

Curiously enough, after building up the idea of corruption among politicians in this country in the past, Buchanan later claims that today there is "less corruption of the politicans on the highest levels than there used to be" when the Director made the remarks above.

HISTORICAL MATERIAL IN BOOK:

Buchanan devotes 40 out of 192 pages of his book to a discussion of the assassinations of President Lincoln in 1865, President Garfield in 1881, and President McKinley in 1901 and the implication of the assassins in various conspiracies. He uses this approach to claim that the 3 assassinations were the result of conspiracies or beneficial to opponents of the 3 assassinated Presidents and thus history shows that the pattern of conspiracy in the past was, therefore, present in the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963

INCONSISTENCY OF BUCHANAN BOOK AND ARTICLES:

In Buchanan's article in "L'Express" of 4-9-64, Buchanan set forth his version of the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy and stated that leading the wealthy oilman behind the conspiracy was a "Mr. H." Buchanan, it is noted, openly mentioned in the article that Mr. H. L. Hunt was one of the wealthy men in Dallas, and while he did not specify that Mr. H. L. Hunt was the "Mr. H" behind the conspiracy, Buchanan certainly made that inference. In his book "Who Killed Kennedy?" Buchanan omits any mention of Mr. Hunt by name and has changed the author of the conspiracy from "Mr. H" to "Mr. X." What Buchanan had in mind in making the change is not known. However, it is possible to offer conjecture that he wanted to avoid possible libel suits in connection with the book.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?"

CONCLUSION:

As a result of a thorough review and analysis of Buchanan's book "Who Killed Kennedy?," it has been determined that Buchanan presen no facts which cause us to change our conclusion that Oswald, acting alone, was the assassin of President Kennedy. Set forth as an enclosur to the attached letter to the President's Commission is a listing of so claims made by Buchanan on the assassination matter in his book as well our refutations of those claims.

FRENCH VERSION OF BOOK:

The French version of "Who Killed Kennedy?" has been reviewed after receipt from the Legal Attache, Paris. It is entitled "The Assassins of Kennedy" and is a somewhat abridged version of the English text. It covers the same claims and items that Buchanan sets forth in the English version although the wording is reduced in certain portions. The French version also includes several photographs of the assassination area in Dallas which are attributed to the French newspaper "L'Express" in which Buchanan's articles appeared earlier. A copy of the French version is also being furnished to the President's Commission by attached letter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 5, 1964

FROM: C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: HARRIET VAN HORNE
CRITICISM OF FBI
NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM AND THE SUN
DATED MAY 26, 1964

Reference Mr. Jones' memorandum to me dated 5-27-64 in captioned matter. Harriet Van Horne, in referring to the Kennedy assassination, mentions several specific questions that she believes will be argued by historians for years. She referred to the ineptitudes of the Dallas Police Department, the Secret Service and the "arrogant, above-the-fray attitude of the FBI." She added, "In a democracy there is no place for 'secret police,' however holy their reputation." It was recommended that I talk with Walker Stone, Chief Editor of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, regarding this woman.

I talked with Walker about this matter on 6-3-64. I told him it seeme rather strange to see one of the Scripps-Howard columnists taking off against the FBI without some justifiable reason. He agreed. He stated that although he would get in touch with his New York Office and have this woman set straight.

[redacted]

ACTION:

For record purposes.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CDD:saj
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11 JUN 17 1964

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June 10, 1964

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-304)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-7006)

SUBJECT: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS-CUBA

Re Newark airtel to Bureau, dated 6/8/64.

The letter from one "G. Martin" to one "Don Janson" referred to in referenced airtel was found in a seat pocket of Braniff Airline Flight #110 which arrived at Newark, 9:10 p.m. the evening of 6/8/64.

On 6/7/64, Mr. EARL HOWES, Station Manager, Braniff Airline, Newark, N.J., advised SA MAURICE T. BONAR that Flight #110 in which the above letter was found was Braniff Plane #704. The letter itself was said to have been found in the coach section of the plane and as most pockets are usually checked before flights are probably, but not necessarily placed there on 6/6/64.

(5) Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 62-) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)
2 - Dallas (100-10401) (RM)
1 - Miami (INFO) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City (INFO) (RM)
3 - Newark
(1 - 105-10291) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 62-5000) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

JFB:jdl
(12)

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1964

58 JUL 2 1964

NK 105-7006

On 6/6/64, Plane Number 704 was said to have flown from Amarillo, Texas, to San Antonio, as Flight #167. Plane #704 then became Flight #110 originating at San Antonio, stopping at Austin, Texas, Dallas, Texas; Washington, D.C. and ending at Newark, N.J. Reservation lists of passengers would have to be located at each of these cities as there is no through manifest. Previous routing of Plane #704 would have to be determined from "Ship Poster" of Braniff in Dallas.

Newark is setting forth no lead to check reservations at these points inasmuch as Indices checks of Dallas and other offices have already identified DON JANSON, S. MARTIN and/or Dallas reporter quoted in the letter. Newark conducting no further investigation.

FBI

Date: 6/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas, dated 5/15/64, and Bureau airtel to Dallas, 6/9/64, requesting clarification of certain portions of rerep.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices one copy each of the following-described amended pages:

iv and vii of Table of Contents.
Page 11 -- Los Angeles has corrected original FD 302 per Los Angeles teletype to Dallas, 6/11/64.
Pages 25, 26 and 30 -- no revised pages submitted. San Francisco advised Dallas by teletype 6/11/64; that correct spelling of middle name of BUDDY FORREST COUSATTE is "FORREST". Therefore, Bureau, New Orleans and San Antonio should correct page 28, paragraph 3, line 6, and page 28, paragraph 4, line 1, to reflect middle name of COUSATTE as "FORREST". Dallas copies corrected.

2 copies Rep. Copies 1 copy each Dallas Secret Service corrected. 6/16/64 EDP/lw

ENCLOSURE FILED 3053

62-109060-6A

NOT RECORDED 17 JUN 15 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 320)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 32)
1 - San Antonio (89-67) (Enc. 32)
2 - Dallas

RPG/ds
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

53 JUN 25 1964

Page 32 -- Minneapolis has been furnished copy of amended page.

Page 52 -- Washington Field aware of revision, per Washington Field teletype to Dallas, 6/11/64.

Page 127 -- revised page showing caption of report of SA GRAHAM W. KITCHELL's report, which it should be noted is the same as that of rerep.

Page 129 -- Detroit has been advised of revision.

Page 181 -- the original page 181 has been removed and a new insert of one page concerning another allegation is enclosed. Appropriate changes have been made in the index and table of contents, the revised pages of which are also enclosed.

Page 225 -- a revised page is submitted to correct name of "JOHN J. MC LOY", paragraph 3, line 13, to read "JOHN J. MC CLOY". The Miami Office is being furnished a copy of this revised page.

Page 229 -- revised page submitted to reflect name "JOHN APT" as "JOHN ABT", and to correct word "Halan" in paragraph 2, line 2, to read "Milan". Miami being furnished copy of this amended page.

Page 230 -- Miami being furnished copy of this revised page, which contained misspellings of names of several prominent individuals.

Page 305 -- by airtel to Bureau and Chicago, 6/11/64, the Chicago Office was instructed to furnish information regarding JACK MITCHELL CLAY to U. S. Secret Service and to advise Bureau when done.

Page 386 -- revised page reflects caption of report of SA RICHARD L. KESLER, dated 12/9/63.

Page 645 -- revised page reflecting correct preamble to FD-302. Philadelphia is aware of revision, per Philadelphia teletype to Dallas, 6/11/64, which stated that KING was advised of his right to consult an attorney.

Page 770 -- revised page reflects caption of report of SA RICHARD L. KESLER, 12/9/63.

Page 819 -- revised page deleted last paragraph and Chicago advised of such revision by Dallas airtel to Chicago, 6/11/64, with request to correct original FD-302 accordingly.

Page 830-849 -- revised page 830 only is enclosed, in the first paragraph of which it is explained as to why such material is considered pertinent to this report. It is realized that the likelihood of this having any relationship to the assassination when originally reported was remote, but at the time was as much a possibility as numerous other miscellaneous allegations, based on the date of the letter containing what appears to be a veiled threat to Governor CONNALLY, and then the fact that Governor CONNALLY was wounded when the President was assassinated only four days after the date of the letter.

Page 1041-1042 -- revised page 1042 is submitted reflecting statement at end of page that additional investigation is being conducted. Detroit was advised to conduct additional investigation by Dallas airtel to Bureau and Detroit, 6/11/64. Certain other changes made on page 1042 have been made known to the Detroit Office.

Page 1089 -- no revised page enclosed. This particular insert was included in this report for the following reasons, and it is believed same should remain in the report:

1. Monday, November 24, 1963, was the date of President KENNEDY's funeral, and the note obviously has reference to this.
2. This warning to JOHNSON, if it was a warning, could certainly be interpreted as coming from someone who knew or had knowledge of the assassination, or was trying to give the impression he had knowledge of the assassination, the latter being most likely.
3. Although the source of the note is unknown, it is believed U. S. Secret Service should be given the information, nebulous as it is, to avoid any possibility of criticism of the Bureau at a future date.

Page 1130 -- this revised page reflects how the Chicago Office came into possession of Mr. WEINSTOCK's letter to the Attorney General, and the Chicago Office is aware of this revision, per Chicago teletype to Dallas, 6/12/64.

The following amended pages of the index are enclosed, resulting from the revised pages:

1188, 1189, 1194, 1199, 1204, 1208, 1212, 1231, 1232, 1240, 1242, 1246, 1260, 1266.

Dallas copies are being corrected appropriately.

Every effort is being made to submit reports in captioned matter as expeditiously as possible. At the present time a report is in the process of being prepared, and the completed miscellaneous allegations will constitute more than 200 pages; however, following the submission of the report now being prepared, every effort will be made to submit reports containing fewer pages, as suggested by the Bureau.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN
General Counsel

Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20535

105-82555

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are returning herewith the documents transmitted to Mr. Mosk on June 5, 1964. They are listed as follows:

F.B.I. Exhibits

Item F - B6
57
75 thru 84
112
127 thru 167
195
197
324
326
355 thru 362
364

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

JUN 23 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN.: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re phone call from SAC, Dallas, to Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN 6/12/64.

Reference is made to a letter from the President's Commission dated 6/9/64, to the Bureau, requesting that a determination be made as to whether any of the latent prints found on cartons near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building, were made by persons employed in that building on November 22, 1963.

Reference is also made to Bureau airtel to Dallas, 6/11/64, instructing Dallas to endeavor to obtain major case prints of all TSBD employees known to have been in the building on November 22, 1963, and furnish such prints to the Identification Division.

On June 11, 1964, Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, TSBD Building, who has been most cooperative in every request made by the Dallas Office, advised that there are some fifteen to twenty employees who would have had occasion to handle these cartons, and he would make the necessary arrangements to permit taking of major case prints of these employees. Other persons employed in the building on that date would have had no occasion to handle these cartons, and to make them available for the taking of major case prints would seriously handicap the work of that company.

[illegible] RECORDED
[illegible] INDEXED

CRM/ds
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc - WFO

He requested that, if possible, the taking of fingerprints be limited to those persons having access to these cartons.

USCB, major case prints of those employees of TSDD Building who would have handled the cartons will be obtained and forwarded to the Identification Division.

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. K. Patona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (M. A. Jones)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

62-109090

June 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated March 26, 1964, and June 9, 1964, as well as to my letter dated March 30, 1964, relative to the identification of latent palm and fingerprints found on cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Based on your letter of June 9, 1964, our Dallas Office endeavored to arrange for appropriate printing of employees who were present in the Texas School Book Depository Building on November 22, 1963. On June 12, 1964, Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, who has been very cooperative with this Bureau in the past, strongly objected to the printing of all employees as he felt it would seriously handicap the work of his firm. Mr. Truly stated there are about twenty employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question and he desired the printing of employees be limited to this group.

In view of Mr. Truly's strenuous objections to the printing of all employees, our Dallas Office will only print those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons. No further efforts will be made by this Bureau to print all employees unless a specific request to the contrary is received from you.

When the results of palm and fingerprint comparisons are known, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
RDR:lag (13)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC DALLAS)

58 JUN 22

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 6-11-64, and your airtel 6-12-64.

Unless advised to the contrary you should limit the taking of major case prints to those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question.

When replying to a communication containing the notation "Attention: Criminal Section" you are requested to reply in like form as it expedites the handling of the particular communication.

Every effort should be made to expedite the handling of this matter.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 3-26-64, requested we endeavor to identify the individuals who left latent prints on the afore-mentioned cartons. This comparison was limited in accordance with the Commission's instructions to those TSBD employees on whom we could locate prints. Some 16 individuals were initially checked and the results furnished to the Commission by letter 3-30-64. The most recent request 6-9-64, reiterates this request but specifies that "all appropriate methods, including if necessary, the taking of new fingerprints" be used.

The most logical method of complying with the Commissions request, was to take major case prints of all employees, inasmuch as both latent palm and fingerprints are involved. However, in view of the objections of Mr. Truly, it is felt our efforts should be limited as set out above unless a specific request to the contrary is received. This matter will be closely followed.

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. O. Lenmam)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 19, 1964, concerning a statement made by Mrs. Earlene Roberts that at about 1:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, Dallas police car 207 drove by 1026 North Beckley and honked the horn several times.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated June 16, 1964, incorporating the results of our inquiries.

This concludes our investigation of this matter.

Sincerely yours

DUPLICATE YELLOW

105-82555
(1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)) 62-109060-
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)
Enclosures (2)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

NOTE: Commission by letter 5-19-64, requested we check out Roberts' allegation. Roberts was the landlady at 1026 North Beckley where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination. The Commission desired we determine if car 207 or any other Dallas police vehicle passed in front of this residence between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. on 11-22-63. The enclosed LHM from Dallas based on information from the Dallas PD fails to substantiate Roberts' allegation.

79 JUN 23 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, Rm. 7410
1-Mr. Jevons, Rm. 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/17/64

1-Office, Rm. 7133

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS

As a matter of record, the President's Commission returned to the Laboratory by courier on 6/16/64, the evidence items listed below under cover of letter dated 6/16/64. The previous delivery of these items to the Commission has been confirmed by letter to the Commission.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D57	Cuban letter to Oswald
364	Letter in Russian language
362	Two envelopes, one to Marina Oswald and one to Ruth Paine
361	Letter to Ruth Paine
360	Two postcards, both to Lee Harvey Oswald
358 - 359	Four letters in Russian language
326	Russian book
324	Russian book
197	Letter in Russian language
195	Letter in Russian language
156 - 167	Envelopes and their contents and five empty envelopes, all in Russian language
127 - 155	Twenty-eight letters in Russian language
112	One book in Russian language
75 - 84	Nineteen books in Russian language

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 19 1964

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Miller

RAF:fch (9)

EVEN

ORIGINAL FILED IN

6-17-64

Airtel

To: SAC, San Diego (62-1529)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3301

REC 7

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReSDairtel 6-8-64, and Bureau airtels 5-26-64, and 6-5-64, relating to Arizona license EZY 958 and Arthur G. Imhoff.

For the information of San Diego and receiving offices, Bureau files contain no additional information on Arturo Imhoff and Arthur Gilbert Imhoff other than that previously furnished in reBuairtel 6-5-64.

So that this matter can be appropriately disseminated to the President's Commission, San Diego is instructed to incorporate the results of its investigation in an appropriate letterhead memorandum without property stamp, for transmittal to the Bureau with copies for receiving offices.

Dallas is reminded that since this matter will be disseminated to the President's Commission by Bureau transmittal letter, there is no need for this matter to be subsequently reported in the above caption.

1 - Phoenix (89-42)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Las Vegas
1 - Albuquerque (89-27)
1 - WFO (89-75)

[redacted]

RDR:las (9)

NOTE: For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 5-25-64, in the above caption, RDR:las. Briefly, an anonymous letter was received alleging that the driver of an automobile bearing Arizona license EZY 958 had made statements implying knowledge of the assassination and indicating a threat to the Chief Justice. Investigation is being pressed to resolve this matter and when the results are received it will be furnished to the President's Commission.

Above communication necessary inasmuch as reSDairtel requested Bureau make a further check of its files on Arturo Imhoff and Arthur Gilbert Imhoff above Arizona license registered to Imhoff and efforts being made to interview him.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 22 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL — AIR MAIL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529)(P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO:DL)

Re Phoenix airtel to the Bureau dated 6/1/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one photostatic copy of San Diego Office memo dated 10/7/52 entitled "ARTURO IMHOFF, [SM - C"]

The Bureau's attention is directed to San Diego report of SA L. A. DUCOMMUN dated 5/9/40 entitled "ARTHUR IMHOFF [with alias E. M. Hoff, ESPIONAGE"] a copy of which was furnished to the Bureau. Page 3 of this report is missing from the San Diego file; however, there appears to be sufficient information for offices conducting investigation regarding IMHOFF.

Enclosed herewith for Albuquerque, Dallas, Phoenix, and Washington Field are one photostatic copy

REC 7

3 - Bureau (Enc 1)(AM REGISTERED)
1 - Albuquerque (Enc 2)(Info)(AM REGISTERED)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc 2)(AM REGISTERED)
2 - Phoenix (89-42)(Enc 2)(AM REGISTERED)
1 - WFO (Enc 2)(Info)(AM REGISTERED)
3 - San Diego (2 - 62-1529)
(1 - 65-104)

62-109060-3301

1 JUN 10 1964

RSB:jmh
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SD 62-1529

each of the following communications concerning ARTHUR IMHOFF, aka., who is possibly identical with ARTHUR G. IMHOFF of Tucson, Arizona:

Report of SA L. A. DUCOMMUN dated 5/9/40 at San Diego entitled "ARTHUR IMHOFF, with alias E. N. Hoff, ESPIONAGE"

San Diego office memo dated 10/7/52 captioned "ARTURO IMHOFF, [illegible] C"

[Indices of the San Diego Office reflect a Selective Service reference to one ARTHUR GILBERT IMHOFF, San Diego file 25-104, which has been destroyed.] The Bureau is requested to search the aforementioned name through Bureau indices for possible additional information.

San Diego indices negative regarding Arizona license EZY 958, which was noted on a 1954 or 1955 Packard.

Information copies of this airtel with enclosures are being furnished Albuquerque and Washington Field so those offices can be fully informed on pertinent developments in this case.

IC JOHN R. BAKER caused the records of the Merchants Credit Association of San Diego to be checked on 6/5/64, and the following was noted on ARTHUR G. IMHOFF:

Final decree of divorce granted 2/8/55, No. 193554, place of divorce not shown. In October, 1956, IMHOFF employed by National Steel, San Diego, and resided at that time at 2838 Broadway, San Diego, California. IMHOFF reportedly resided in Whitmore, California, date not given, but was employed by JOSEPH GRITSCH as a caretaker at the 2-S Ranch, Whitmore, California. In August, 1960, IMHOFF resided at 807 North State Highway, Sunnyside, Washington, and was employed as a salesman by the Rich Plan of Southern Washington, Inc. IMHOFF reportedly was at one time employed as a maintenance engineer by Sears Roebuck and Company, date and place not shown. Wife's name in August, 1960, was shown as PEGGY, and his current age is approximately 57 years.

IC BAKER caused the records of the San Diego County Sheriff's Office to be checked on 6/5/64, which reflected the following information:

SD 62-1529

ARTHUR G. IMHOFF, age about 57 years, 5' 5 1/2", 140 lbs., brown hair, brown eyes, born Bangor, Maine, applied for position of special deputy on 1/12/38. Applied for a taxicab operator's permit on 4/27/50. Fingerprint classification: 15 O 9 T 00 11
M 17 R 000 14

Sheriff's Office records contained no additional information.

IC BAKER on 6/5/64 caused the records of the San Diego Police Department to be checked, and there was one reference to ARTHUR G. IMHOFF reflecting he had made application for a taxicab operator's permit on 4/27/50. No arrests were noted in the police department files. The same physical description was noted in the San Diego Police Department files as contained in the San Diego County Sheriff's Office records.

The San Diego Office is of the opinion the above credit and law enforcement checks are identifiable with ARTHUR IMHOFF of Tucson, Arizona, on the basis of physical description and age. Due to the expediency necessary in this matter, San Diego is not setting out additional investigation to establish whether or not the information in the San Diego files is identical with the ARTHUR IMHOFF of Tucson, Arizona.

Reference is made to Bureau airtel to Phoenix dated 6/5/64 advising that appropriate local authorities be alerted to the implied threat against the Chief Justice.

On the dates indicated, the following authorities in the San Diego Division were notified personally:

San Diego County Sheriff JOSEPH C. O'CONNOR
San Diego, California, 6/1/64

Assistant Chief of Police ATHOS SADA
San Diego, California, 6/1/64

Lieutenant JAMES CROWELL
National City, California, Police Department
6/2/64

SD 62-1529

Sergeant DOUGLAS GARDNER
Chula Vista, California, Police Department
6/2/64

Imperial County Sheriff HERBERT HUGHES
El Centro, California, 6/5/64

Oceanside Chief of Police WARD RATCLIFF
Oceanside, California, 6/4/64

Carlsbad Chief of Police MAX PALKOWSKI
Carlsbad, California, 6/4/64

Escondido Chief of Police LESTER LUND
Escondido, California, 6/4/64

A review of the information available in the San Diego files reflects IMHOFF is possible mentally unstable. It would appear that an interview with IMHOFF would resolve this matter.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC ATTENTION Supervisor LYNUM DATE: 10-7-52

FROM : ARNOLD D. ORRANTIA, SA

SUBJECT: ARTURO IMHOFF
[SECURITY MATTER - C]

Arthur Imhoff C.
65-104 C I
65-104

Pursuant to Supervisor LYNUM's instructions on October 1, 1952, the Reporting Agent interviewed Mr. CHARLES PRATTE of the Yellow Cab Company on 639 Thirteenth Street. Mr. PRATTE advised that recently he was invited by a friend of his to a dinner at his home. At this dinner, according to Mr. PRATTE, the subject was also present. PRATTE stated that throughout the course of the evening the subject kept talking about his background in the scientific field, stating he had been employed in atomic plant in the state of Montana, kept talking about "religion, politics and flying saucers".

According to Mr. PRATTE, subject spoke very favorably about Russia and Bolshevism. Mr. PRATTE stated the subject was not belligerent in any way, that he agreed with everything that was discussed. He did not appear to be antagonistic. He also stated he had invented a machine which allegedly crosses the magnetic fields and has a speed of 2,000 miles per hour.

Mr. PRATTE described the subject as being very friendly, quite intelligent, suave, a neat dresser, but rather irrational in his conversation. He stated he thought he would advise this office partly because of his remarks concerning Russia and Bolshevism.

Judging from the conversation which the Reporting Agent had with Mr. PRATTE concerning the subject, and the subject's remarks concerning flying saucers and magnetic machines, etc., it is believed that subject is one of those individuals who is lacking of his five mental faculties.

Recommendation: No action.

ADO:EP
~~100-0~~

65-104-6
~~100-0~~

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
OCT 7 1952
FBI - SAN DIEGO

1-1-1147-501

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (62-1846)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re CG airtel to Cleveland 6/9/64 entitled "NICK KROCHMAL - INFORMATION CONCERNING."

Enclosed to the Bureau are 4 copies of LHM which is self-explanatory; two copies for Dallas.

One copy of above LHM has been disseminated to the Secret Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

On 6/15/64 a strictly confidential source advised that MARGARET KROCHMAL HEARNDON was MARGARET KROCHMAL, Mrs. NICK OTTO HEARNDON [redacted] - C, Cleveland 100-12840, was on the National Mailing list of the Ohio Weekly Review and an apparent member of the West Side Branch of the Young Communists League. On 1/18/44, [redacted] MARGARET KROCHMAL HEARNDON as a perspective member of the American Youth For Democracy. Both organizations cited by the Attorney General being with the purvue of the Executive Order 10450. Mrs. HEARNDON was interviewed on 2/28/44 under pretext and advised she and her husband would move to Apt 103, Belleaire, Fla., in the near future.

No investigation being conducted by Cleveland UACB.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)
2 - Dallas (39-43) (Enc. 2)
3 - Cleveland
(1 - 105-7074 LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-26744 THOMAS [redacted])

REC 7 62-109060-3302

JUN 15 1964

(3)

ENCLOSURE

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

June 12, 1964

HICK KROCHMAL
3101 Walton Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

The Cleveland Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received the following letter written to J. L. Jones, Editor and Publisher, "The Tulsa Tribune," Tulsa, Oklahoma, which was written by Hick Krochmal:

"Hick Krochmal
3101 Walton Ave.
Cleve. 13, Ohio

"June 1, 1964

"J. L. Jones
Editor & Pub.
Tulsa Tribune, Okla.

"J. L. Jones:

"Your letter dated May 23, 1964 arrived on the morning of the 29th, which certainly proves that one agency of the Govt. does a marvelous job. Whether or not an answer was expected of me I'm not sure but indeed I am sure that one is necessary.

"Your letter since it was written by your secretary and signed by her may not have had your scrutiny so I'll quote it for your edification.

"'We held the enclosures in your next to the last letter to Mr. Jones for some time, thinking you might write for their return. However, when we didn't hear from you in what we thought was a reasonable length of

JONES DI[illegible]

31 JAN 3 [illegible]

Re: NICK KROCHMAL
3101 Walton Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

time we assumed you didn't want them back and we threw them away just recently. I am sorry that we cannot now return them to you.' End quote.

"As regards your quoted letter, my commenting on it as well as your previous letter to me will follow but first I must mention a few other things.

"On the 24th of May, 1964 there had appeared in the Cleve. Sunday Plain Dealer an article that was resultant of an interview by a reporter with Cleve. esteemed police chief. The article dealt with the precautions they will take to insure the safety of those esteemed officials taking part in the forthcoming Gov. convention June 6-10. There was a line or two as pertained to fanatics, and then there was a line as stated that there is a Lee Harvey Oswald in Cleve. and who was designated as the L.H.O. of Cleve. According to the quote of the police chief this 'fanatic' had been investigated by the F.B.I., though he didn't mention the results of the investigation at least it wasn't printed.

"Now since you've gone to college, though your graduation therefrom 'ain't' too much to brag about 'cause' you would of had to be very stupid not to have graduated for in the depression years failing must cause drop out and loss of tuition to college, you must be aware of the fact that F.B.I. is an investigative body. F.B.I. investigates and turns their findings over to the Dept. of Justice. Now if your influence could get the news of F.BI. findings from the Dept. of Justice and you printed this news you'd sell a lot of papers. Would you have to ask the Dept. of Justice if you could print this news?

"The question above is very applicable cause I find it difficult to believe that the Plain Dealer readers, at least the more intelligent amongst us, hadn't written to the editor for a follow up on Cleves.

Re: NICK KROCHMAL
3101 Walton Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Lee Harvey Oswald and there 'ain't' been anything said in the papers letters to the editor column. Incidently I never wrote!

"Also since you've been to college you should be knowin that a fanatic ain't necessarily a criminal and that being typed as a fanatic as well as Cleves. Lee Harvey Oswald though no ones real name is mentioned is McCarthyism, since there is also an implication that this fanatic, this Lee Harvey Oswald 'ain't' all there upstairs, then natually it would follow that someone else and very supposedly intelligent people ain't all there upstairs cause it maybe that he's free to roam about at will and write letters.

"Since I'd mentioned that this fanatic might be free to roam about, or write letters, you might be of the opinion that I think the personage designated as the Lee Harvey Oswald of Cleve. might be me. If there is an honor in such a classification then indeed it he's within the maxim 'You may know a genius by this sign, that all the fools are in a confederation against him.'. Now I 'ain't' a genius but I do think I do take advantage of all that Providence has sent my way, and without being modest, if I 'ain't' paid, there'll be a day when in all humility my family will be paid.

"The enclosed letter is not desired returned consequently you may do as you wish with it. It is enclosed that you might see that enclosures were returned by those designated, of course they do have more money with which to use as they see fit. This letter was subsequently followed by one stating they had no jurisdiction.

"As to the quoted letter and my commentary. The assumtion that I did not want the enclosures was erroneous, the assumtion or presumtion that I'd write for their return was not. However the return of same would have cost very little and would have had me formulate a better opinion of you that I now have. Relative to your first letter

Re: NICK KROCHMAL
3101 Walton Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

to me in answer to mine, there is more then a difference of 1000 miles between us which your recent letter authenticated.

"The enclosed one dollar is enclosed for repayment of paper, envelope and stamps used in your two letters to me. Should, it, the dollar be in excess of the cost keep it on hand to pay the cost of returning any personages enclosures fool enough to think you'd help them to help you, for the enclosures you threw away were part of a file. Should the enclosed money be in excess of costs of mail to me and you should desire to purchase a cigar or two to smoke and meditate on what I've said, have a care that you don't choke on the smoke for I would feel bad hearing, the J. L. Jones, the great moralist died from being choked on cigar smoke.

"If you ain't read Kiplings 'Cleared' you should and do read the Law of the Jungle preface and ending of which I quote.

"'Now this is the Law of the Jungle - as old and as true as the sky;

"And the Wolf that shall keep it may prosper, but the Wolf that shall break it must die.

"As the creeper that girdles the tree-trunk the Law runneth forward and back -

'For the strength of the Pack is the Wolf, and the strength of the Wolf is the Pack.

*---------

"Now these are the Laws of the Jungle, and many and mighty are they

"But the head and the hoof of the Law and the haunch and the hump is - Obey!'

Re: NICK KROCHMAL
3101 Walton Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

"O' fella' named Taylor once wrote, 'As long as law is obligatory, so long, our obedience is due.'

"As regards 'Who is tampering with the soul of America?' I ain't seen anything suggestive of it possesing a soul nor have I seen anything suggestive that the author of above article has one.

"If anything I've said gives you cause for legal action for libel or anything else you'd better find out from the Justice Dept. if they'll permit your taking action cause they 'ain't' too keen on my tales coming before a court and besides you'd really have a time proving you do have a soul.

"Good day.

"/s/ Nick Krochmal"

Mr. Jones advised in a letter of June 5, 1964, that sometime ago Krochmal had sent him a large collection of incomprehensible letters from himself (Krochmal) to various public officials, in which Krochmal alleged all kinds of discrimination and persecution against himself. Jones kept the letters for several months and then, not hearing further from Krochmal, threw them away.

Mr. Jones indicated that the above letter was written requesting the return of this file and his secretary wrote to Krochmal stating that they had been destroyed because they had not heard from him.

On March 29, 1949, Nick Krochmal, 1629 Clark Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, personally appeared at the Cleveland FBI Office, at which time he advised he had worked for the Watco Engineering Company from October, 1946, until laid off in March, 1947, just prior to Watco going into bankruptcy. He claimed the firm owed him $20 in wages which was paid by check and found to be worthless. The company subsequently settled its debts at

Re: NICK KROCHMAL
3101 Walton Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

twenty-five cents on the dollar and consequently owed him five dollars and a few cents, and he wanted the FBI to institute an investigation on the basis of the salary still owed him plus an amount for humiliation fees. He also asked that Mary Kozak, 2349 West 5th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, who had worked with him and had been injured, receive compensation for her injuries from the Government plus wages, and that all other employees of the company receive wages due them. At the time Kozak had a book with him entitled "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." He also displayed an envelope addressed to President Harry Truman and stated he was going to write the President concerning the rights of all concerned in this matter as to wages owing them.

[On July 15, 1943] information was received by the Cleveland FBI Office that a person identified as Krochmal's sister, Margaret Krochmal Herndon, was [on the national mailing list of the "Ohio Weekly Review"] and apparently a member of the West Side Branch of the Young Communist League.

[On January 18, 1951] the Cleveland FBI Office received information that Margardt Krochmal Herndon, Krochmal's sister, was listed as a prospective member of the American Youth for Democracy.

The Young Communist League and the American Youth for Democracy have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 15, 1964

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: HIROSHI ARAI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY OF JAPAN (NPA)
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR, 6-16-64

The Director has agreed to meet Mr. Arai at 10:15 a.m. tomorrow, 6-16-64. The recent "U. S. News and World Report" article which incorrectly quoted NPA Superintendent, Atsuyaki Sassa, concerning the nature of his Bureau visit earlier this year, may be mentioned by Mr. Arai.

Our 6-9-64 memorandum captioned, "U. S. News and World Report Article 6-8-64, Regarding Assassination of President Kennedy", temporarily attached, points out the true facts regarding Sassa's visit and that the author of the article has recognized and admitted his error in saying that Sassa was secretly assigned to our investigation and in all other remarks about the Bureau which the article attributed to Sassa.

A current letter from Tokyo, 6-10-64, points out that "U. S. News and World Report" has printed a clarification of the earlier article. We know that Deputy Director Arai has been keeping posted on developments in this matter and is said to be quite disturbed regarding the inaccuracies in the article. We therefore believe it very probable that he will mention this matter during his conversation with Mr. Hoover and express regrets that such a misunderstanding occurred after one of his subordinates visited the Bureau. It appears that Superintendent Sassa, working closely with the Tokyo Office, did take all the possible measures to set the record straight and was most apologetic about the whole affair. The facts, including copies of the reporter's admissions concerning errors in the article, were sent to the Warren Commission on 6-10-64.

ACTION:

For information.

JJF:cd
(9)
Enclosure

3 JUN 23 1964

1-Miss Holmes
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Conrad
(Attn. C.F. Downing)
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Papich
1-Liaison
(Attn. Mrs. Schwab)
1-Mr. Foarde
1-Tour Room

FBI

Date: 6/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRep SA ROBERT P. GEIBERLING, 6/19/64, at Dallas, Texas.

The Bureau, New Orleans and San Antonio are requested to make the following correction in line 1 on each of pages 275 and 284:

The initials of Sheriff DECKER should be "J.E." instead of "W.E."

--Dallas copies have been corrected.

3 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info.)
1 - San Antonio (89-67) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(7)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
1 JUN 24 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JUN 29 1964

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 17, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 17 9 56 AM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on June 8, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 165 through 201, 203 through 237, 239 through 258, 270, 272 through 304, 304a, 304b, 305 through 314, 314a, 314b, 315 through 324, 401 through 408, 408a, 408, 409a, 409b, 410 through 427, 429 through 456, 459 through 461 and 469. Commission Exhibits numbered 165 through 201, 203 through 237, 239 through 258, 270, 272 through 304, 304a, 304b, 305 through 314, 314a, 314b, 315 through 324, 403 through 408, 408a, 409, 409a, 409b, 410 through 412, 415, 416, 419 through 422, 425, 449, 451, 453 through 456, 459 and 460 are also enclosed.

ENCLOSURE

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (814)

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (213)

62-109060-3303

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

HRK:em (10)

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 JUN 19 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

11 JUN 18 1964

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on June 8, 1964, and the exhibits were received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on June 9, 1964. Exhibits not originally in Bureau custody are being returned to the Commission.

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	165	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	166	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	167	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	168	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	169	Copy of newspaper clipping entitled "Mrs. Oswald Offered Home"
	170	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	171	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	172	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	173	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	174	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	175	Polaroid photo of Oswald's casket
	176	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	177	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	178	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	179	Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	180	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	181	Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	182	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	183	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	184	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	185	Copy of letter and envelope from Ma Oswald to Oswald's mother
	186	Copy of Christmas card from Lee and Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	187	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	188	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to Robert Oswald
	189	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	190	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	191	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	192	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	193	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	194	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother
	195	Copy of letter and envelope from Os to his mother

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	6/17/64 DESCRIPTION
	196.	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswa to his mother
	197	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswa to his mother
	198	*Copy of letter from Oswald to his mot
	199 (Comm. Ex. No. 365)	*Copy of letter dated October 21, 1955 and signed by Mrs. M. Oswald
	200	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswa to his mother
	201	*Copy of letter from Oswald to his mot
	203	*Photo of a photo of President's limou sine in front of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	204	*Two copies of letter from Commander, Marine and Air Reserve Training date April 26, 1960, to Oswald; copy of "Statement of Rights"; two copies of letter dated June 17, 1960, from USM to Oswald's mother; copy of register mail receipt; copy of letter to USMC from Oswald's mother; copies of 3 envelopes
	205	*Copy of letter to USMC from Oswald's mother
	206	*Copy of letter to Secretary of State from Oswald's mother
	207	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother fro State Department
	208	*Copy of letter to State Department fr Oswald's mother
	209	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother fro State Department
	210	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother fro State Department
	211	*Copy of letter to State Department fr Oswald's mother
	212	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother fro State Department
	213	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother fro State Department
	214	*Copy of letter to State Department fr Oswald's mother
	215	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother fro State Department
	216	*Copy of letter to State Department fr Oswald's mother

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	217	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	218	*Copy of letter from State Departm to Oswald's mother
	219	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	220	*Copy of letter to State Departmen from Oswald's mother
	221	*Copy of communication to Oswald's mother from State Department
	222	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	223	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	224	*Copy of letter and envelope to St Department from Oswald's mother
	225	*Copy of letter to State Departmen from Oswald's mother
	226	*Copy of communication from State Department to Oswald's mother
	227	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	228	*Copy of Albert Schweitzer College application form from Oswald
	229	*Copy of letter and envelope from Albert Schweitzer College to Osw
	230	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Alb Schweitzer College
	231	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald's mother to Albert Schwei College
	232	*Copy of letter and envelope to Oswald's mother from Albert Schw College
	233	*Copy of letter to Albert Schweitz College from Oswald's mother
	234	*Copy of letter from Oswald to Alb Schweitzer College
	235	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Alb Schweitzer College
	236	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College d. 9/26/63; copy of letter to Oswald mother from Albert Schweitzer Co age dated 9/3/60; copy of letter Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother,
	237	*Photograph of a man
	239	*Copy of USMC scorebook
	240	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to h mother
	241	*Copy of letter to Oswald from American Embassy, Moscow

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	242	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother fr the White House
	243	*Copy of telegram to President from Oswald's mother
	244	*Letter from Oswald revoking citizens
	245	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	246	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	247	*Letter from Oswald to American Embas Moscow
	248	*Letter from Oswald to American Embas Moscow; application from Oswald fo loan; copy of information sheet fr Oswald
	249	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to A ican Embassy, Moscow
	250	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	251	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	252	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	253	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	254	*Letter from Oswald to American Embas Moscow
	255	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	256	*Letter from Oswald to American Embas Moscow
	257	*Handwritten revocation of citizenshi by Oswald
	258	*Copy of Press Conference on January 1964, by Oswald's mother
	270	*Copy of tape recording of interview Oswald's mother by U. S. Secret Se
	272	*Copy of letter from Robert Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	273	*Copy of letter from Marina Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	274	*Copy of letter from William A. McKen to James H. Martin
	275	*Copy of letter from William A. McKen to John M. Thorn

17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	276	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring James H. Martin as her manager
	277	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring Robert Oswald as her manager
	278	*Copy of "Investment Agency Agreement" between John H. Thorn and James H. Martin, co-trustees and the First National Bank of Ft. Worth
	279	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with the firm of Thorne and Leech, attorneys
	280	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with John H. Thorn and James H. Martin
	281	*Page 60B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	282	*Page 69 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	283	*Page 68A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	284	*Page 70 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	285	*Page 71 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	286	*Page 72 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	287	*Page 74A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	288	*Page 74B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	289	*Page 75 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	290	*Page 76 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	291	*Page 78 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	292	*Page 80 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	293	*Copy of telegram from Janet F. Ruscoll to Robert Oswald
	294	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	295	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	296	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	297	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	298	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	299	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	300	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	301	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	302	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Robert Oswald
	303	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	304	*Photograph
	304a	*Photograph
	304b	*Photograph
	305	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	306	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	307	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	308	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	309	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	310	*Copy of Christmas card and envelope from Marina and Lee Oswald to the Robert Oswalds
	311	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	312	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to His mother
	313	*Copy of letter and enevlope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314a	*Photograph
	314b	*Photograph
	315	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	316	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	317	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	318	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	319	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	320	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	321	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	322	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	323	*Copy of notebook by Robert Oswald
	324	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	401	Photographs of item D78
	402	Photographs of item 330
	403	Diagram on sheet of lined paper
	404	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	405	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	406	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	407	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408a	*Copy of envelope with Russian language
	409	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	409a	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	409b	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	410	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	411	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	412	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	413	Photographs of item 364
	414	Translation of item 364
	415	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	416	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	417	Translation of item 364
	418	Photographs of item 364
	419	*Letter to Mrs. Paul Blanchard from Ruth Paine
	420	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	421	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	422	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	423	Photographs of item 359
	424	Translation of item 359
	425	*Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	6/17/64 DESCRIPTION
450	426 (Comm. Ex. No. 112)	Application for Texas Driver's License
D11	427	Employee Identification/Questionnaire
	429	Photograph of interior of Paine garage
	430	Plat and floor plan of Paine home
	431	Photograph of front view of Paine home
	432	Photograph of rearview of Paine home
	433	Photograph of eastside of Paine home
	434	Photograph of westside of Paine home
	435	Photograph of view from kitchen to garage in Paine home
	436	Photograph of door leading to backyard of Paine home
	437	Photograph of kitchen area in Paine home
	438	Photograph of view looking northeast, showing Paine home
	439 (Comm. Ex. No. 452)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street, to Paine home
	440	Street map - relative position of Paine and Randle homes, Irving, Texas
	441	Plat and floor plan of Randle home
	442	Photograph of corner view of Randle home
	443	Photograph of Mrs. Randle standing at sink
	444	Photograph of Mrs. Randle's field of view from kitchen window
	445	Photograph of Mrs. Randle looking into carport from kitchen door
	446	Photograph of inside of carport as [illegible] by Mrs. Randle
	447	Photograph of westside of Randle home
	448	Photograph of view of Randle home looking east along West Fifth Street
	449	*Drawing of curtain rods on lined paper
	450	Photograph of intersection
	451	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	452 (Comm. Ex. No. 439)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street to Paine home

6/17/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	453	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	454	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	455	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	456	Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	459	Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother
	460	Copy of typewritten statement of Ruth Paine
	461	Copies of several letters from Ruth Paine to her mother in FBI, Cleveland report
	469	Translation of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060) DATE: June 9, 1964

FROM : Legat, Rome (62-168) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRomelet, 5-22-64, and Romecab, 2-11-64, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - RUSSIA", Bufile 105-82555.

Enclosed letterhead memorandum contains information taken from "Il Messaggero", Rome, Italian-language daily newspaper, pertaining to captioned matter.

The initials "L.M." at the end of the article set out in the enclosed letterhead memorandum stand for LUCIO MANISCO, who is referred to in reRomecab.

This office is remaining alert and any further pertinent information coming to the attention of this office will be promptly reported to the Bureau.

31

ENCLOSURE CONTAINS NO FOREIGN DISSEM

REC-13 EX 103 REC-51

ST-112

1 - [illegible] -3304

13

3 - Bureau (1 - Liaison Section)
(Enc. 5) ENCLOSURE
1 - Rome 62-168

8 JUN 16 1964

JCM:oc
(4)

2cc - Pres. Comm.
6/23/64 - Liaison

79 JUN 25 1964

INC ENCL IN BASKET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.

June 11, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas

The following article appeared in the June 2, 1964, issue of "Il Messaggero," a Rome daily Italian-language newspaper: Italy

Inquiry into the assassination of Kennedy

Warren investigation ascertained Oswald acted without accomplices

Alleged plot of extreme right or extreme left refuted - Report containing 18,000 pages of testimony, to be made public at end of month

The voluminous and documented report of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy will be made public at the end of the current month and will show that LEE HARVEY OSWALD acted alone, without accomplices and without direction, in perpetrating one of the most horrible and rash crimes of the century. A spokesman for the Commission stated that the report consists of approximately 18,000 pages setting forth depositions given by more than 400 witnesses and that a large part of the investigation was concerned with a systematic refutation of the existence of a plot - of the extreme right or the extreme left - ending with the tragic event of November 22, 1963. American publications, such as "The Nation," "The New Republic," "The Reporter," which are considered liberal or radical, and various daily newspapers have repeatedly maintained that the official version

of the assassination as reconstructed first by the Police and the Attorney General of Dallas, and later by the FBI in collaboration with the Secret Service, left gaps and contradictions. It was, however, the European press, and especially that of France and England, which went even beyond these remarks and doubts and made inferences which the Warren Commission was able to prove as being unfounded. The report dedicates ample space to an examination of the beliefs held, for example, by American journalist, THOMAS G. BUCHANAN, who in a series of articles written for the French weekly "L'Express," and later appearing in a book entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?," tried to demonstrate that the principals of OSWALD were oil men and the "John Birch Society" of Texas. Analogous, and no less sensational, inferences were made by the reliable English magazine "The Spectator," by the radical weekly "New Statesman," and by other European publications. The Commission spokesman stated that none of these studies or inquiries are based on evidence or verifiable information. He stated that we are dealing with theories based on more or less legitimate suspicions even though these suspicions are superficial and rise from discordant and groundless conclusions.

The Commission spokesman added that the publication of the report and of the documents collected by the Commission would clear up the existing suspicions and would deprive of any basis of fact the speculations advanced to date by the press. The spokesman also stated that "the work of the Commission is not as yet completed and it is improbable, but not impossible, that new information could be brought to light in the next four weeks." The spokesman said that "those who are obsessed with the idea of a plot will probably not yield in the face of the results of this imposing inquiry. They will, however, have to base their theories on other bases. Naturally, we do not have the vaguest idea of what the other bases could be."

A functionary of the legal office which assisted the Commission in their work was specific in identifying the reasons for the spreading of so many suspicions and risky theories. "Even if we keep in mind the unusual circumstances in which they acted," continued the functionary, "the Dallas Police left much to be desired in the first phases of the investigation. It was without a doubt the discrepancies and the contradictions resulting from the statements of their functionaries that caused the first doubts. The killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the police department quarters helped to strengthen the suspicions of those who already felt that a political plot was involved."

The Warren report frankly admits that many of the public statements of District Attorney WADE and of the heads of the Dallas Police Department, from the afternoon of November 22 until the end of that month, were the result of the desire to satisfy immediately and at all costs the curiosity of public opinion and did not result from the intention to complete the inquiries so as to then present the results in an orderly and consistent manner. It is sufficient to list some of the discrepancies:

1. The FBI report includes the sworn statement of the police officer who found the weapon on the sixth floor of the book depository in Dallas. The weapon was identified as a Mauser rifle, 7.65 caliber. HENRY WADE stated that this was the weapon used. He added that the "palm prints" of OSWALD had been found on the stock of the weapon. On November 23 the FBI stated instead that the weapon was an "Italian Carcano," 6.5 caliber. That evening WADE admitted the error, but insisted on the presence of the prints on the weapon. Four days later it was revealed that no prints were found on the gun and that the paraffin tests simply revealed traces of gunpowder on the hands of OSWALD.

2. The first report of the assassination transmitted by police radio indicated that the gunshots had originated from the overpass of the highway and not from the book depository. Until November 23, the Chief of Police denied the existence of this report, which was instead included in the documents gathered by the FBI. Obviously it was a question of an erroneous notice and it was the hurried denials by authorities which gave credit to it.

3. At least six versions were furnished by Dallas authorities in the first three days after the sad event on the number of shots fired at the presidential car. The Warren Commission determined that there had been three shots; that the first went through the chest of the President and then hit Governor CONNALLY, the second was the fatal shot, and the third missed the target. Experts of legal medicine determined that if the first shot had hit Kennedy lower on the body, the impact would have thrown him to the seat and the second shot, the fatal one, would not have hit the President's head.

4. In the hurried reconstruction of the assassination, furnished by Police Chief CURRY on November 23, it was noted among other things that OSWALD had committed the crime between 12:30 and 12:31 and that he arrived at his residence at 12:45. The distances, the traffic conditions, and other information obtained on the movements of OSWALD showed that the times indicated by the police were fabricated and that more than 35 minutes had passed from the time of the assassination to the arrival of the assassin at his residence. WADE had, moreover, identified the driver of the taxi used by OSWALD as one DARYL CLICK, later found to be nonexistent. Two days later the District Attorney indicated that the taxi driver was one WILLIAM WALEY,

5. WADE, from the night of November 22 to the morning of November 25, identified three different locations where Policeman TIPPIT had been killed and gave various versions regarding the arrest of OSWALD. On two different occasions these contradictions were made even more complicated by contemporaneous and divergent announcements made by the Chief of Police.

The Warren Commission sifted through innumerable bits of information concerning the changes made and contacts had by OSWALD in the months preceeding the assassination and often the obstacles encountered in the investigation were those created unintentionally by the police of Dallas. L.M.

FBI

Date: 6/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: HEZEKIAH SMITH, JR.
ALLEGATION

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies and for Dallas two copies of Letterhead Memorandum containing allegation from HEZEKIAH SMITH, JR. who is currently an outpatient of the Veterans Administration, Baltimore, Md., where he is diagnosed as having schizophrenic reaction, chronic, undifferentiated type, and as suffering from very severe mental illness.

Also enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of investigative insert containing the same information as that of the Letterhead Memorandum.

No further inquiry will be made concering this allegation UACB.

3-Bureau (Encls 14)
2-Dallas (89-43)(Encls. 77)
3-Baltimore
(1-105-7412)
JSR/dvr
(8)

REC-17 62-109060-3305

EX-103

JUN 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

58 JUN 22 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

June 17, 1964

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE: HEZEKIAH SMITH, JR.
ALLEGATION

On June 15, 1964, HEZEKIAH SMITH, JR., 3408 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, came to the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and made the following allegations for which he had no details or proof.

Mr. SMITH stated that in 1959 five surgeons came from the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to his residence at 3408 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and told him to tell OSWALD to kill President KENNEDY. The surgeons told him the plan was to use a telescopic rifle and shoot KENNEDY through the head on a hot day in Texas. All five of the surgeons, whose names are unknown to SMITH, allegedly told him this plan but did not give him any other details, did not tell him who OSWALD was, and SMITH said he did not know why they had chosen to give him this information.

SMITH stated that he had never seen OSWALD, had never been near Texas, and realized that Mr. KENNEDY was not even President in 1959. When asked why he had not reported this information in 1959 Mr. SMITH stated that he "didn't pay no mind because I didn't think nobody would kill President KENNEDY because he wasn't President then." He stated that since the assassination of President KENNEDY he had attempted to call "BOBBY KENNEDY" but he would not talk to Mr. SMITH.

Mr. SMITH stated he had no further information of any sort concerning the assassination.

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44 JAN 31 1973

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Mr. SMITH stated that he is currently receiving treatment as an outpatient at the Veterans Administration, St. Paul and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. He stated he lives with his sister HENRIETTA HARRIS at 3408 West Franklin Street.

Mr. HEZEKIAH SMITH, JR. had previously been to the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on April 29, 1964, when he alleged he had been "experimented on in a Government hospital." He said he had called the Attorney General's Office in Washington, D.C. in October 1963, on April 28, 1964, and on two other occasions and that they had advised him to come to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office in Baltimore. SMITH stated that while confined at the Naval Hospital in Pennsylvania during 1955 for a nervous relapse he was experimented on while he was unconscious from a shock treatment. SMITH claimed that they had performed a brain experiment on him and put wires inside his head. He said that he was in the U.S. Marines at that time and wanted to get out of the service so he pretended he was sick and was released from the service with a medical discharge.

Mr. SMITH stated that he wanted to be taken to France to have these wires removed from his head because he did not trust this country. He wanted the Government to pay for his transportation to another country.

HEZEKIAH SMITH, JR. had also visited the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Baltimore, Maryland, in July 1963 and told them he wanted to renounce his United States citizenship and have them pay for his transportation to Cuba. He had rambled on praising CASTRO and Red China.

On June 15, 1964, Dr. [redacted] Chief, Social Work Services, Baltimore Regional Office, Veterans Administration, St. Paul and Fayette Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that HEZEKIAH SMITH, JR., 3408 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was referred to his department on November 6, 1962, when he was discharged from the hospital at Ferry Point, Maryland. SMITH had also been a patient at Spring Grove State Mental Hospital, Catonsville, Maryland, from which he was discharged on February 3, 1964. As of November 1963 SMITH's condition

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

was diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, chronic, undifferentiated type. Since 1960 he has been receiving 70 percent disability allowance but is not considered competent to handle the money so that payments are made to his relatives for him.

The records of the Veterans Administration reflect that SMITH was in the U.S. Marine Corps from October 1955 to April 9, 1956.

The Veterans Administration records also reflect that SMITH is suffering from a very severe mental illness, that he talks to himself, and that he attempts to brush off imaginary spots. He wants to learn to speak Russian without studying it. He reportedly telephones the Baltimore "Sun" newspapers about plots of undetermined nature.

June 17, 1964

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 6-15-64, and Bureau airtels 6-9 and 6-16-64.

Provided all corrections referred to in reBuairtels have been made, authority granted to disseminate one copy of rerep to U. S. Secret Service locally.

For your information two copies of rerep were furnished to the President's Commission and one copy each was furnished to the Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

You are requested to advise date when next report in this matter can be expected at the Bureau and approximate number of pages to be included.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(5)

NOTE: REC-17 62-109060-3206 — ENCL

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 6-16-64, RDR:las. In this memo the Director approved the dissemination of copies of this report to the Commission, the Department and Secret Service Headquarters. Dallas in the cover pages accompanying rerep requested Bureau authority to disseminate a copy of this report locally. In view of this request above communication being sent.

This is the third miscellaneous type report reflecting the results of our investigation of complaints and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. Most of the investigation is predicated on complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and sincere individuals reporting on suspicious activities, statements, etc.

MAILED 3
JUN 17 1964
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JUN 22 1964

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1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

June 18, 1964

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 18 10 36 AM '64
FBI

Enclosed is one copy of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated May 15, 1964, captioned as above. This report contains the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald, and is being furnished as it contains information of possible interest to you.

For your information, copies of this report have been furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

MAILED 2
JUN 18 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-18 62-109090-3307

Enclosure
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

EX-103

18 JUN 18 1964

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 6-16-64, RDR:las. In this memo the Director approved the dissemination of copies of this report to the Department and Secret Service. Secret Service's copy has been sent by O-141. Our investigation resulted from complaints, remarks, and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. This report contains several references to the Attorney General of the United States and therefore, a copy is being furnished. Where threats have been received against the Attorney General or other high officials the Department has been advised or other appropriate dissemination made. Most of the investigation is predicated on complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and individuals believing they are doing a service to the United States by reporting suspicious activities, etc.

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158 JUN 22 1964

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FBI

Date: 6/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75)(P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to WFO 6/12/64.

Inquiry at the Library of Congress on 6/16/64 by SA HOMER R. HAUER determined there are some 30,000 magazines and periodicals represented in the Library of Congress. The titles of these publications are filed alphabetically. A review of the titles to such publications beginning with word "Faith" failed to locate any publication that appeared to have any connection with extrasensory perception or related matters.

Inquiry of employees and review of material available disclosed magazine bearing title of "Fate" is published monthly by the Clark Publishing Company, 845 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. The publisher of this magazine is listed as CURTIS FULLER and the editor is identified as MARY FULLER.

A review of the August, 1963, issue of "Fate" failed to locate any articles regarding President KENNEDY or his assassination. This review also failed to locate any information concerning a "Clairvoyant Jean" or one JEAN DIXON. However, located in the October, 1963, issue of "Fate" is an article

(3) Bureau
2-Chicago
2-Dallas
1-Richmond
1-Tampa
1-WFO
HRH:ddt
(10)

REC-18 62-109060-3308

10 JUN 18 1964

AIRTEL EX-103

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUN 22 1964

WFO 89-75

captioned "JEANE DIXON, Crystal Gazer for U.S. Presidents." This article was written by one JESS STEARN and is located on page 26 of the October, 1963, issue.

A review of the article written by JESS STEARN discloses DIXON is reported to have predicted the date of FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT's death, and had apparently predicted the death or assassination of President KENNEDY. This article also credits DIXON with predicting the deaths of the late Supreme Court Justice MURPHY and the death of the late United Nations Secretary-General HAMMARSKJOLD. DIXON is reported to have made these predictions prior to the deaths of these individuals.

Efforts were made on 6/16/64 to obtain Xerox copies of this article; however, Miss JOAN CONLIFFE, Counter Clerk, Photocopy Unit, Library of Congress, advised such copies could not be obtained without the permission of the Clark Publishing Company since the magazine "Fate" is copyrighted material.

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT EVANSTON, ILLINOIS. Should immediately contact officials of Clark Publishing Company and secure at least three copies of the afore-mentioned article and forward same to Bureau for possible dissemination to the President's Commission.

Chicago also requested prepare appropriate inserts, incorporating above investigation, for transmittal to the Bureau and Dallas for possible inclusion in a report for dissemination to the President's Commission. WFO will not prepare such inserts containing above investigation, since it is felt better continuity can be maintained if inserts prepared by Chicago.

Chicago is reminded Bureau has instructed every effort should be made to expedite this investigation.

Information copies to Richmond and Tampa since rairtel forwarded those offices.

6-12-64

CODE

If regular radio contact missed send by urgent, plain text teletype at once.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: O. H. Bartlett)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: J. C. Cadigan(
1 - C. L. Trotter (Attention: S. F. Latona)

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC KANSAS CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

BUREAU IN RECEIPT OF LETTER FROM BUREAU OF PRISONS DATED JUNE TEN, LAST, ENCLOSING ANONYMOUS TYPEWRITTEN LETTER AND HANDPRINTED ENVELOPE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ALLEGING ONE ANDREWS INCARCERATED AT U. S. PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, HAD KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSINATION THREE WEEKS PRIOR TO OCCURRENCE. HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE TOLD QUOTE SEVERAL MEN END QUOTE, PRESUMABLY AT PENITENTIARY THE QUOTE EXACT PLACE HOW BY WHOM, AND ALL OTHER THINGS... END QUOTE. WRITER ALLEGES ANDREWS IS NOW SPEAKING OF DEATH OF QUOTE MR. JOHNSON END QUOTE.

BUREAU OF PRISONS LETTER INDICATES BILLY GEORGE ANDREWS REGISTRY NO. SEVEN NINE ONE SEVEN FIVE DASH L ONLY ANDREWS NOW AT PENITENTIARY SERVING SENTENCE FOR DYER ACT VIOLATION. BILLY ANDREWS REPORTEDLY FROM TEXAS AND IS CHARACTERIZED AS OPENLY BITTER TOWARD STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AND SOCIETY IN

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosures (2)

RDR:lae (12)

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JUN 12 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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FBI - KANSAS CITY
JUN 12 1964
TELETYPE

RADIOGRAM SAC, KANSAS CITY
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

IN GENERAL, COPY OF BUREAU OF PRISONS AND ANONYMOUS LETTER FOLLOWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF SECRET SERVICE BEING ADVISED. RESULTS OF LABORATORY AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION EXAMINATION OF ANONYMOUS LETTER AND ENVELOPE WILL BE FURNISHED SEPARATELY. ANY PERTINENT DATA DEVELOPED FROM REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES ON BILLY GEORGE ANDREWS WILL ALSO BE FURNISHED SEPARATELY. KANSAS CITY IMMEDIATELY ADVISE SECRET SERVICE LOCALLY AND INTERVIEW ANDREWS CONCERNING ALLEGATIONS. FURNISH RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND BACKGROUND TO SECRET SERVICE, BUREAU AND DALLAS IN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOR DISSEMINATION WITHOUT PROPERTY STAMP. ALSO FURNISH DALLAS TWENTY FIVE COPIES OF INSERTS FOR SUBSEQUENT REPORT IN CAPTIONED MATTER. DALLAS ADVISED AND FURNISHED COPIES OF LETTERS BY MAIL.

NOTE FOR DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
ENCLOSURES (2)
You are requested to promptly furnish copy of Bureau of Prisons and anonymous letter to Secret Service Headquarters through liaison. Copies attached.

NOTE FOR LABORATORY AND IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
Please conduct appropriate laboratory and identification examinations of anonymous letter and envelope and furnish results to Kansas City and Dallas with copy for General Investigative Division, Attention: R. D. Rogge and copy for Domestic Intelligence Division, Attention: O. H. Bartlet

NOTE:
Bureau of Prisons letter from Noah L. Alldredge, Deputy Assistant Director. Anonymous letter was placed in prisoners mailbox at the U. S. Penitentiary. Upon receipt of memorandum is received, Secret Service Headquarters will

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 12 1964

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

TELETYPE

6 18 pm

appropriately advised and results of investigation will be incorporated by Dallas in a report in the above caption for dissemination to the President's Commission. This matter will be closely followed.

Service Unit advised four main files on one Billy George Andrews. However, files temporarily inaccessible and if any pertinent data contained therein, Bureau will furnish same to Kansas City and Dallas.

COPY OF LETTER FOWARDED KC BY SEPARATE COMMUNICATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 12 1964
TELETYPE

6 pm

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Griffith

DATE: 6/8/64

1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Rm. 7133

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SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On June 4, 1964, Inspector Leo Gauthier, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and SA Robert A. Frazier testified before the President's Commission concerning an on-site survey of the scene of the assassination which survey was requested by the Commission. Commission members present during all or part of the testimony were Chief Justice Earl Warren, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Congressman Charles R. Ford (Republican), Michigan, Mr. John J. McCloy, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Mr. Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency. Inspector Thomas Kelley, U. S. Secret Service, testified concerning the physical specifications of the President's car as compared with the car used to reconstruct the assassination scene. Inspector Gauthier is preparing a separate memorandum concerning his testimony.

SA Shaneyfelt testified regarding the amateur motion picture films made by Abraham Zapruder, Orville Nix and Marie Muchmore, which have been extensively examined in the Laboratory. He testified regarding the examinations he had made of the cameras used to make these films, the determination of the film speeds of these cameras and the comparison of the film speeds of the cameras to the elapsed times between various frames of the films depicting the assassination. He also explained the manner in which frame numbers were assigned to each frame of each of the assassination films for convenience in the study of the films. In addition he testified regarding the numerous reviews of the motion picture films that have taken place at the Commission, individuals present at these reviews and, in general, the purpose of the film reviews, which was to try to establish the specific points in the films where shots occurred.

SA Shaneyfelt then testified in detail regarding the on-site survey and re-enactment that took place in Dallas on May 24, 1964. He

62-109060 ENCLOSURE

REC-18 62-109060-3310

2 JUN 17 1964

EX-103

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

58 JUN 24 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

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stated the members of the Commission, FBI and Secret Service that were present at the re-enactment and the manner in which the car and its occupants were established at locations on the assassination route based on specific frames of the Zapruder, Nix and Muchmore films and observations of SA Frazier from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building. The specific frames of the Zapruder film used for the re-enactment were, A, 161, 166, 185, 186, 207, 210, 222, 225, 231, 235, 240, 249, 255 and 313. He testified regarding photographs that were made of the re-enactment at each of the specified points along the assassination route as well as motion pictures made of the re-enactment car moving along the assassination route. Exhibits had been prepared for each of the frame numbers re-enacted and each exhibit contained a copy of a Zapruder photograph, a corresponding copy of a re-enactment photograph, a photograph taken through the scope of the rifle and a listing of the measurements related to that location including distance and angle to the window of the TSBD building and distance and angle to a nearby triple overpass. He further testified regarding the motion picture film that was taken through the telescopic sight of the rifle, of the car both in the fixed location previously determined and during the time the car drove the assassination route at approximately eleven miles per hour. SA Shaneyfelt also testified regarding his examination of the Zapruder film including reaction or lack of reaction in either President Kennedy or Governor Connally at various points in the film. He also testified that he had established as a result of the survey and a further study of the Zapruder film that the assassination car was traveling at an average speed of 11.2 miles per hour during the pertinent portion of this film. All of the exhibits presented by SA Shaneyfelt regarding the re-enactment were admitted in evidence.

SA Frazier testified that he participated in the on-site re-enactment, making observations from the sixth floor window of the TSBD BUILDING. In this connection, the Commission desired to place the car used in the re-enactment at the point where the assassin would have his last clear shot before the car passed under a tree which overhangs Elm Street in front of the TSBD. The Commission wished to determine

also if the assassin would have a clear shot at the President through any break in the foliage of this tree and to position the car where the first clear shot could be made after the car emerged from under the tree. SA Frazier, using the telescopic sight on the assassination rifle, fixed these positions as frame number 166 (last clear shot), frame number 186 (shot through opening in tree) and frame number 210 (first clear shot beyond tree) of the Zapruder film and so testified.

SA Frazier also testified that under certain hypothetical conditions set out by the Commission (in particular that there was no deflection of the bullet while passing through the President's body), and under the conditions shown in the photographs taken during the on-site re-enactment, a bullet which struck President Kennedy in the back of the neck (first wound) would necessarily have struck the car or its occupants after exiting from the front of the President's neck. This condition exists due to the downward angle of the path of the bullet and to the position of the Presidential limousine which was moving virtually directly away from the assassin's position.

Under the hypothetical conditions set out by the Commission (in particular that there was no deflection of the bullet while passing through the President and that Governor Connally was sitting in front of the President approximately as the scene was reconstructed on 5/24/64), SA Frazier testified that it was possible the bullet which wounded the President also could have struck Governor Connally in the back and passed through his body.

However, in connection with all of SA Frazier's testimony concerning hypothetical questions and assumed conditions, SA Frazier was careful to inform the Commission that there was insufficient technical evidence known personally to him to support or otherwise resolve the hypotheses and assumed conditions advanced by the Commission representatives.

Following the testimony of Messrs. Kelley, Gauthier, Frazier and Shaneyfelt, movie films made by SA Shaneyfelt at the re-enactment scene were shown to the Commission and made a part of the Commission's exhibits.

ACTION: None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Griffith
DATE: 6/8/64

1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Rm. 7133

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Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On June 4, 1964, Inspector Leo Gauthier, SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt and SA Robert A. Frazier testified before the President's Commission concerning an on-site survey of the scene of the assassination, which survey was requested by the Commission. Inspector Thomas Kelley, U. S. Secret Service, also testified regarding the on-site survey.

Inspector Kelley first testified regarding the physical specifications of the President's car as compared with the car used to reconstruct the assassination scene. Inspector Gauthier testified regarding the measurements, maps and visual aids and is preparing a separate memorandum concerning his testimony.

SA Shaneyfelt testified regarding the amateur motion picture films that were taken of the actual assassination including Laboratory examination of the films and cameras used and reviews of these motion picture films held at the Commission. SA Shaneyfelt also testified in detail regarding the persons present at the re-enactment and the manner in which the re-enactment was carried out and photographed.

SA Frazier testified regarding his participation in the on-site re-enactment and gave the result of his findings. At the conclusion of SA Frazier's testimony, the original amateur assassination films and the films taken at the re-enactment were shown to the Commission and made a part of the Commission's exhibits.

There is attached a detailed memorandum setting out the testimony given by SAs Shaneyfelt and Frazier. There is also attached a set of photographs of the exhibits used in presenting this testimony.

RECOMMENDATION: For information.

62-109060-3311

REC-18

62-109060-

LLG:emh (15)

EX-103

JUN 17 1964

Enclosures (1)

64 JUN 25 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Callahan

JUN 1 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 16, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - C. A. Evans
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter transmitting a 1266 page Dallas report, relating to allegations against persons other than Oswald, be sent to the President's Commission and to recommend copies of this report be also disseminated to Secret Service and the Department.

BACKGROUND

Immediately after the assassination we started to receive complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. These complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. These complaints are received from persons not involved in subversive activities such as cranks, mental incompetents and sincere individuals believing it is their patriotic duty to report suspicious activities, statements, etc. Some of these people pose a possible threat to the President and consequently, we have sent copies of prior reports to Secret Service which results in still additional names being placed in the files of that service. These complaints continue to be received by the Bureau and other agencies, both local and Federal, who in turn refer them to us for action.

Where threats have been received against the Attorney General or other high officials, the Department has been advised or other appropriate dissemination made.

DETAILS

The current report consists of 1266 pages and is divided into five volumes. It contains investigative results from all over the country and was assembled by our Dallas Office who is coordinating this project. The assembling of a report of this size is a tremendous undertaking and requires a great deal of Agent and steno time. This report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and Bureau supervisory personnel and took an estimated forty hours to complete the review.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(9)

Enclosure sent 6-17-64

62-109060-3312
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JUN 17 1964
6-FBI

EX-103

56 JUN 22 1964

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

If approved, this will be the third such report of a miscellaneous nature sent to the Commission.

OBSERVATION

As future reports are received in this matter, they will be similarly reviewed and appropriate dissemination made.

ACTION

1. That the attached letter transmitting two copies of the 1266 page report be approved and sent to the Commission.

2. That a copy of this report be furnished to the U. S. Secret Service for its information inasmuch as it contains information of possible value to that service.

3. That a copy of this report be sent to the Department since it contains information of interest to the Attorney General.

June 16, 1964

Airtel

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Files and Communications Division
(Consolidation)
1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Rerep SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 5/15/64, and Bureau airtel 6/0/64.

The following corrections have been made to rerep and receiving offices' copies of same should be appropriately corrected:

PAGE	CORRECTION
VI	Line 5, first word, should be "DOTTERRER"
XI	Line 4, add "CHARLOTTE" between MC ELVRESH and RANDALL
XIX	Paragraph 3, Line 6, put comma after "FOUNDATION"
8	Erase all underlining with exception of "stumbling around"
9	Erase all underlining
10	Paragraph 2, Line 2, delete "self" at end of line
16	Paragraph 5, Line 2, first word incorrectly spelled

MAILED 10
JUN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - New Orleans (89-69)
1 - San Antonio (89-87)

REC. 1 62-109060-3313

JUN 19 1964

HDR:job
(8)

SEE BUREAU NOTE PAGE 6

SEE NOTE FOR FILES & COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION PAGE 6

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JUN 25 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

To: SAC, Dallas
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

PAGE	CORRECTION
23	Paragraph 3, Line 3, fifth word should be "BRALLEY"
38	Paragraph 4, Line 7, first word should be "Khrushchev"
40	Paragraph 1, Line 6, put,high type, in quotes
49	Paragraph 4, Line 3, last word should be capitalized
68	Paragraph 2, Line 6, last word incorrectly spelled
96	Paragraph 1, Line 3, insert "on" between,renege this
	Paragraph 2, Line 3, end of line add "the"
	Paragraph 3, Line 2, put,dabbling, in quotes
98	Paragraph 3, Line 10, third word should be "for"
99	Paragraph 3, Line 11, commies, should be in quotes
110	Line 1, fourth word should be "although"
116	Paragraph 4, Line 2, change BANKER to "he"
152	First line, last word should appear "BLANDE"
156	Paragraph 4, Line 1, fifth word should be "suspected"
163	Paragraph 1, Line 8, place period after Negroes within quotes

To: SAC, Dallas
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

PAGE	CORRECTION
175	Line 11, seventh word is not clear
216	Paragraph 1, Line 7, first word should be "its"
230	Line 18, ninth word should be "part"
232	Paragraph 3, Lines 3 and 6, bigamy should be "bigotry"
233	Paragraph 2, Line 4, fourth word should be "men"
250	Paragraph 1, Line 6, delete comma after Georgia
252	Paragraph 2, Line 9, fourth word should be "CARTHRON"
299	Paragraph 2, Line 2, last word is not clear
316-	In description after birth put, Elvation, in quotes; after education the college is "Shepherd" and the location is "Shepherdstown"
379	Paragraph 1, Line 10, first word should be "Bellevue"
407	Paragraph 1, Line 8, third word should be "received"
411	Line 13, add "s" to third word
436	Paragraph 1, Line 3, second word is not clear
444	Paragraph 1, Line 4, next to last word should be "product"

To: SAC, Dallas
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

PAGE	CORRECTION
497	Paragraph 2, Line 6, last word should be "South"
503	Paragraph 2, Line 3, fifth word should be "interested"
530	Delete "- 2 -" at bottom of page
531	After Race insert "White"
	After Brother, location in Texas should be "Lubbock"
	Delete "- 3 -" at bottom of page
551	Paragraph 3, Line 6, first word should be "periodic"
576	Paragraph 4, Line 1, first word misspelled
661	Paragraph 1, Line 2, first word should be "suspected"
676	Paragraph 1, Line 4, address would appear to be "400 East Grand Prairie Road,..."
724	Paragraph 2, Line 1, name should appear "LEE HARVEY"
	Paragraph 3, Line 2, name should appear "LEE HARVEY"
753	Paragraph 2, Lines 6 and 7 are not clear, the names should be "SAM CARLTON" and "JOHN MC NEIL"
755	Paragraph 1, Line 5, add "s" to cal
769	Paragraph 1, last line, sixth word incorrectly spelled

To: SAC, Dallas
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

PAGE	CORRECTION
800	Paragraph 2, Line 3, sixth word should be "rifle"
818	Paragraph 3, Line 2, eleventh word should be "wearing"
822	Paragraph 2, Line 18, last word should be "persecuted"
830-849	In this section, which is to be retained, the various communications furnished by Mr. Larry Temple Administrative Assistant to the Governor of Texas, should be appropriately quoted at each paragraph.
954	Paragraph 4, Line 3, insert "a" between third and fourth words; also change are to "were"
959	Add "s" to first word on page.
961	Paragraph 4, Line 8, fifth word should be "TENNANT"
962	Paragraph 4, Line 9, add "s" to sixth word
1007	Paragraph 3, Line 2, first word incorrectly spelled
1082	Paragraph 2, Line 8, fourth word should be "Dispatcher"
1121	Paragraph 2, Line 2, last word shou be "Woodward"
1145	Paragraph 1, Line 3, location in Ohio is "Middletown"
1172	Paragraph 5, Line 10, should appear "(Grenadier)"

To: SAC, Dallas
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

PAGE	CORRECTION
1182	Paragraph 1, Line 11, delete "on the life"
1185	Paragraph 2, Line 5, change "be subject" to "become"; Line 6, first word should be "emotional"

Any additional corrections detected by your office should be immediately furnished to the Bureau prior to dissemination. You are reminded to take extreme care in the preparation of all Bureau communications.

Note for Files and Communications Division, Correlation Unit:

Four copies of rerep have been appropriately corrected. These copies are to be disseminated outside of the Bureau. The remaining copies, including the original, should be corrected as indicated in this communication. Please handle.

NOTE:

The above report comprises 1266 pages set out in five volumes. This report is the third such report received at the Bureau containing the results of investigation relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination. The information relates to remarks allegedly made by various persons relative to their feelings concerning President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. Two copies of this report will be disseminated to the President's Commission and one copy will be furnished to the Department and Secret Service.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1 - Office, Room 7133 - Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enc.
DATE: 6/17/64

1 - Mr. Frazier - Enc.
1 - Mr. Neill - Enc.
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enc.
1 - Mr. Kittel - Enc.

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Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On June 15, 1964, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky called SA Marion E. Williams of the Laboratory's Physics and Chemistry Section and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. She further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert A. Frazier on the date of the request.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. O. Smith) - Enclosure

53 JUN 25 1964

RAF:bsm (13)

ENCLOSURE

JUN 19 1964

EX-104

REC-53 62-109060-3314

12 JUN 19 1964

4 JUN 29 1964

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COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
384	*Certification of Oswald's knowledge of Russian
521	*Photograph taken at corner of 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas
522	*Photograph of scene of Tippit murder showing left side of police automobile driven by Tippit
523	*Diagram of immediate area - Tippit killing site
524	*Copy of photograph depicting Markham standing at corner from which she saw Tippit killing
525	*Copy of photograph showing view of squad car from Markham's location
526	*Copy of photograph showing Markham standin at corner from which she saw Tippit killing
527	*Photograph taken at scene of Tippit murder showing front of automobile driven by Officer Tippit and bloodstains indicatin the approximate position of Tippit's bod
528	*Photograph taken at corner of 10th and Patton Streets, Dallas, Texas. Scene of murder of Officer Tippit. Tippit's automobile visible in far right center of photograph
529	*Photograph taken at scene of murder of Officer Tippit. Shows front of car driven by Officer Tippit and bloodstains indicating the place where Tippit fell after being shot by Oswald
530	*Copy of photograph showing view of shrub arrangement at 400 East 10th Street, showing Scoggins' cab
531	*Copy of photograph showing view of Scoggins' cab from Markham's position
532	*Copy of photograph showing Scoggins' view of Tippit's squad car
534	*Copy of photograph showing view from Tippit's squad car to Scoggins' cab.
537	*Diagram of area surrounding Tippit killing site
538	*Copy of photograph showing Callaway's location at time he heard shots
539	*Copy of photograph showing Ted Callaway in spot from which he observed Oswald
908	*Copy of Foreign Service Despatch, Amembassy Moscow to the Department of State, Washington, dated November 2, 1959, concerning Oswald's application for Russian citizenship

JUN 19 1964

ENCLOSURE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
909	*Copies of two Department of State incoming telegrams from Tokyo to Secretary of Stat dated November 27, 1963, concerning two interviews with Oswald
910	*Copy of Department of State incoming telegram from Moscow to Secretary of Stat dated October 31, 1959, concerning appearance at embassy of Oswald to renounce his American citizenship
911	*Copy of memo dated Nov. 17, 1959, concerni Miss Pricilla Johnson
912	*Copy of letter dated Nov. 3, 1959, from Oswald to U. S. Embassy concerning Oswald's request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
913	*Copy of letter on stationery with Russian letterhead written by Oswald concerning his request to revoke his U. S. citizensh
914	*Copy of letter from American Embassy, Moscow, dated October 28, 1959, to Mr. Boster, written by Richard E. Snyder, American Consul
915	*Copy of letter from Department of State, Washington, dated December 10, 1959, concerning Oswald's request to revoke his U. S. citizenship
916	*Copy of communication from Department of State to Amembassy Moscow dated November 2, 1959, concerning Oswald's right to renounce his U. S. Citizenship
917	*Copy of communication from Navy Department dated November 3, 1959, concerning Oswald's intention to furnish Soviets with information on U. S. radar
918	*Copy of communication from Navy Department dated November 4, 1959, concerning Oswald's job description while serving in the Marine Corps
919	*Copy of letter dated November 6, 1959, to Oswald from Richard E. Snyder, American Consul, American Embassy, Moscow
920	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Secretary of State dated November 7, 1959, advising Oswald desired to renounce U. S. citizenship
921	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State concerning Oswald' movements in Russia

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
922	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State which enclosed copies of correspondence between the Department and Representative Jim Wright concerning Oswald
923	*Copy of letter from Assistant Secretary of State to Mr. Wright dated 3/21/60, concerning Oswald
924	*Copy of letter from George H. Haselton (State Department) to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Ft. Worth, Texas, dated 3/23/60
925	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, dated 6/22/60, concerning Oswald's whereabouts
926	*Copy of Memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State dated 7/6/60, concerning welfare and whereabouts of Oswald
927	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow concerning welfare and whereabout of Oswald dated 3/28/60
928	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Mosco concerning Oswald's citizenship and passport, dated 5/10/60
929	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Mosc concerning citizenship and passport of Oswald, dated 3/28/60
930	*Department of State instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow advising of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's anxiety concerning Oswald since she had not heard from him since December, 1959 (copy)
931	*Copy of letter from Oswald to U. S. Embass Moscow, received 2/13/61, in which Oswald again asks for return of his passport
933	*Copy of letter to Oswald from U. S. Embasy Moscow, requesting he appear for intervie (dated 2/28/61)
934	*Copy of Department of State Instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 4/13/61, concerning Oswald's passport
935	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State advising Oswald appeared in connection with his desire to return to the U. S. with his wife (dated 7/11/61)
936	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State dated 5/26/61, advising of receipt of undated letter fro Oswald in which he asks guarantees he not

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.		DESCRIPTION
		be persecuted should he return to U.S. and enclosing copy of Oswald's letter to the Embassy advising he had married
	937	*Copy of letter from the Department of Sta to the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 7/11/ concerning status of Oswald's citizenship
	938	*Copy of Application of Renewal of Passpor by Oswald
	939	*Copy of letter from the Department of Stat to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 8/18/61, instructing Oswald's passport be delivere on personal basis
	940	*Copy of letter from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to Department of State dated 3/24/61, which states Oswald was advised a persona interview would be required concerning hi passport
	941	*Copy of State Department memorandum to Mr. Thomas Ehrlich from Foreign Service Officer John A. McVickar regarding Oswald visit to embassy in October, 1959, at which time he indicated he wanted to divest himself of his U. S. citizenship
	942	*Copy of note dated 11/9/59, and signed "McV" advising he was unable to contact Oswald at Metropole Hotel
	943	*Copy of memorandum by U. S. Embassy, Mosco dated 11/9/59, giving contents of telegra to Oswald from Sgt. John E. Pic, Tachikaw Airbase, Japan
	944	*Copy of memorandum from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, dated 8/28/61, concerning background of Marina Oswald
	945	*Copy of handwritten note concerning Marina Oswald's background
Item 449	946	Passport of Lee H. Oswald, number 1733242
	947	*Copy of airgram from U. S. Embassy, Moscow to Department of State, transmitting two copies of Oswald's application for renewa of passport
	948	*Original of letter from Abram Chayes, Legal Adviser, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, furnishi answers to questions asked by the Commission concerning Oswald's State Department file

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
949	*Original letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, transmitting lis of all cases in which action was taken t deny passports between January, 1962, an March, 1964, and the reasons for such actions
950	*Copy of report of the Department of State regarding Lee Harvey Oswald
951	*Copy of State Department Passport Office Standard Operating Notice 2300
952	*Copy of teletype to Department of State from New Orleans State Department Offic dated 6/25/63
953	*Original letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, concerning Oswal activities in Russia
954	*Original letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin covering transmittal to Commission of State Department informati concerning Oswald
956	*Copy of letter from Abram Chayes to J. Le Rankin covering transmittal of copies of State Department records concerning Oswald to the Commission
957	*Copy of State Department Reference Slip dated 11/25/59, routing a copy of U. S. Embassy, Moscow letter dated 11/2/59 (Commission Exhibit No. 961)
958	*Original memorandum from J. A. McVickar, American Consulate, Cochabamba, Bolivia, to Department of State dated 4/7/64, furnishing McVickar's personal recollect ions concerning his contacts with Oswald in Russia
959	*Copy of Petition to Classify Status of Alien for Issuance of Immigrant Visa dated 7/11/61, and signed by Oswald
960	*Copy of letter from Abram Chayes, Department of State, to J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, covering transmittal to the Commission of answers to Commission's questions concerning State Department policies involved in handling of Oswald's case

COMMISSION EXHIBITS NO.	DESCRIPTION
961	*Copy of note to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 11/2/59, instructing that embassy cannot withhold right of U. S. citizen to renounce citizenship (attached to Commission Exhibit No.957)
962	*Copy of State Department "Refusal" dated 3/25/60, concerning Oswald's passport matters
963	*Copy of memorandum to U. S. Embassy, Mosco from Department of State dated 3/28/60, advising of placement of notice in "look-out card section" of Passport Office
964	*Copy of note advising copy of Operations Memorandum of 3/28/60, from Embassy at Moscow and copy of Operations Memorandum of 5/10/60, to the Embassy were being furnished as attachments to Mr. George Haselton. Reference Slip attached but Operations Memoranda not attached
965	*Copy of handwritten notes dated 2/15/61, recording action taken concerning letters and memoranda
966	*Copy of letter to Jim Wright, House of Representatives, from Frances G. Knight Passport Office, dated 7/26/60, concernir correspondence between State Department and Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
967	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S Embassy, Moscow, dated 3/24/61, to Department of State, advising Oswald was informed personal interview necessary concerning his passport
968	*Copy of handwritten note dated 3/27/61, signed "B.W"
969	*Copy of State Department Instruction drafted 3/27/61, concerning Oswald's return to U. S. This instruction marked "not sent"
970	*Copy of memorandum from John T. White to Edward J. Hickey dated 3/31/61, recommending State Department should facilitate Oswald's entry into the U. S.
971	*Copy of Department of State Instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 4/13/61, advising Oswald's passport could be delivered on personal basis only with reference slip attached

PART FOUND

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
972	*Copy of "Reference Slip" attached to Commission Exhibit No. 971 dated 10/5/61, and used for routing purposes
973	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, advising of Oswald's desire that he not be persecuted for any act pertaining to his case with copy of Oswald's letter dated May, 1961
974	*Copy of "Reference Slip" (routing) dated 6/29/61.
975	*Copy of instruction to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, concerning method of handling Oswald's "protection" as citizen of U. S.
976	*Copy of "File Request Form" dated 11/17/61 concerning Oswald with extra copy attache
977	*Copy of "Foreign Service Despatch" from U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 7/11/61, recommending Oswald's passport be renewed
978	*Copy of "Reference Slip" concerning administrative matters in Oswald's case
979	*Copy of "Operations Memorandum" to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 8/18/61, advising Oswald's passport renewal authorized
980	*Copy of memorandum and routing slip concerned with the attached report of John W. Fain, FBI, Dallas, dated 7/3/61, dealing with Oswald's background
981	*Copy of note from Frances G. Knight to Mr. Robert F. Hale, State Department, dated 12/28/61, advising Department had determined Oswald had not expatriated himself under the pertinent laws of the U. S.
982	*Copy of "Operations Memorandum" to U. S. Embassy, Moscow, dated 12/28/61, approving manner of handling of Oswald's passport matter
983	*Copy of "File Request Form" for Oswald's file dated 4/11/60
984	*Copy of letter from Chief Justice Earl Warren to Dean Rusk dated 3/11/64, requesting complete background data on Oswald
985	*Original letter from Abram Chayes to J. Lee Rankin enclosing a copy, with translations, of the 5/5/64, diplomatic note from Ambassador Dobrynin (USSR) to the Secretary of State with documents

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	concerning sojourn and employment of Oswald in the Soviet Union, documents pertaining to departure of Oswald and wife from the USSR and medical documents concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald
989	*Copy of memorandum from Frances G. Knight to William O. Boswell dated 12/28/61, advising Oswald remains a citizen of the U.S. and did not expatriate himself, with extra, unmarked copy of this memorandum

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Rogge
Room 5730
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

TO: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: June 18, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-451732 AX

REC-53

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 6-6-64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Q584 has been designated as D-222. K75 has been designated as D-223 and K76 has been designated as D-224. Four photographs of each of these exhibits are transmitted to your office herewith.

Enclosures (14) (Four photographs of each of exhibits D-222, D-223 and D-224, 2 Lab report)

MAILED 8
JUN 18 1964
COMM-FBI

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JUN 23 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 18, 1964
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-451732 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 6-9-64

Q584 One 9 by 11 3/4 inches manila file folder bearing handwritten and hand printed numerology data with two Greek words hand printed on top line

K75 Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and hand printing of WALTER R. HEWELL

K76 Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and hand printing of GEORGE W. ALLMAN

Result of examination:

It was concluded that Q584 was not prepared by GEORGE W. ALLMAN, K76.

Due to the presence of certain writing characteristics on Q584 which could not be accounted for on the basis of the available known writings of WALTER R. HEWELL, K75, no conclusion could be reached whether he did or did not prepare Q584. If a further examination is requested, then undictated known handwriting and hand printing of HEWELL should be obtained and submitted.

Q584, K75 and K76 are retained.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:nlb (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 6/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM SAC DALLAS (89-43)

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING 451732

Enclosed herewith for the Laboratory are the following:

Q58 (Q-222) One 9 x 11 3/4 inch manila file folder bearing numerology data which indicates JOHN F. KENNEDY's death to be on 11/22/63. At the top of this folder appear two Greek words which have translated as "Savior Christ."

K75 (Q-223) Three 8 1/2 x 11 sheets of paper bearing the known handwriting of WALTER R. HEWELL. Church Treasurer

K-76 (Q-224) Three 8 1/2 x 11 sheets of paper bearing the known handwriting of GEORGE W. ALLMAN. Church Tendyman

Father DMITRI ROYSTER, Pastor, St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, 4203 Newton Street, Dallas, Texas, advised on 4/29/64 that he found the above-described manila file folder on the center of the altar in St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church on 4/8/64. He stated it was placed on the Bible and had a crucifix resting on it.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

REC 53 62-109060-3315

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 7) Reg. Mail
2 - Dallas
ARS:vm
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

17 JUN 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Father ROYSTER said when he first found this folder he thought someone was playing a joke but on the insistence of one of the church members decided he should furnish this information to the FBI. He advised he knows of no reason why anyone would have done this especially as no one other than himself is allowed to touch anything on the altar.

Father ROYSTER stated that other than himself WALTER R. HEWELL, the church treasurer, and GEORGE W. ALLMAN, the church handy man, are the only people who have keys to the church.

Father ROYSTER stated on comparing the handwriting appearing on this manila folder that it appears quite similar to that of WALTER HEWELL and further it appears that HEWELL had attempted to disguise his handwriting. He stated he does not know why HEWELL, if in fact he did do the writing on the folder, or anyone else would have done such a thing.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the known handwriting of WALTER R. HEWELL and GEORGE W. ALLMAN with that appearing on the above-described manila folder. Results of this examination should be furnished the Dallas Office. Further, the Laboratory is requested to return the manila folder to the Dallas Office as Father ROYSTER has requested that it be returned to him.

L 26

By: Σωτήρ Χριστός

A 1			
B 2	J - 10	F = 1	K - 11
C 3	O - 15	INITIALS COUNTS AS ONE ONLY	E - 5
D 4	H - 8		N - 14
E 5	N - 14		N - 14
F 6	47		E - 5
G 7	47 = 11TH Month		D - 4
H 8	month of death		Y - 25
I 9			78
K 11			7+8 = 15
L 12			1+5 = 6
M 13			+F
N 14			22ND DAY
O 15			Day of death
P 16			
Q 17			
R 18			
S 19			
T 20			
U 21			
V 22			
W 23			
X 24			
Y 25			

Born

19 ---→ 17

5TH MO (MAY)

12TH HOUR (3PM)

was scheduled to 29TH DAY

Hrs ---- 5 17 = 63

D-222 F-B-I LABORATORY

B 2
C 3
D 4
E 5
F 6
G 7
H 8
I 9
J 10
K 11
L 12
M 13
N 14
O 15
P 16
Q 17
R 18
S 19
T 20
U 21
V 22
W 23
X 24
Y 25
Z 26

J - 10
O - 15
H - 8
N - 14
47

4+7 = 11TH Month
Month of death

F = 1
Initials, Counts
As one only

K - 11
E - 5
N - 14
N - 14
E - 5
D - 4
Y - 25
78

7+8 = 15
1+5 = 6
+ F
22ND DAY
Day of death

1
1
1

Born
19 → 17
5TH MO (MAY)
12TH HOUR (3PM)
Modified to 29TH DAY
Life → 14 = 63

D-222

Al By: Σωτήρ Χριστός

MARY FERRELL

A	1		
B	2	J-10-15	E-1
C	3	O-15-	INITIAL COUNTS AS ONE
D	4	H-8	only
E	5	N-14	
F	6	47	K-11
G	7	4+7=11 MONTH	E-5
H	8	MONTH O	N-14
I	9	Month of death	N-14
J	10		E-5
K	11		D-4
L	12	7+8=15	Y-25
M	13	1+5=6	78
N	14	+E	
O	15	22 DAY	
P	16	Day of death	
Q	17		
R	18	Born	
S	19	19→17	
T	20	5th mo (MAY)	
U	21	12th hour (3 PM)	
V	22	Year scheduled 29th DAY	
W	23	to die 19=63	LORD knows!
X	24		6-2-64
Y	25		
Z	26		

D-223

W.H. Heuberle
6-2-64

D-223

| | | |

Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Month of death	year scheduled to die	
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By
Day of death	Born	By W R Lewis 6-2-64
Day of death	Born	By

D-223

D-224

A 1
B 2
C 3
D 4
E 5
F 6
G 7
H 8
I 9
J 10
K 11
L 12
M 13
N 14
O 15
P 16
Q 17
R 18
S 19
T 20
U 21
V 22
W 23
X 24

I = 5
Z 26

J - 10-15
O - 15
H - 8
N - 14
47

47-7 = 11 TH MONTH
month of death

Born
19 ---> 17

yr scheduled to die ---> 12 = 63

F = 1
INITIAL COUNTS
AS ONE ONLY

K - 11
E - 5
N - 14
N - 14
E - 5
D - 4
4 - 25
78

7+8 = 15
1+5 = 6
+ F
22 ND DAY
Day of death

5 TH MO (MAY)
12 TH HOUR (3 PM)
29 DAY

George W. Aleman
4-29-64

D-224

Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
Month of death	Born
	Born
Year schedule to die	
Year schedule to die	
Year schedule to die	
Year schedule to die	
Year schedule to die	
Day of death	
Day of death	George W. Allman
Day of death	4-29-64
Day of death	
Day of death	

D-224 — LABORATORY

A A A A A	4 4 4 4 4	a a a a a
B B B B B	2 2 2 2 2	b b b b b
C C C C C		c c c c c
D D D D D		d d d d d
E E E E E		e e e e e
F F F F F	Big	f f f f f
G G G G G	Big	g g g g g
H H H H H	Big	h h h h h
I I I I I	Big	i i i i i
J J J J J	Big	j j j j j
K K K K K		k k k k k
L L L L L		l l l l l
M M M M M		m m m m m
N N N N N		n n n n n
O O O O O		o o o o o
P P P P P		p p p p p
Q Q Q Q Q		q q q q q
R R R R R		r r r r r
S S S S S	Same as Other	s s s s s
T T T T T	4 2 2 6 V	t t t t t
U U U U U		u u u u u
V V V V V	9 9 9 9 9	v v v v v
W W W W W	3 3 3 3 3	w w w w w
X X X X X		x x x x x

6-18-64

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (O. H. Bartlett)
1 - C. L. Trotter
1 - C. D. DeLoach

Airtel

To: SAC, Houston (62-2116)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re Airtel 6-16-64, relating to the receipt of three defaced one dollar bills from Reverend Elton L. Stephenson on 6-13-64.

For your information the three one dollar bills are being appropriately examined by the FBI Laboratory and when the results are received, you will be notified.

Houston is instructed to conduct appropriate inquiry at the University State Bank in an effort to determine the origin of the defaced bills. It is possible from the distinctive markings on the bills a bank employee handling same might have some recollection concerning this matter. When the results of the Laboratory examination are received and the results of additional inquiries are completed, all investigation should be incorporated into a new letterhead memorandum for transmittal to the Bureau and Dallas for dissemination to the U. S. Secret Service and the President's Commission. Dallas is reminded that since this matter will be disseminated by the Bureau to the President's Commission and the U. S. Secret Service, no subsequent reporting under the above caption is necessary or desirable.

REC-53 62-109060-3316

JUN 19 1964

For your future information and guidance, when referring to the Reverend in the second paragraph of your letterhead memorandum dated 6-16-64, it should appear "The Reverend Mr. Stephenson." Further, be certain that the copies submitted to the Bureau are perfectly clear and that the property statement is omitted.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (89-43)

RDR:las
(9)

MAILED 19
JUN 13 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

29 JUN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

ReHOairtel advised that on 6-13-64, Stephenson stated that on 6-2-64, he obtained 50 one dollar bills from the University State Bank and that on 6-13-64, he noticed that three bills were defaced and one had the hand printed legend "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov 22, 1963 warn him please!" Stephenson had no information regarding the source of these bills.

While it would appear that this is some type of prank, nevertheless, the bills are being examined by the Laboratory. It is felt we should make inquiry at the University State Bank in an effort to learn more about the bills. When the results of all investigation are completed, Houston will submit an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the President's Commission and the U. S. Secret Service who would have an interest in this matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 6/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: -- SAC, KNOXVILLE (89-27) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
KILLING A FEDERAL OFFICER
OO: DALLAS

RE: JAMES M. O'BRIEN, aka.
J. Mike O'Brien,
James Michael O'Brien,
John Mike O'Brien

Re Knoxville airtel to Bureau, 6/10/64.

Enclosed herewith to Chicago and Springfield are two FD 302's reflecting interviews with BLANCHE GILTNER, on 11/28/63 and 4/13/64. Also enclosed are Knoxville airtels to Director dated 5/26/64 and 6/10/64.

For information of Chicago, one JAMES M. O'BRIEN was confined to the Campbell's Clinic Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee from October 22 - November 5, 1962.

3 Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - Chicago (Encl. 4)
1 - Cleveland (Info) (62-1848)
2 - Springfield (Encl. 4)
2 - Knoxville

WEC/am
(12)

REC 10 62-109060-3317

EX-102

12 JUN 19 1964

58 JUN 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted] (who stated record of hospital must be protected and kept confidential) furnished the following information from O'BRIEN's medical record,

[redacted]

Chicago, at Elgin, Illinois, attempt to locate O'BRIEN at Douglas Hotel and through MR. SAM A. CHILLY, Chrysler Corp. and interview him concerning alleged statements made at the Carolina Hotel.

Springfield, at Bloomington, Illinois, through Mutual of Omaha and DON M. DILLY, attempt to locate O'BRIEN and cover above lead.

For information of both offices Bureau has instructed that investigation be completed at an early date and results expedited in this matter.

Investigation continuing Knoxville Division.

FBI

Date: 5/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/15/64, enclosing two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated May 13, 1964, requesting certain investigation regarding the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI Inventory Number 369; and, Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/20/64, enclosing an affidavit of SA IVAN D. LEE reflecting procedures used by him in the taking of certain photographs of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence, together with photographs taken by him on February 1, 1964.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the requested investigation.

The investigation set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was conducted by SA IVAN D. LEE, with the exception of the physical observation of the rear of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER's residence on May 18, 1964, which was made by SA's LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT, and the interview with Mr. BEN B. PASSMORE, which was conducted by SA EMORY E. HORTON.

Enc. (10)
RPG/gs
(5)

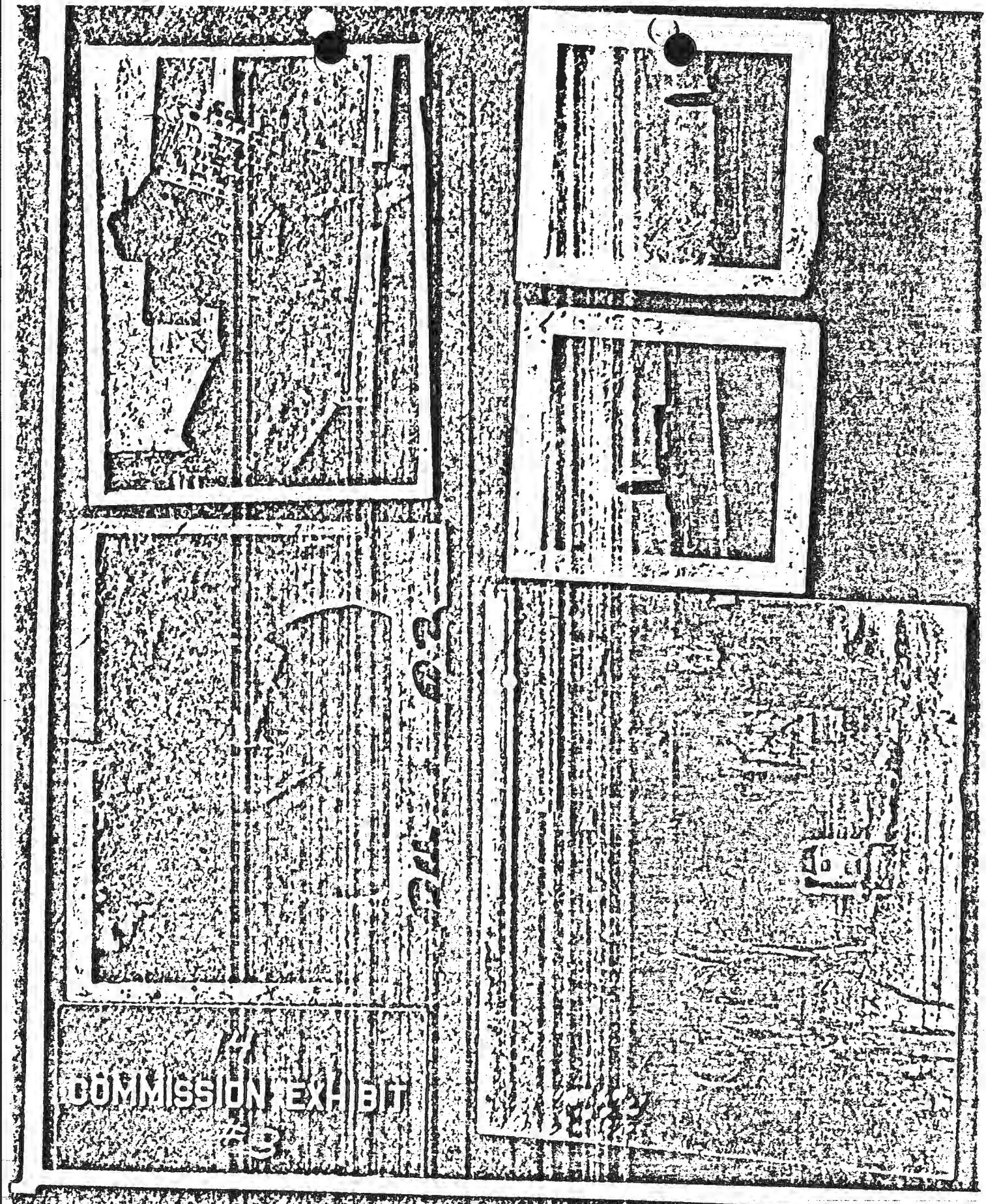
17 MAY 25 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

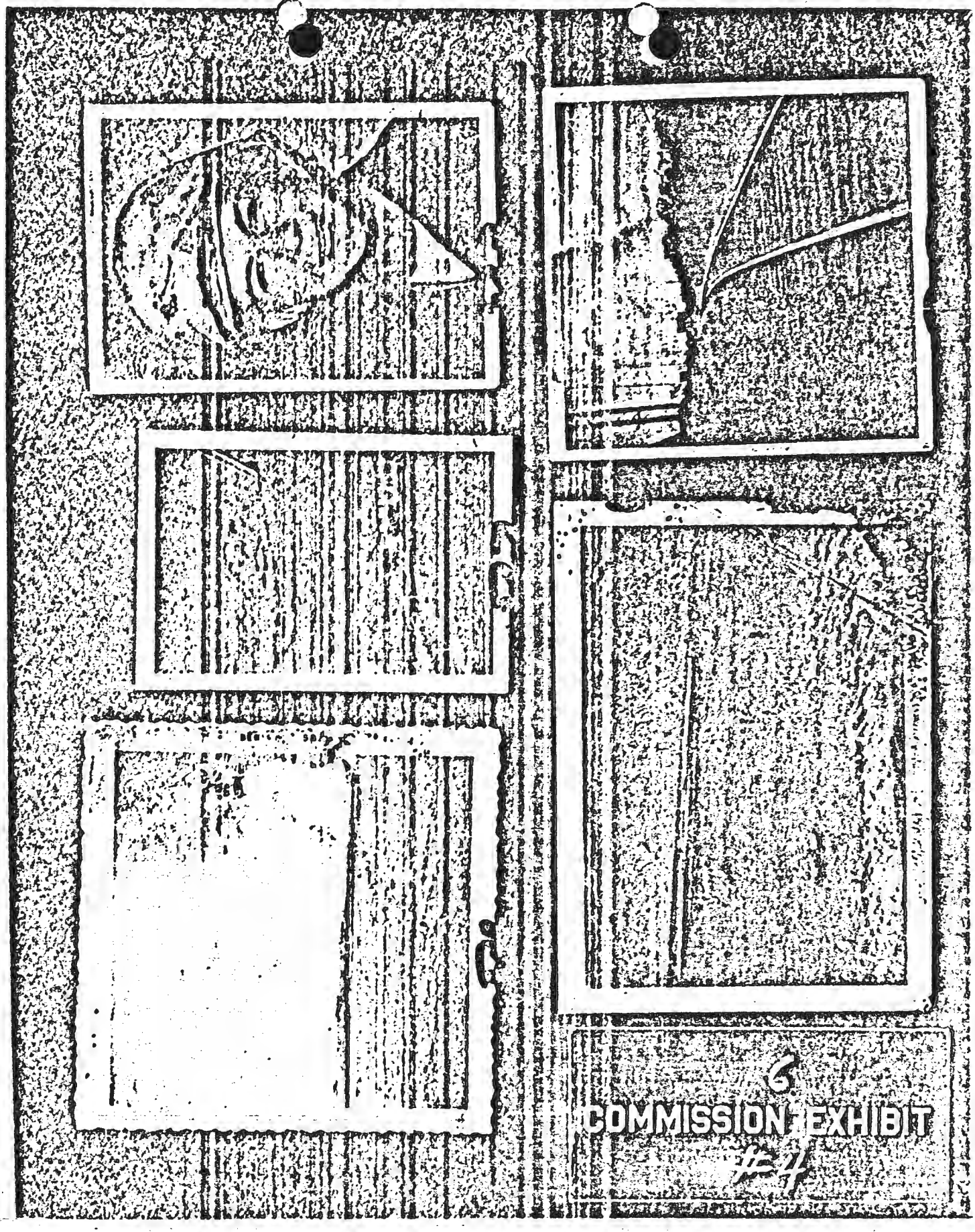
JUN 30 1964
58 JUN 29 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

COMMISSION EXHIBIT


COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#3

COMMISSION EXHIBIT



COMMISSION EXHIBIT
#4

FBI

Date: 5/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/22/64, enclosing letterhead memorandum reflecting results of certain investigation requested by President's Commission letter dated 5/13/64, regarding the photograph of the house of Major General EDWIN A. WALKER. Dallas, Texas

In connection with such investigation, WALKER was out of the city during the week of 5/18/64, and was not interviewed in connection with the investigation.

Furthermore, WALKER is a very controversial figure and any contact with him would undoubtedly cause him to immediately alert the press media concerning the nature of the inquiries.

Furthermore, it is pointed out that WALKER maintains armed guards in the vicinity of his residence from time to time.

It is believed that the Commission's request has been adequately covered and UACB, Major General EDWIN A. WALKER will not be contacted.

(3) - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

62-109060-3319

REC 10

JUN 19 1964

12 MAY 25 1964

Approved: REL
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

58 JUN 22 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-3319

SEND

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

REC 45

( ) ( ) ( ) - 3320

June 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 13, 1964, requesting additional information regarding a photograph purporting to depict the house of General Edwin Walker, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5. There are attached four copies of a memorandum dated May 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, covering the investigation requested in your letter.

Regarding the traces of ink, or some similar substance, on the face of Exhibit 5, it has been determined that this was not on the photograph when received by this Bureau and that the stains are the result of the fingerprint examination conducted on this exhibit. It is not possible to determine the approximate time of day when this photograph was taken, based on shadows appearing in the photograph because there are no definite shadows and it has been established that the photograph was made under cloudy or cloudy-bright conditions under which no specific shadows result.

The photographs which you submitted that were taken by the Dallas Police Department, marked "A" and "F," and Commission Exhibit 5 are returned herewith. This Bureau has not received, during this investigation, a negative of the photograph represented by Commission Exhibit 5.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (7)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

LLS:em (13)

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

BY COURIER SVC. TO ... JUN ... COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

79 JUN 24 1964

XEROX JUN 5 1964

FBI

RECEIVED - COMM-FBI

JUN 3 9 51 AM '64

FBI - DALLAS

RECORDED-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE: By letter dated May 13, 1964, the Commission requested additional information regarding a photograph of Walker's house (Commission Exhibit 5). This photograph bears blue stains on the face and the license plate is torn from the car. They requested whether or not the picture was in this condition when received. Investigation shows that the license was torn from the photograph when received, but the blue stains were from fingerprint examination. They also requested that the approximate date and time of day the photograph was made be determined, if possible. Dallas has furnished letterhead memoranda regarding their investigation and these are being furnished to the Commission. Based on construction in the background of one photograph, the date of the picture has been established as approximately March 9 and 10, 1963. The Commission requested whether or not the negative was available. No negative is known to exist.

NOTE: It is noted that the Commission letter suggests the possibility of identifying the automobile in one of the photographs through interview with General Walker. Dallas airtel 5/23/64 states that Walker is a very controversial figure and any contact with him would undoubtedly cause him to alert the press media concerning the nature of the inquiries. Dallas recommends that Walker not be interviewed since their investigation has resulted in information that the automobile most likely is the car of one Charles F. Kilhr who is a frequent visitor to the Walker residence.

LLS:emh

1 - Mr. Belmor
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad

5/15/64

REC 45 Airtel 62-109060-2210

ST-112

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (62-109069)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
REQUEST OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

There are attached two copies of a letter from The Commission dated May 13, 1964, requesting additional investigation regarding the photograph of the house of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI inventory number 369. It is requested that you furnish the information requested in the attached letter. The FBI Laboratory will handle the first paragraph on page two regarding the ink or similar substance on the face of the photograph since this is a result of the fingerprint examination and the photograph you made of the exhibit in Dallas before it was submitted does not contain the stains. The FBI Laboratory will also handle paragraph four on page two regarding the time of day the photograph was taken. Regarding the last paragraph on page two the Laboratory has found no original negative for this photograph among the items submitted by your office.

A copy of the photograph, Item 369, is attached along with copies of the photographs taken by the Dallas Police Department which are described in paragraph three on page two of the Commission letter.

MAILED 19 1964 FBI

Every effort should be made to expedite this investigation since it is possible The President's Commission may wind up the investigation at an early date. You must insure the Commission's specific requests are appropriately complied with in each instance and the results of the investigation should be incorporated in a suitable letterhead memorandum for immediate dissemination to the Commission without need for revision and/or correction.

Enclosures (5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Coordinate with 5 Div 6

WMS HAMEYFELT

RECORDED

XEROX

JUN 19 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002

EARL WARREN, *Chairman*
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

MAY 13 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We note that one of the photographs purporting to depict the house of Major General Edwin A. Walker, which photograph has been marked as Commission Exhibit 5 and as FBI inventory number 369, has been mutilated in such a way as to obliterate the license number of an automobile which appears in the photograph. Would you please advise concerning the circumstances under which and from whom your Bureau obtained the above photograph and as to whether or not the picture was so mutilated at the time it came into your possession or into the possession of any other person or organization from whom you may have obtained it.

We would also appreciate having the automobile in question identified. Since the photograph purports to depict General Walker's house, the General could probably identify the automobile, as well as the house itself.

MAY 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 45

EX-108

6/19

4 MAY 14 1964

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

JUN 19 1964

SEVEN

We also note that the photograph appears to have traces of ink or some similar substance on its face. Would you please advise whether or not such substance was on the photograph when you received it and, if not, how it came to be on the photograph.

The photograph in question depicts several trees and shrubs, which do not appear to have any leaves on them. We note that pictures taken in the vicinity of General Walker's house by the Dallas Police Department on April 10, 1963 show some of the same shrubs which appear to be well covered with leaves. Could you advise as to the approximate date on which Commission Exhibit 5 was taken by examination of the condition of the trees and shrubs shown in that picture.

For your possible assistance we enclose the two photographs mentioned as having been taken by the Dallas Police Department, which have been marked, respectively, "A" and "F". Would you please return them after they have served your purposes.

Could you advise, on the basis of the shadows appearing in Commission Exhibit 5 as to the approximate time of day at which it was taken.

On the basis of the interview set forth at page 439 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated March 10, 1964 at Dallas, Texas, we assume that, to the knowledge of your Bureau, there is no

negative of Commission Exhibit 5 in existence.

We return Commission Exhibit 5 for your use in connection with the investigation we are requesting.

Your continued cooperation is most appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosures

FBI

Date: 6/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (109-584)

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-7006)

SUBJECT: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are 9 copies for the Bureau and 2 copies each for Dallas, Miami, New York, and Oklahoma City of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

The original letter referred to in letterhead memorandum was furnished during the evening of 6/6/64 by Mr. EARL MANCHESTER, Service Department, Braniff Airways, Newark Airport, Newark, N.J. He advised that this letter had been found in a seat pocket of a Braniff plane that same evening during the process of cleaning. It was possible that it had been placed there days before and on other than the plane's previous flight. The original of the letter, which was without envelope or other data to identify sender or receiver, is being maintained in the 1-A section of Newark file.

5 Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(1 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 62-) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)
2 Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 Miami (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (RM)
3 Newark
(1 105-15291) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 62-3060) (ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

MTB:mab
(16)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 25 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

A clipping from the 11/6/63 issue of "The New York Times" was enclosed and briefly referred to in the letter as speaking for itself. This clipping was captioned "City Presbytery Nominates Negro" and refers to Rev. ELDER G. HAWKINS, Pastor of St. Augustine Church, Prospect Ave. and 165th St., New York City, being unanimously nominated by the Presbytery of New York City as its candidate for Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church. A statement in the article was circled in ink and underlined indicating that if Rev. HAWKINS "wins the election in Oklahoma City on May 21", he would be the first Negro to head the church body. This part is not referred to in letterhead memorandum as it appears to have no direct relation to the information reported therein.

Newark indices contain no information identical to S. MARTIN or DON JANSON. While the H. L. HUNT referred to is known as a backer of conservative activities in the Southwest, Newark does not possess sufficient information with which to characterize him in letterhead memorandum.

The Bureau and other offices are requested to check their indices for information which might identify S. MARTIN or DON JANSON, as well as the unknown Texas reporter who appears to be from Dallas whose comments are reported in letterhead memorandum.

Dallas, Oklahoma City, Miami and New York advise Bureau of possible pertinent information developed from their own search of indices.

Newark will attempt to develop further information regarding identity of the Braniff plane and location of passenger manifests reflecting names of passengers on the pertinent plane since 5/22/64.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

June 8, 1964

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES IN
THE UNITED STATES
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

On June 6, 1964, [Mr. Earl Manchester,] Service Department, Braniff Airways, Newark Airport, Newark, New Jersey, made available a letter which he had found that evening while cleaning the seat pockets of a Braniff plane.

The typewritten letter was dated May 22, 1964, and directed to one "Don Janson" from "S. Martin". It showed no address for sender or receiver and was without envelope. It was pointed out by Mr. Manchester that the letter could have been left in the plane on any of many previous flights.

The letter from S. Martin to Don Janson refers to in quotes comments of a "Texas reporter", who was described as "a proud and eager friend of that police force of the year in Dallas". It noted that "Vicki" took notes on the interview and that he, Martin, had five hours of recorded conversation with the reporter, whose comments were reported as follows:

> "For God's sake, don't tell the FBI, but back about February (1963) when I was working for H. L. Hunt, some very prominent Texas men, R. D. Matthews and I discussed the possibility of doing away with Cheddi Jagan or Castro or both. Not by the U.S. government, you understand, but on a private basis. Hunt said we could have all the cash we needed, the others were in it, too, on a cash basis. We were going to get Castro sometime when he (Castro) went to Mexico. Understand now, we dropped it. R.D. didn't go for it. I didn't go for it. Meanwhile, we understood there was a group in Florida with the same idea. Also, the government knew all about it."
>
> (Our question:) Which branch of the government knew all about it?

"The CIA. Not Kennedy. We were going to have men go down to Mexico and pose as oil agents. When Castro came in, we'd get him. The CIA encourages these things. I heard later that when Oswald was in Mexico he heard of our plans and that's why he killed Kennedy. But Kennedy didn't even know what was going on half the time."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

REC 45

62-109090-3321

June 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

EX-103

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a communication bearing the name "Edward Zeysegg" furnished to this Bureau on June 9,, 1964, by Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U. S. Department of Justice.

This communication refers to a newspaper "clipping" depicting a photograph of President Kennedy and, according to description, appears to be a copy of a photograph circulated in leaflet form at Dallas, Texas, prior to the assassination. On November 21, 1963, Agents of this Bureau obtained copies of this leaflet and immediately disseminated them to Secret Service. A photograph of President Kennedy with the caption "Wanted For Treason," was printed on these leaflets. This particular photograph and related information appears in the "Confidential Report of U. S. Secret Service on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Exhibits," prepared for the President's Commission. Mr. Zeysegg's communication is furnished for your information and no further action is being taken by this Bureau unless requested.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUN 18 3 28 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-001

1 Ec XEROX
JUN 19 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our files reveal one Edward W. Zeysegg, an Austrian alien, born in 1899, was the subject of a security type investigation during World War II. The investigation did not indicate he was connected with any un-American or subversive activities. Mr. Zeysegg has also written other Government agencies and members of Congress expressing his views on the world situation and his remedies for world peace.

(100-105019)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

Assistant AG Miller by letter dated 6-8-64, received 6-10-64, furnished Zeysegg's letter for information. There is no indication the Department has acknowledged Zeysegg's letter, therefore, there is no reason for the Bureau to acknowledge it. Zeysegg indicated he is a foreign stamp collector and an exchange partner in Czechoslovakia sent a "stamp-letter" enclosing a "clipping" from a Czchoslovakian newspaper revealing President Kennedy's photograph with the caption "This Man is Wanted for Treason." Zeysegg sent this photo to Senator Kenneth B. Keating who furnished it to the President's Commission. He asked the AG to do everything possible to have the parties responsible for the infamous publication to be apprehended and exposed. According to Zeysegg's description of the "clipping" it appears it is a copy of a leaflet discovered by our Agents in Dallas on 11-21-63, in the 300 block of South Poydras Street. Since 1946 Zeysegg has written the Bureau and other Government agencies. No further action necessary as Zeysegg's "clipping" is in possession of the President's Commission.

Zeysegg is the subject of Bufile 100-105019. Several "see" references similar to his written communications in his main file appear in other files. Information regarding the leaflets obtained from 94-37374 serial 172 retained in the Director's office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: JUNE 8 1964

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Letter from Edward Zeysegg.

The enclosed is forwarded for your information.

Enclosure

35-JUN-9-1964

REC 45

EX-103

62-107040-3321

19

17 JUN 9 1964

2 ENCLOSURES

RECEIVED
JUN 4 1964
CRIMINAL DIVISION

To whom it may concern :

Please have this letter brought to the personal attention of the Attorney General, Mr. Robert Kennedy.

Thank you.

129-11
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
JUN 2 1964
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME S.
C.C.S.

CERTIFIED

JUN 2 1964

REGISTERED 154847

New Y[illegible] May 31, 1964.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

One of my hobbies is world-wide stamp collecting a to this effect I am in contact with foreign collectors of m countries who I exchange stamps with.

Some months ago, one of my exchange partners in Czechoslovakia sent me a stamp-letter in which also was enc a clipping of a Czechoslovakian newspaper.

In his letter, he explained that this article appeared in o of the Czechoslovakian papers some time AFTER the assassina of President Kennedy.

This shocking clipping showed the picture of Presi Kennedy - front and profile -
and below was printed in capital letter :

'This man is wanted for treason'.

Next to the picture were enumerated the points why he is wa

In short, it was like a rogues gallery picture.

Since it was printed in Czech - with the exception of 'This is wanted for treason'which was printed in English -
my correspondent tried to translate for me some of the poin enumerated next to the picture.

Even he, a native and resident of a communist country voice his deep concern and regret over this shocking exposure of late beloved President and apologized for sending me this clipping.

This article the clipping shows is supposed to be reproduction of the original leaflet printed and distributed by some secret organization in US -
long before President Kennedy announced his [illegible]ntention to vi Dallas, Texas.

How this leaflet supposedly originated in US came into the l of that newspaper in Czechoslovakia - before or after the m of President Kennedy remains unkown.

It can be assumed that a reporter or diplomat of one of the communist countries stationed in US - somehow got hold of o of the originals and later - after the assassination of Pre Kennedy - made it available to that particular newspaper wh then copied and produced it.

It is hardly conceivable that any responsible paper even a communist country would dare printing such an offen and shocking matter which might entail farflung internatio repercussion without having substantial proof at hand - meaning the original.

We were so grieved and shocked over it that at first I didn't know what to do with it.

Finally I decided to write to the Daily News about it and for advice.

I received the following reply :

" Dear Sir:

The subject on which you have written has come to our attention before in several forms.

It is ohly proper that you make your information ava to Senator Kenneth Keating since such an inquiry coul involve the higher echelons of government, where we c have access.

Thanking you for your interest, sincerely,"

William T. McCarthy

Daily News Edi

I followed this advice and mailed a letter with the enclose clipping to Senator Kenneth Keating.

received a reply from him, dated April 24, 1964 wit following contents:

Dear Mr. Zeysegg:

Thank you for your recent letter and the enclosed cli from a Czechoslovakian publication with reference to late President Kennedy.

I appreciate your sending it to me. It is a shocking story which I have called to the attention of Commission now investigating the assassinatio President Kennedy.

Very sincerely yours,

Kenneth B. Keating.

As for this shocking clipping, many questions, of co arise now in one's mind - such as ?

- Did our Embassy in Prague know about this article and repr uction of the original presumed to have been printed and distributed in US ?
- Has our State Department been informed about it - and if s why have these facts been withheld from the American peopl
- Who or what secret organization was behind it ?
- Could the murder of the assassin been a prearranged matter in order to silence him ?

As of now, we see nothing mentioned about this in th preliminary report of the Commission.

We wisch, Mr. Kennedy, you would try to see this hor clipping for yourself which presently rests with the Commi

We can find no words that could adequately express ou deep concern and indignation about this matter and we wish see the memory of our beloved President Kennedy vindicated.

We beseech you and trust you will do everything in yo power to have the parties responsible for this infamous publication and betrayal of our late President whose memor we cherish apprehended and exposed.

Please accept our profound apology for bringing this disturbing matter to your kind attention.

I have the honor to remain
most respectfully yours,

Edward Zeysegg

Edward Zeysegg
1660 Cornelia St.
Brooklyn 27,
New York, N.Y.

4

3521

6-22-64

Airtel 62-109060 -

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - W. R. Wannall
1 - R. E. Lenihan
1 - V. H. Nasca

To: SAC, Kansas City (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (109-584)

ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
IS - CUBA

Attached for Kansas City is copy of Newark airtel 6-8-64 with enclosure. The Don Janson mentioned therein may be identical with the Donald H. Janson, news correspondent, "New York Times" who was interviewed by your office on 3-3-64. See report SA Marion C. Street, dated 3-16-64, at Kansas City concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, Kansas City file 105-1736.

Kansas City immediately interview Donald H. Janson in detail concerning the contents of the letter addressed to him by S. Martin. Particularly endeavor to determine the identities of S. Martin and the Texas reporter. If identified, set out leads to have them immediately interviewed for all pertinent information they may have in this matter. Results of interviews conducted should be submitted to Bureau in form for dissemination.

Any pertinent information developed concerning Lee Harvey Oswald should also be promptly submitted to the Bureau under the Oswald caption.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Miami
1 - New York
1 - Newark (105-7006)
1 - Oklahoma City

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

VHN:cej
(17)

58 JUL 2 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

105-SPY-317

Airtel to SAC, Kansas City
RE: ANTI-FIDEL CASTRO ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES
109-584

NOTE:

See memo Wannall to Sullivan, dated 6-19-64, same caption, prepared by VHN:cej.

[redacted] CIA, on 6-17-64 advised SA S. J. Papich, Bureau, that the alleged plots to do away with Jagan and Castro mentioned in enclosure to NK airtel 6-8-64 were not CIA operations.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Kittel

June 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephonic request on June 16, 1964, by Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, of your staff, asking that certain Commission Exhibits be obtained and photographed in any instance where photographs were not previously prepared and provided to the Commission.

Enclosed herewith are three photocopies each of Commission Exhibits numbered 324A and 324B. Commission Exhibits numbered 324A and 324B are also enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (8)

62-109060

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (3)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Photocopies of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits, along with a listing thereof, are enclosed herewith.

NOTE: The telephonic request was received by SA Roy H. Jevons of the Laboratory on 6/16/64 and the exhibits were received by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/16/64. Exhibits not originally in the custody of the Bureau are being returned to the Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JUN 18 2 22 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109060-332

REC-16

25 JUN 19 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

6/18/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
324A	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald
324B	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald

JUN 29 1964

CD 1090-C - 332

ENCLOSURE

Dear Robert 5.8.1959

Well what could we talk about? The weather perhaps. Certainly you do not wish me to speak of my decision to remain in the Soviet Union and apply for citizenship. Well, since I am afraid you would not be able to comprehend my reasons you really don't know anything about me. Do you know for instance that I had worked to do the for well over a year. Do you know that I (I object to use the word) speak a fair amount of Russian which I have been studying for many months.

I have been told that I will not have to leave the Soviet Union if I do not care to this I do not care to. I will not leave this country, the Soviet Union, under any condition. I will never return to the United States which is a country I hate. Someday perhaps I will then again perhaps in a few years I will become a citizen of the Soviet Union but it is a

Commission Exhibit 324A

very legal process, in any event, I will not have to leave the Soviet Union and I will never leave. I received your telegram and was glad to hear from you. Only one word shocked me, the word mistake. I presume you never thought I have made a mistake. It is not for you to tell me this, you cannot understand my reasons for this very serious action.

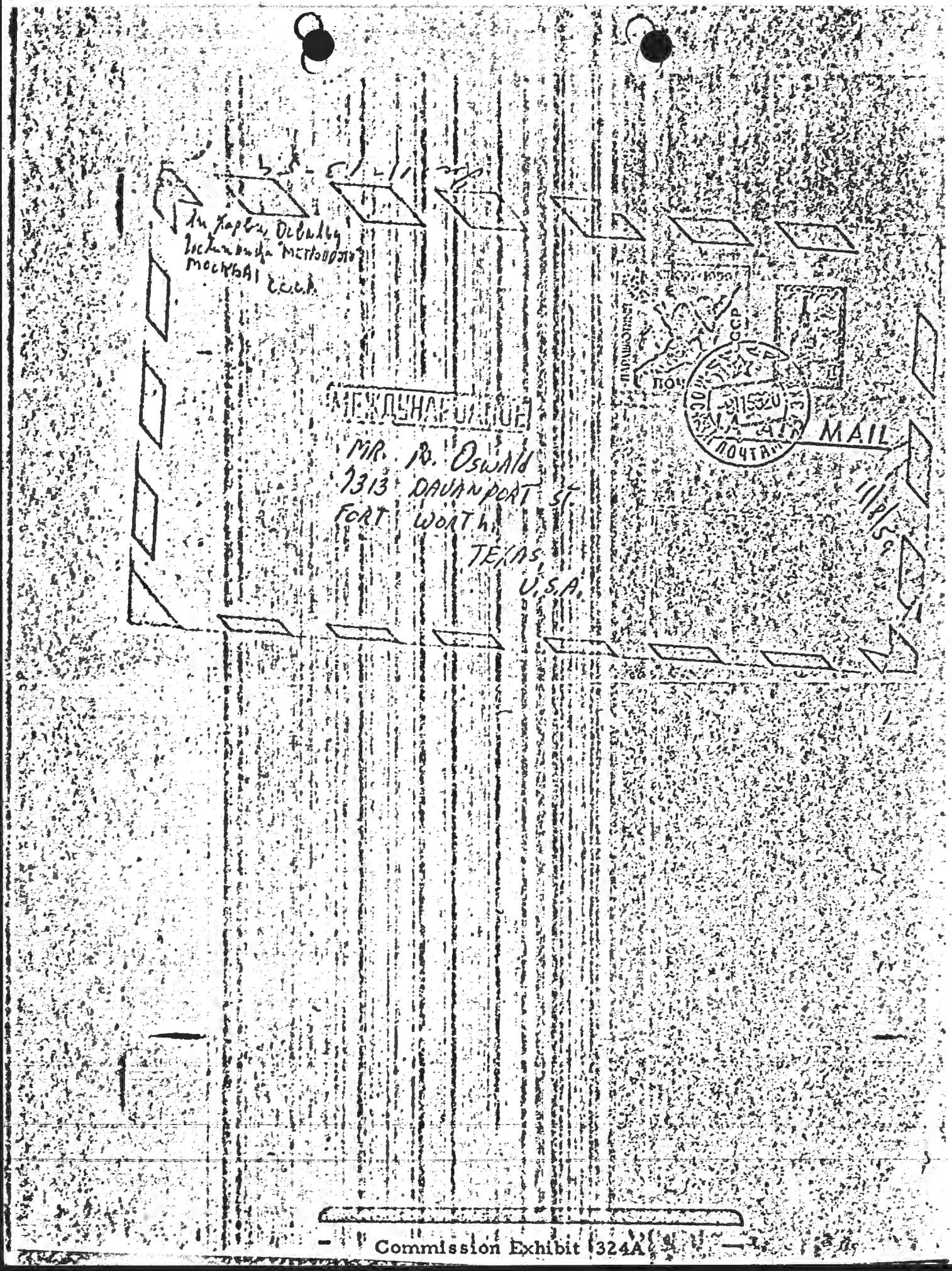
I will not speak to anyone from the United States over the telephone since it might be taped by the enemies.

If you wish to correspond with me you can write to the below address, but I really don't see what we could talk about. If you want to send me money, that I can use, but I do not expect to be able to pay it back.

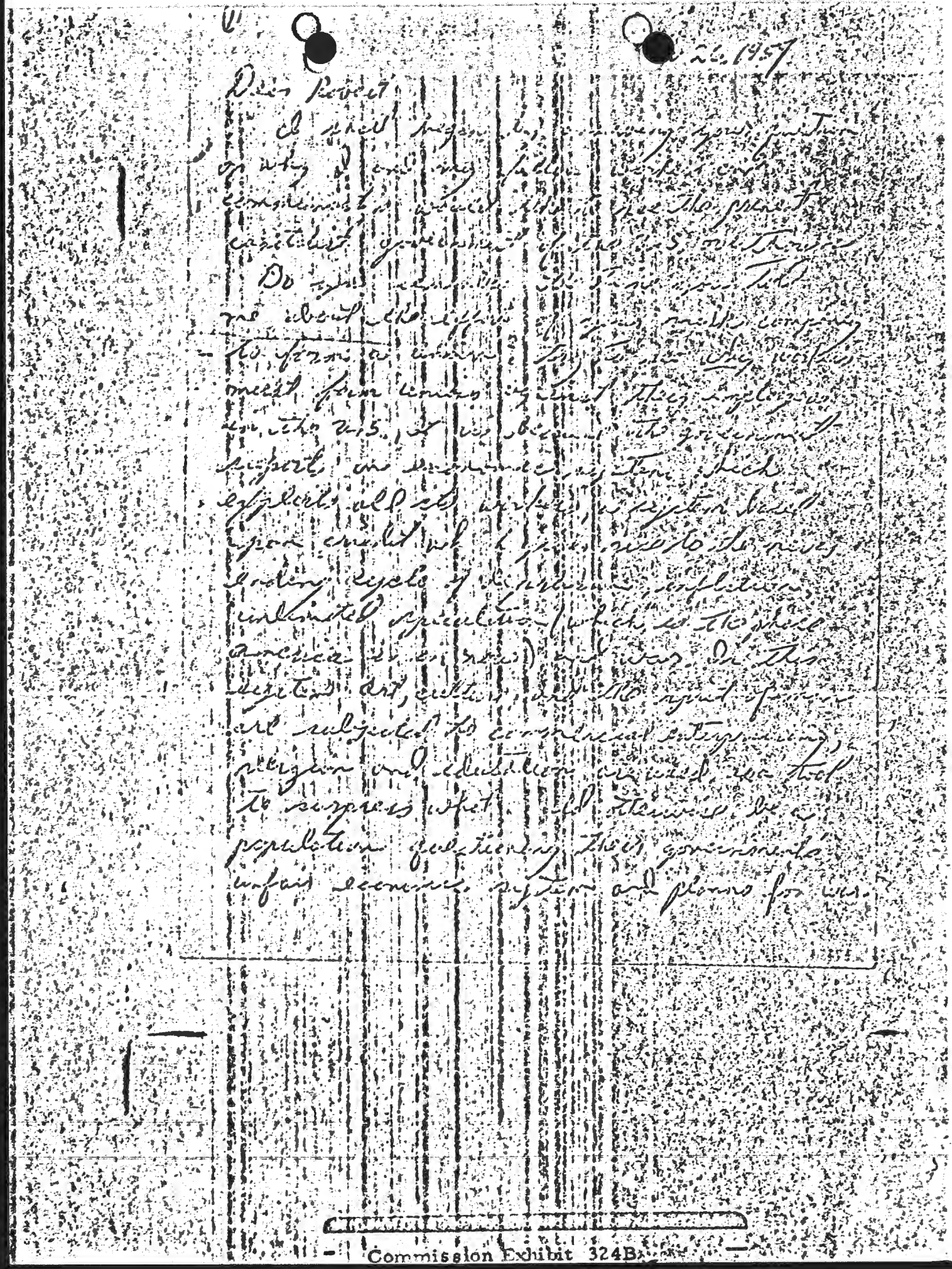
Lee

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
METROPOL HOTEL RM 233
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

Commission Exhibit 324A



Commission Exhibit 324A



Commission Exhibit 324B

Commission Exhibit 324B

and I will tell you
the word Nicaragua to
Argentina, the
Responsible for
dictionary or little
which I found
"can't" which
and most important
I will not
live under communism
at Nuestro, look at a
be a part of it, not do
to be used as a tool
oppressive.
The should answer
also give you a glimpse
thinking,
Do you speak
that is why
material advantage.
not lived on

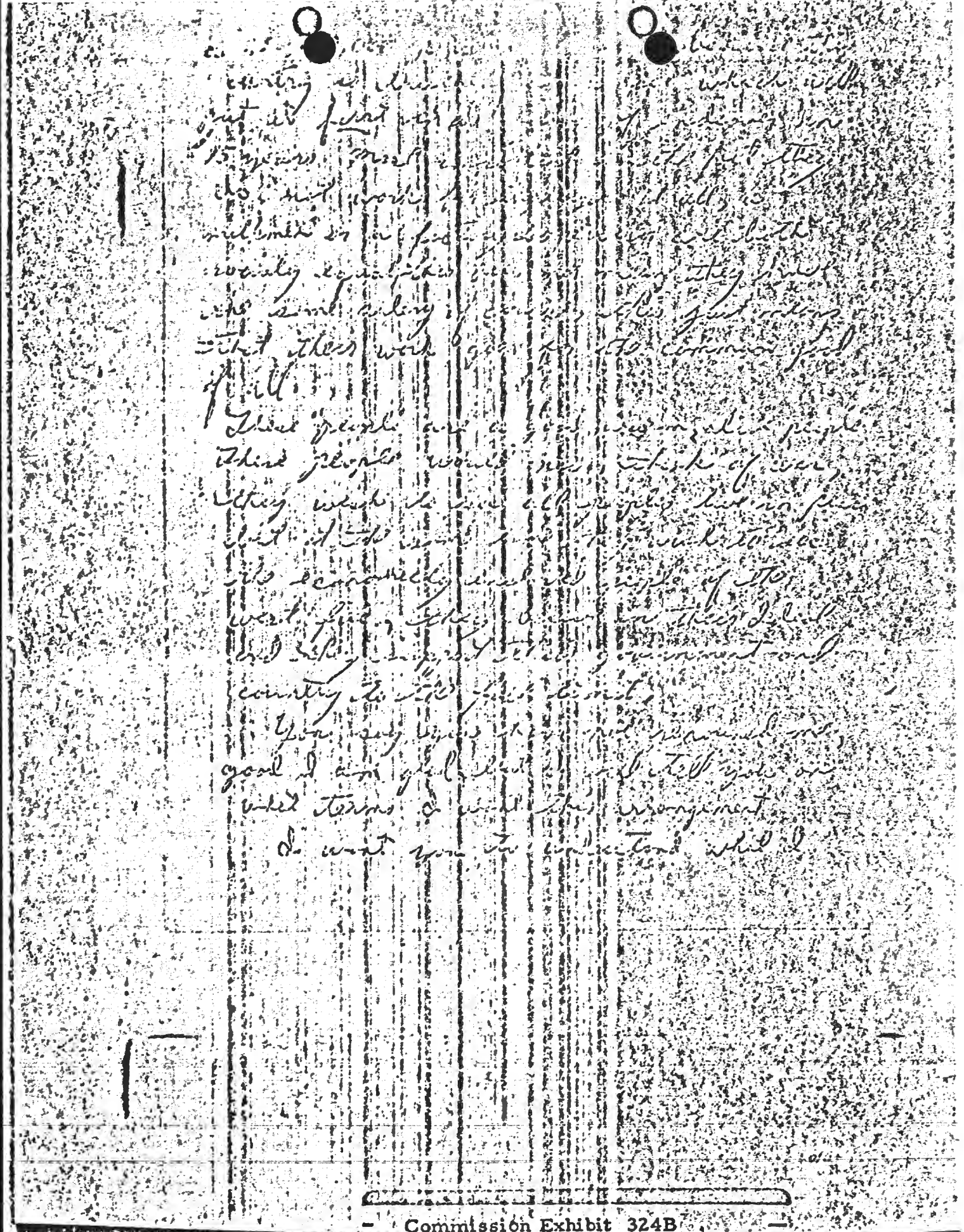
fight for communism
your mind, rules
of communism
will you can't
I read the book
when I was 15
communism, there
communist manifesto
your private life would
looking if
world map, America
I do not want to
I ever again work
use military
your question and
of my way of
advantage, do you think
I am here for personal
happiness or
myself, it does not consist

of a small town, of taking all getting
happiness so seriously out of the struggle
which there is no underlying difference in
our personal worth and the world in which
I was believed I would find more material
advantages at this stage of development
than I might have had
in the U.S.
When I started this a reporter's job was
one of my reasons, but since then I found
out data was badly slanted and left out
many vital reasons, the reporter was
restricted only to a colorful story.
I have been a procommunist for years
and yet I have never met a communist
until I kept silent and observed,
and what I observed blurred my original
learning brought me here to the
Soviet Union. I have always
considered this country to be my
own.
I left you out of the matter because

Commission Exhibit 324B

I do not want to get into any sort of trouble because of me, also the decision is one which I only could make and you would not, but I would like to understand you probably know little about the country and I will tell you about it I did find this of interest that would that most of what is written about the lower union in america is for the better not fabrication the people here have a seven hr day now and only work till three o'clock on saturdays with landing ff. they have socialism which means they do not pay for their treatment or for medical care the money for this comes from the profit they help to create on their labor which in the U.S. goes to capitalist here in mexico there is a shortage because of the way but do not bad now there is no unemployment here and in fact a slight shortage of manpower even with

Commission Exhibit 324B



Commission Exhibit 324B

say this, I do not say lightly, or unknowingly
and I know both the pluses, so you
know and I know what war is like,
I do not want to kill anyone,
especially those who put their confidence
of the american government. I have
that in my own mind I have no
attachments of any kind in the U.S.
That I want to end I shall live a
normal happy and peaceful life here in the
South Vietnam for the rest of my life.
That my mother and you are the couple of
asked the mercy, and not object of
affection but only example of workers in the U.S.
If you should not try to remember me in
any way I used to be since I am old now
showing you how I am, I am not all bitterness
or hate, I come here only to find freedom,
or truth, I feel I can't deal with my
own people, but do not let me give you
the impression I am on another world, the
people are so much like americans and people
the world over, they enjoy, have an eminence
system and the ideal of communism which

Commission Exhibit 324B

Dear Mrs. Paine,

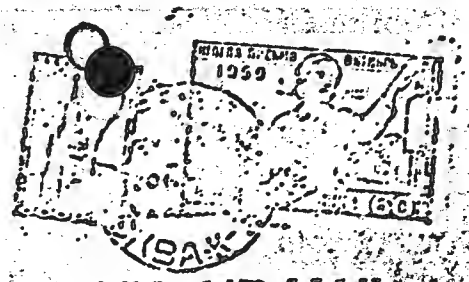
Dear Mrs. Paine,

I wish you would come here
and that you could personally tell me
any of your decisions. I would like to
get people who are interested to read it.
If you would sign the ends of this letter
(except that which is for your lawyer)
to some agreement, it will clarify my
situation. Are you in good health, dear?
I have no money problems at all.
My relations are not really comfortable
either, as it is, and I keep more trouble
at all more along that line.
I am renewing my interest and which
makes everything look very sad, from my
hotel window. I can see the Kremlin and
Red Square and I have spent several
days (more than a month) just looking
at you and the children and talking different
from you and I.

Love

HOTEL METROPOL
RM 201 (NEW ROOM NO.)
MOSCOW, USSR

Commission Exhibit 324B



МЕЖДУНАРОДНО

VIA AIR MAIL

ROBERT OSWALD
7313 DRANBURT ST
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
U.S.A.

11/22/59

Commission Exhibit 324B

FBI 7-72

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Rogge
1 - Lenihan
1 - Conrad
1 - Jevons
1 - Frazier
1 - Office, 7133

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 10, 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. PC-81024 BX

Examination requested by: The President's Commission

Reference: Letter 5/12/64

Examination requested: Firearms

Remarks:

It will not be necessary for the Dallas Office to prepare the usual two copies of the Investigative Report for the President's Commission since the information in the enclosed report was furnished to the Commission by letter dated June 2, 1964.

Should correspondence with the Commission concerning the items described in the enclosed report be necessary, the "C" numbers should be used rather than the "Q" numbers.

Items C6, C7, C8 and C38 are being retained in the Laboratory.

62-109060-3393

REC 132

25 JUN 19 1964

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

105-82555

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 23 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

7-1b

REPORT of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: June 10, 1964

FBI File No. 62-109060

Lab. No. PC-31024 EX

Ref: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Specimens received 11/23/63

Q6 C6 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository
Q7 C7 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository
Q8 C8 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from Texas School Book Depository

Evidence received 11/27/63

Q48 C38 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Texas School Book Depository

Results of examination:

An examination was made of the cartridge cases, C6, C7 and C38 and the cartridge, C8, for loading, chambering, extraction and/or ejection marks for the purpose of determining if these specimens had been loaded into and extracted from Oswald's rifle, C14, more than once.

Marks were found on the C6 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into and extracted from a weapon at least three times. One set of marks was identified as having been made by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. It is pointed out that the extractor and ejector marks on C6 as well as on C7, C8 and C38 did not possess sufficient characteristics for identifying the weapon which produced them. There are also three sets of marks on the base of this cartridge case which were not found on C7, C8, C38 or any of the numerous tests obtained from the C14 rifle. It was not possible to determine what produced those marks.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

(continued on next page)

RAF:lo (14)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Marks were found on the C7 cartridge case indicating that it has been loaded into andextracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by contact with the bolt of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

Two sets of marks were found on the C8 cartridge (found in the C14 rifle) which were identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle. Another set of follower marks was found on C8. The fragmentary nature of this set of marks could possibly account for the fact that these marks were not identified with the C14 rifle.

Marks were found on the C38 cartridge case indicating that it had been loaded into andextracted from a weapon at least twice. One set of marks was identified as having been produced by the magazine follower of the C14 rifle and one set of marks was identified as having been produced by the chamber of C14; however, it was not possible to determine whether the two sets of marks which were identified were produced by one or two loading operations in the C14 rifle.

The results of the above examinations do not preclude the possibility that these items could have been loaded into and extracted from a weapon one or more times when insufficient force was used to produce marks. It is pointed out that if two or more cartridges are loaded into the clip of C14, only the bottom cartridge will be marked by the magazine follower.

Mr. Tols
Mr. Belm
Mr. Moh
Mr. Case
Mr. Calla
Mr. Conr
Mr. DeLo
Mr. Evan
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sulliv
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotte
Tele. Room
Miss Holm
Miss Gandy

MAY 1 3 196

TC-E1024

EXP. PROC.

30 MAY 12 1964

Could you please conduct an examination of those marks

on the three cartridge cases, C2, C3, and C33, which are

or may be associated with the loading, chambering, extraction,

or ejection of the cartridge cases.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Copy

1 MAY 12 1964

SEVEN

6-18-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (89-75)

From: Director, FBI (62-102060) — 3324

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

D.C Wash Texas

The Department by memorandum dated June 16, 1964, enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General written by Ella Pearl Doane, 130 South Edgemont Street, Apartment 403, Los Angeles, California. Doane indicated in her letter she would do anything to help find and prosecute the murderer of President Kennedy. Doane also indicated she has been furnishing the President's Commission many newspaper clippings.

Bureau files reveal Doane is a prolific letter writer and a former mental patient. In the past she has contacted WFO, Los Angeles and Seattle Offices. She has resided in Portland, Oregon, Washington, D. C. and Dallas. In February, 1964, Doane wrote to the Attorney General indicating she was in Dallas and had been to see District Attorney Wade in an effort to obtain a pass to attend Jack Ruby's trial. Not being successful in this effort, she asked the Attorney General to assist her. Dallas see Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 2-20-64, captioned "Jack L. Ruby, aka., Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. - Victim, Civil Rights," your file 44-1639.

When Doane resided in Washington, D. C., during 1957, she contacted the Bureau. On one occasion she stated she had been attending the McClellan senate hearings into racket and labor management and desired to discuss the hearings to bring the Bureau up to date. In July of 1957, she again contacted the Bureau stating she had attended the Hoffa trial and expressed concern over the conduct of the trial.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-102643-3

Enclosure

Tolson 1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosure
Belmont
Mohr 1 - 62-102643
Casper 1 - 44-24016
Callahan
Conrad KMR:las
DeLoach (7)
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
JUN 18 1964
COMM-FBI

79 JUN 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Los Angeles
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

A copy of Doane's latest communication is enclosed for Los Angeles and Dallas in the event Doane should make an effort to contact your offices. Due to Doane's mental condition, her frequent communications have not been acknowledged by the Bureau and no further action is being taken in this matter.

FBI - Dallas
JAN 18 2 PM '64
FBI - Los Angeles

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: JUNE 16 1964

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Ella Pearl Doane

62-102643
62-110240-11-41

Enclosed for your attention and any action deemed appropriate is a copy of a letter dated May 24, 1964, to the Attorney General from Ella Pearl Doane of Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Doane's letter to the Attorney General has not been acknowledged.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-102643

airtel SAC, LA
KMR:lso
6-17-64

1 cc + ltr to Miller
Recorded 6-18-64

REC 132

62-102643-3324

19

4 JUN 17 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

EX 101

Los Angeles (64) - Calif.
May 24th 9 64

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy,
Hickory Hill
McLean, Va.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I have been thinking of you every day trying to get time to write you. I when you work six days a week eight hours a day & it takes an hour to go work & another hour to come home are too tired at 8:30 at night to w anyone. Just jump into bed.

But I do want you to know that a thing I can do to help prosecute the murderer of your brother President Kennedy. I'd be right on the spot t it even if it meant giving up my job. (I am working for a man the knows your sister & Peter Lawford. I think he'd be the first one to let m go & hold my job open for me if I subpoened.

I have been keeping up The Earl Warren Commission them many clippings from

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 26 1964
RECORDS BRANCH
Contact Page
CRIMINAL DIV.
62-109060-32

papers, also information. I have a
ticle 'Dallas' Daily' newspaper the
I haven't had time to read yet, bu
did read all of the Dallas Chron
papers that I had & sent any thi
that I thought might be impo
on to them.
all of my folks in canada co
give valuable information that m
lead to very valuable informati
& sift down to the culprit. also Ha
Folmer in Sacramento knows a
too.
I don't know where my daughter
Jackson is now. I haven't seen her
since 1960 nor heard from her s
Jan. 1961 - But both she & her husba
Albert Jackson (nick name (Bud) coul
tell plenty. Some one bought him t
card & paid for many expensive a
that they couldn't afford other wi
besides giving them many, many,
valuable presents. Bud is no good. a
other women & drinks a lot. They w
seperated the last time I saw the
but they were still friends. you h
the last address that I know of her
The last letter I had from her she

Waitress union hall but they
didn't know or wouldn't give me
address. She was on the welfa
here in 1960 when I came here.
be they know. also they put their
son in the Reformitory which on
don't know. But he still isn't of age
I suppose he's still there. They tried
take him out & the authorities wou
let them have him. I think his n
was Rud too.

I was robbed again here & the ad
book with his name & the rest of t
was in it or else the one that was
stolen in D.C. so I have no data
on them. I haven't seen or had m
contact with them in the last 15 y
maybe the F.B.I. can locate them
Rud could both tell plenty. She wo
tell the truth if she was frieghtene
into it & given immunity. Actual
she is very careless with the truth
it seems easier for her to lie th
tell the truth.

I do know that she was right in writ
a lot of Doctors & racketeers.

Be sure & subpoene me if you want
I have been having trouble in my c

the air is terrible out here. We
see the sky. Smog they call it
it smells like what I had in my
apt. in D.C.

FBI

Date: 6/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (89-42)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re Phoenix airtel to Bureau and other offices, 6/10/64 enclosing a copy of Letterhead Memorandum reflecting investigation at Tucson, Arizona to locate ARTHUR G. IMHOFF.

RE: ARTHUR G. IMHOFF

Receiving offices are requested to make the following changes in the Letterhead Memorandum:

Page one, third line from bottom, second word should be IMHOFF instead of IMHCFF;

Page two, line seven from top of page, sixth word should be prophet instead of profit.

Investigation Handled ARC

REC-[illegible] 62-109060-3325

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 15 1964

(3) - Bureau
1 - Albuquerque (Info)
2 - Dallas
1 - Las Vegas (Info)
1 - San Diego (Info)
1 - WFO (Info)
1 - Phoenix

CEH/jt
(10)

CONSOLIDATION No Action

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 JUL 29 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 4, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF KENNEDY BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1969
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR, 10:10 A.M., 6-4-64

By appointment, I introduced William Manchester, who has been commissioned by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write a book concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President, to the Director at 10:10 a.m., today in the Director's Office. Assassination of President John F Kennedy

Mr. Manchester first thanked the Director for seeing him. He explained that he had already seen approximately 90 people, principally in Washington; however, had not yet gone to Dallas, Texas, inasmuch as Chief Justice Warren felt that he should not conduct interviews in Dallas until after the Warren Commission report had been issued.

In instituting a series of questions to the Director, Mr. Manchester first inquired as to what the Director was doing on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963. Manchester added that he would first like to start with November 22, 1963, at the precise moment the Director first received the news that the President had been shot. The Director replied that he had just returned from lunch. This was approximately 1:10 p.m. A news item was brought in to him reflecting the President had been shot. The Director immediately called the Attorney General who was at his home dining with the U. S. Attorney from New York, Mr. Morgenthau. The Director advised the Attorney General that a news announcement had been made that the President had been wounded. The Director stated he next talked to the SAC of our Office in Dallas, Texas. He was informed that the President had been wounded and had been taken to the Parkland Memorial Hospital The SAC also advised that Governor Connally had been shot and was now in the emergency room with Kennedy at the same hospital. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally, who were riding in the same car, had not been hit. The SAC told the Director that it appeared that the shots had come from an upper story window of the Texas Book Depository Building.

Enclosure

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

CDD:sajc
(8)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
193 JUL 2 1964

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

EX-105

7 JUL 7 1964

12 JUN 29 1964

Classifying (VP)

The Dallas Office additionally advised the Director shortly after 2:00 p.m. that day that the President had died. The Director immediately called the Attorney General once again and told him of the death of his brother. At this time the Director inquired as to whether the Attorney General planned to go to Dallas. The Director state that he had advised the Attorney General that if such plans were in the making he would facilitate his departure and arrival. The Director told Manchester that shortly thereafte our Dallas Office called once again to indicate that the President's body would be immediately flown back to Washington and that the Vice President had already been swor in as President. The Director later called the Attorney General once again and told him that the FBI was moving into the investigation. The Director advised Manchester that th FBI took this action despite the fact that there was no law making it a Federal violation t assassinate the President.

At this point the Director gave Manchester a brief history of the assassination of SAC Shanahan in Chicago, Illinois, in the middle 1920's. There was no Federal law against assaulting or murdering an FBI Agent at that time. The Director told Manchester he initiated action to make it a Federal crime to assault or kill an FBI Agent so that proper action could be taken in Federal court rather than a local court in such matters.

The Director told Manchester that if the FBI had taken custody of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jr., Oswald would never have been killed by Jack Ruby. The Director stated that the murder of Oswald by Ruby naturally gave rise to considerable speculation and rumor. All of this could have been avoided had the Dallas police taken proper action to protect Oswald.

The Director told Manchester that the FBI immediately entered the case, despite non-jurisdiction, and that we interviewed Oswald as soon as he was made available The Director stated that on the evening of November 22, 1963, at approximately 7:25 p.m. President Johnson called him at his home and requested that the FBI take complete charge of the case involving the assassination. The Director stated he advised the President that the FBI had already entered the case and that we would, of course, go all out in this matter. The Director also told the President that he was concerned about the great amount of publicity coming out of Dallas.

The Director then told Manchester that the Dallas police had given out considerable information received as a result of FBI findings, particularly from our Laboratory. He added that on the 4th or 5th day following the assassination he instructed our SAC in Dallas to contact Chief of Police Curry and order him to make no further statements to the press with respect to the evidence or investigation surrounding the assassination. The Director told Manchester that this Chief of Police could have told

him to go to hell; however, he had recognized the obvious necessity and logic of such instructions and had complied. The Director explained to Manchester at some length the necessity to keep physical evidence confined prior to the prosecution of an individua

The Director told Manchester that on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, our Dallas Office had received an anonymous telephone call indicating that plans had been made to murder Oswald when he was removed from the Dallas City Jail. The FBI informed the Dallas Chief of Police immediately. The Director told Manchester that original plans for removal of Oswald had been made for 10:00 p.m. that Saturday night. The Chief of Police, however, changed these plans by acceding to the pressure of the press that Oswald be removed at a convenient time so that communications media could cover the event. Our Dallas Office again called the Dallas Police Department on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and reminded that Department of the same anonymous telephone call. At that time the Chief of Police assured our Dallas Office th all precautions were being taken to protect Oswald.

The Director informed Manchester that following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, he gave specific instructions that the FBI do everyth possible to thoroughly investigate this case. The Director stated that additional personnel were immediately sent to Dallas. He told Manchester this was necessary inasmuch as our Dallas Office and FBI Headquarters, as well as other offices, receivec hundreds and hundreds of phone calls, telegrams and letters setting forth leads in this case.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director placed any significance to the anonymous phone call concerning the plan to murder Oswald. The Director replic that we had no way of knowing at the time whether any importance should be attached or not; however, we did have the responsibility to immediately notify the Dallas police, which we did.

The Director characterized Jack Ruby as somewhat of a "police buff." As a result of his friendship with a number of police officers he had easy accessibility to the Dallas Police Department. The Director stated that he did not know whether Ruby reported insanity was of the sincere or faked type inasmuch as we were not psychiatrist. He stated that Ruby had given the excuse that he had killed Oswald because of his obviou affection for the late President and the fact that he wanted to prevent any further sorrow to Mrs. Kennedy inasmuch as she would necessarily have to return to Dallas and testify against Oswald.

over

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:00 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester inquired as to the exact location of the Director at the time Oswald was killed on Sunday, November 24, 1963. The Director replied that he was at home. He stated that the Dallas Office contacted him immediately following this event. Manchester inquired as to the Director's immediate reaction. The Director replied that his first thought was how such an event could take place, particularly under a system of civilized justice. The Director added that he had ordered an immediate check on Jack Ruby and particularly to ascertain if there had been a relationship between Ruby and Oswald.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director was watching television at the time of Oswald's murder. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he was working on official papers at the time. The Director added that he usually saved Sundays to review lengthy documents and memoranda as well as to prepare himself for interviews, hearings, etc.

Manchester inquired as to what the Director was doing on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination. The Director replied that he was conducting business as usual, that he had had a number of interviews that particular morning.

Manchester inquired as to the physical location of the wire service ticker machine. He was told that it is located across the hall and that pertinent wire service items are brought in to the Director immediately.

The Director told Manchester that his first conversation on November 22, 1963, with our Dallas Office occurred at approximately 1:48 p.m. The Director was advised at that time that the President was not believed to be dead yet but that he had suffered a mortal wound. The Director mentioned that on the occasion of his second call to the Attorney General, the Attorney General had indicated that he had also been in touch with a number of the Presidential Staff and had been informed of a number of details concerning the shooting and the fact that the President had died.

Manchester inquired as to the Director's opinion of the Attorney General's reaction upon being informed that the President had been shot. The Director replied that the Attorney General had been silent for a few moments and had then requested that the Director keep him informed of any further facts received concerning this matter. The Director told Manchester that the Attorney General is usually very quiet in manner until he has all the necessary facts of a given situation. The Director stated that the Attorney General was not the explosive type unless he became angry.

Over

FOI

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester told the Director that the President's call to the Director at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, appeared to be one of the first calls that the President made upon returning to Washington that evening. The Director replied that he would surmise that this was correct. The Director added that our investigation proceeded forthwith; however, it was not until Monday or Tuesday of the following week that the President decided to name a Presidential Commission to look into the assassination. The Director told Manchester that an FBI report had been sent to the Warren Commissic within ten days after the President had set up this body. The Director stated that he personally had appeared before the Warren Commission and that he considered their questioning of him to be quite thorough. He stated that thoroughness was necessary on the part of the Commission inasmuch as this would serve to assist in quelling gossip and speculation in the future. The Director quickly added, however, that rumors will continue concerning this case, especially in Europe where there is widespread gossip concerning a supposed conspiracy, for many years.

The Director told Manchester that the statement that some of the information may be withheld by the Warren Commission naturally gave rise to further rumor. Manchester replied that he could understand the Chief Justice's statement in thi regard inasmuch as not just any individual should be allowed to look at the classified material sent to the Commission by some agencies. The Director replied that the issue in point is such that excessive precautions of security is unwise. The Director explained that he had never been a great believer in wasteful precautions or going overboard regarding excessive security. He stated that an item is either classified or else it isn't classified. The Director gave examples of leaks in Government that have given several Presidents extreme cause and worry. He stated that the FBI is usually called upon to investigate these leaks, however, newspapermen naturally do not desire to reveal their sources. The Director stated that if newspapermen did reveal such sources that quite naturally the sources would dry up.

Manchester inquired of the Director as to whether the assassination case became one of major concern following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963. The Director stated that as he had previously indicated, the FBI had already entered this case. He added, however, that after the President's call we went all out in doing such things as working around the clock, sending a Washington-based FBI official to Dallas and adding approximately 30 Agents to the Dallas personnel complement. The Director stated that we still have at least 50 men who are tied up in running down leads on this particular case throughout the FBI's service. He stated that this case will never be closed from an investigative point of view inasmuch as we will continually receive leads, many from mental cases, which necessarily have to be checked out.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester asked if the matter of a President being assassinated not being a Federal crime had ever been discussed fully by the Congress, or anyone else, according to the Director's knowledge. The Director replied that there had been no discussion to any extent. He stated the matter had just never been considered.

Manchester inquired as to whether the FBI had prior material on Oswald before the assassination. The Director replied that we did have some information regarding Oswald, however, it was quite flimsy in nature. The Director then explained at some length the background of Oswald. He told Manchester of the press releases that Oswald made in Moscow. He told Manchester of Oswald's employment in a factory in Minsk, Russia, and of the fact that Oswald had later returned to Moscow. The Director stated that he certainly did not understand why the Department of State had failed to have Oswald sign an affidavit forfeitting his American citizenship at the time Oswald returned to Moscow and visited the U. S. Embassy. Manchester spoke up and stated that the State Department claimed they had wanted to find out if Oswald had committed an extraditable crime in the Soviet Union, therefore, no signed affidavit was taken from him. The Director again deplored the failure to have such an affidavit executed.

The Director continued that we had interviewed Oswald within two or three days following his arrival in the United States. He explained that we, of course, desired to find out if Oswald had been recruited as an intelligence agent by the Soviet Union. The Director told Manchester that this did not appear to be true. He added that Oswald had classified himself as a Marxist rather than a communist. The Director added that Oswald had later been interviewed in New Orleans after getting into a street squabble with anti-Castroites over leaflets being handed out by Oswald. The Director told Manchester that Oswald could best be termed a "loner." He explained Oswald's communications with the Communist Party in the United States but added that Oswald had never joined the Party. The Director told of the incidents surrounding Oswald's attempt to kill General Walker in Dallas. He added that Oswald's wife, Marina, had advised us of this incident following the assassination. The Director summarized this part of the interview by indicating there appeared to be nothing in Oswald's background which would reflect that he was a man of violence and most certainly nothing which indicated that Oswald had any intentions of assassinating the President.

Manchester asked if the Director did not find it odd that Mrs. Oswald had failed to tell anyone about the attempted assassination of General Walker until after the murder of President Kennedy. The Director replied that he did not find this odd in view of the cold relationship between Oswald and his wife, the language barrier on the part of Mrs. Oswald and the fact that Mrs. Oswald did not have the natural instincts of an American woman but to the contrary had a different attitude altogether. He stated he placed no significance in Mrs. Oswald's failure to advise of this incident prior to the assassination.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a. m., 6-4-64

The Director told Manchester that it was extremely difficult to speculate on the motivations of Oswald to kill the President. The Director stated it was entirely possible Oswald may have wanted to kill Governor John Connally. He explained that Oswald had written communications to Governor Connally protesting his particular type of discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps. The Director added that President Kennedy was an intellectual liberal type. He stated that President Kennedy had been desirous of keeping peace with honor. He stated that President Kennedy desired peaceful co-existen --American style. The Director added that the President, although he had been firm in his dealings with Khrushchev, had a fairly good relationship with Khrushchev and the Soviet Union. The Director summed up by stating that Oswald could not have desired to kill the President because the President had dealt harshly, or spoken harshly, against the Communist Party and Chairman Khrushchev.

Manchester speculated that perhaps the communists, including Oswald, did not like the relationship between the late President and Khrushchev; therefore, the communists desired to do away with President Kennedy so that this obstacle to their desired philosophy could be removed. The Director replied that this was entirely possible; however, he wanted Manchester to clearly understand that Khrushchev was not a person to be trusted and that Chairman Khrushchev had a very cold and evil mind. The Director, at this point, gave examples of Khrushchev's understanding of the English language despite the fact that he had Troyanovsky, an excellent interpreter, with him at all times while on his visits to the United States. The Director told Manchester that he had always felt it better to kick individuals like Khrushchev on the shins once in a while rather than to boot-lick them. The Director explained that Khrushchev was basically an oriental and that individuals opposing orientals usually lost face in the oriental's opinion when fear or trepidation was shown.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director's duties and responsibilities allowed him to participate personally in the funeral ceremonies. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he had been at his desk constantly. He added that he had issued instructions that FBI personnel participate officially in the ceremonies by assisting Secret Service as much as possible. The Director spoke of the many visiting foreign dignitaries and of the dangers involved in the march from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. He told Manchester that over 40 Special Agents had been assigned to assist Secret Service, particularly at St. Matthew's Cathedral. He further told Manchester that the authority to protect the President was clearly a function of the Secret Service; however, since the assassination we have assisted when called upon. The Director briefly advised Manchester at this point of the immediate widespread ramifications of this case following the actual shooting. He told Manchester that leads had spread to Mexico as well as throughout the entire United State Therefore, it has been necessary for him personally to remain at his desk so as to supervise this matter.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64
Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969
Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

At this point I reminded Manchester of his previous statement to me that he had to be at the White House at 11:15 a.m. Manchester thanked the Director twice upon his departure and stated that he was very appreciative of the Director's cooperation and considerable time taken from a busy schedule to be of assistance.

ACTION:

The Director may desire to send the Attorney General the attached letter indicating that he had seen Manchester.

FBI

Date: 6/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC-31 1 ENCLOSURE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-2931) P

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 6/18/64, THOMAS IRELAND, Office Manager, Greater Fairmont Development Association, Fairmont, W. Va., made available the enclosed card which was received by his office several days ago. A copy of postcard is enclosed for the Dallas Office.

It is noted that there is an erasure mark in the lower right hand corner of the message side of the card and Mr. IRELAND could not explain the erasure, stating it was on the card when he received it.

Information copy of this communication is being furnished to the Portland Office and the card enclosed as it appears from partially visible postmark that this card originated at Portland, Oregon. No further action being taken as Pittsburgh is not acquainted with the extent of previous inquiries which may have been made regarding similar cards.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
1 - Portland (Enc. 1)(Info)
2 - Pittsburgh

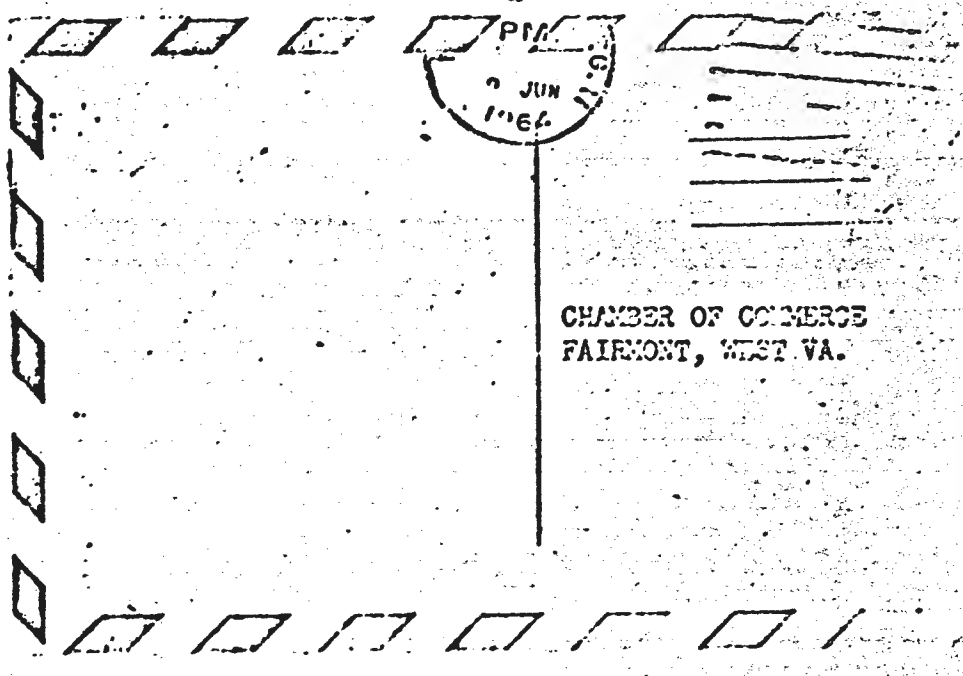
REC-31 62-109060-3326

15 JUN 22 1964

CFW:mtl
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 25 1964



NAVAL OFFICIALS HAD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY. (LETTER TO THE SEC. OF NAVY 8/12/63)

THE ORGANIZATION...JFCOIT *
THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTED EX-SERVICEMAN
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE
THE METHOD.....A SNIPER'S BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN C
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

WHY?

DID NAVY ALLOW THE DALLAS TRAGEDY TO OCCUR?

BENDIX CORP.
FISHER BLDG.
DETROIT, MICH.

10 Oct 63 Edw. F. Barry

EDWARD P. BARRY

*JFCOIT-JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER

REC 31

FBI

Date: 6/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Philadelphia airtel 6/15/64. Reference is also made to Portland letter to the Director dated 5/20/64, with two copies to all offices entitled, "EDWARD FRANK BRAY; Mrs. EDWARD FRANK BRAY; INFORMATION CONCERNING."

No further action in this matter is contemplated by Portland.

Portland, OREG.

3-Bureau
1-Dallas (89-43)
1-Philadelphia (157-916)
1-Portland

WSB/mag
(6)

62-109060-3327

REC-31

25 JUN 20 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 25 1964

FBI

Date: 6/18/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 6/17/64, requesting advice as to date next report in captioned matter could be expected at Bureau and approximate number of pages to be included.

A report consisting of 340 pages will be submitted in captioned matter on June 19, 1964.

RPG/ds
(5)

62-109060-3328

6-PAR

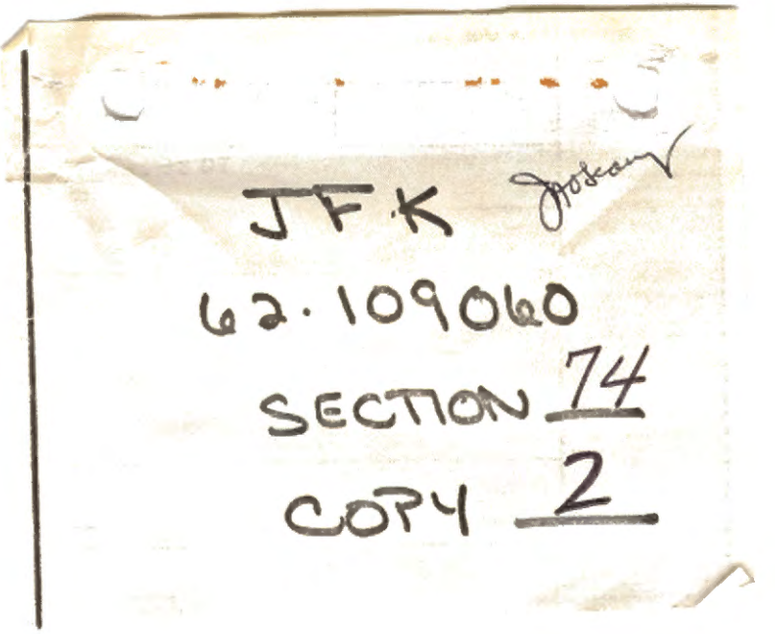
REC-31

JUN 22 1964

79 JUN 25 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 74
COPY 2

Form
. 63 (5-12-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	6/19/64	11/22/63-6/16/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS	SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	ds

CHARACTER OF CASE
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

REFERENCES:

Reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/18/63, 3/30/64, and 5/15/64, at Dallas.

- P -

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibit D-212.

Two copies of this exhibit are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission copies.

Copies noted as destroyed
PJB 12/16/76

In this regard, the Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page from those copies of this report that are disseminated to agencies other than the President's Commission.

33

COPIES DESTROYED
21-14 NOV 77

Approved: (X) Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

3329 REC 29

REC 41

Copies made:
10 Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 New Orleans (89-69) (Info.)
1 San Antonio (89-67) (Info.)
4 Dallas (89-43)

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

JUL 10 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

cc
cc

[redacted]

JUL 29 1964

This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loa

DL 89-43

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of extensive investigation conducted in those Divisions.

IDENTITIES OF SOURCES CONCEALED:

The identities of sources who requested their identities not be divulged, mentioned on certain pages in this report, are identified as follows:

Page Numbers	Identity of Source
20	[redacted]
39	[redacted]
133	[redacted]
246	[redacted]

The information from the records of the Eastex Telephone Cooperative, Inc., Henderson, Texas, on page 34, was made available by [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE:

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with

COVER PAGE

[redacted]RELL

the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS," Dallas file 44-1639, Bureau file 44-24016.

It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA," Dallas file 100-10461, Bureau file 105-82555.

Numerous communications have been received bearing the assassination caption (instant case) which contain information concerning OSWALD and/or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the OSWALD caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the assassination are reported in instant case and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence in connection with the assassination related to OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the fact that material with respect to certain allegations was withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular allegation could be included in one report. Also, much of the information contained in this report originated with other offices.

The contents of this report merely reflect those allegations which, in the opinion of the Dallas Office, have been resolved completely. Numerous other allegations are under investigation or the Dallas Office is awaiting receipt of appropriate FD-302's and inserts and, upon receipt of same, another report will be submitted in instant caption.

Every effort has been made by the Dallas Office to review the numerous allegations for purposes of determining if

they have been sufficiently resolved, recognizing this report will be disseminated to the President's Commission. However, some of the complaints included are so nebulous it is difficult to determine what, if any, investigation can be conducted to resolve such allegations. In each instance every effort has been made to conduct whatever investigation was believed logical. It is felt that any additional investigation into the potential for harming the President with respect to any of the individuals mentioned should lie within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Secret Service; however, it is felt that no matter how nebulous the information available may be the Bureau should include such information herein.

No T symbols were used in instant report, but where it was necessary to conceal the identity of the source of the information in the details, such source is identified as reflected above.

Where investigation has previously been reported in connection with a particular allegation mentioned in this report, the identity of the report where such other investigation is reflected is set forth. In such instances where the title of such reports differs from instant report the title of such report is also set forth.

In some instances, information contained in this report was compiled by other offices from information previously submitted via letterhead memorandum and, therefore, the date of dictation reflected on the FD-302's may be longer than the usual five days.

No local dissemination of this report is being made pending receipt of instructions from the Bureau to the effect that such report may be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, Texas.

It is suggested that in view of the fact that considerable information is set forth regarding persons who may

DL 89-43

have made threatening remarks or statements, the Bureau may desire to disseminate a copy of this report on a national level to the U. S. Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
Date: June 19, 1964

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: 89-43

Bureau File No.: 62-109060

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Character: MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Synopsis:

During course of captioned investigation numerous allegations have been received concerning persons other than the alleged assassin, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and logical investigation has been conducted in each instance in an effort to resolve such allegations.

- P -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 89-43

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DL 89-43

ENCLOSURES: TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION:

Enclosed for the President's Commission are two copies of the following described exhibit, together with information as to where the results of investigation concerning such exhibit are reflected:

Exhibit Number	Description	Where Results of Investigation Reported
D-212 (Q578)	Envelope postmarked "ST. THOMAS ONTARIO 6 PM 27 IV 1964" bearing handwritten address "F. B. I. Dallas_ texas_ US_A," and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US. have..." and ending "...yours by a friend of Kennedy"	Instant report, pages 18-21

FOUND

DL 89-43

DETAILS:

This report contains the results of investigation concerning allegations made against numerous other persons other than the alleged assassin of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

For the most part, the allegations reflected herein do not pertain to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FOUND TION

DL 89-43

RE: A. NANET ADAMS

JJO:mab
(1)

DL 89-43
NY 105-38431

By letter dated December 2, 1963, the following information was directed to "Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, United States Attorney General, Justice Dept., Wash. D. C." by one Miss A. NANET ADAMS, 41-15 45th Street, Long Island City, New York:

"Dear Mr. Attorney General,

"I have some facts concerning our late President's assassination. I hesitated taking this matter to the 'proper' agency, as on a previous occasion I was rebuffed and intimidated.

"If this is of interest to you, would you be kind enough to give me a private hearing?

"Respectfully,

"(Miss) A. Nanet Adams"

On December 17, 1963, Miss A. NANET ADAMS, 41-15 45th Street, Long Island City, New York, was contacted at her residence by SAS ROGER H. LEE and MAURICE H. LAUZIERE. When responding to the knock on the door, Miss ADAMS was advised of the identity of the Agents. She immediately closed the door but reopened it a few moments later and slipped a hand-written note outside which read, "This apartment is tapped. May I see you outside?"

After approximately twenty minutes, Miss ADAMS joined the Agents in the entry way to the apartment building. She immediately demanded to know why the Agents had knocked on her door. When she was advised that the Agents knocked so that she would be aware of the fact that someone wanted to speak to her, she replied that she instinctively knows when anyone wants to see her.

JJO:mab
(2)

DL 89-43
NY 105-38431

Miss ADAMS stated that she did write a letter to the Attorney General on December 2, 1963, and in this letter she stated that she had information concerning the President's assassination. She advised the Agents that she would not furnish this information to anyone except the Attorney General. When asked what type of information she had, she stated that it was information she had obtained while "looking out the window at dusk".

Miss ADAMS stated that her apartment was "tapped" by local, state and federal authorities because of the highly sensitive nature of the information she had in her possession. She refused to furnish any additional information and the interview was terminated.

1

DL 89-43

Re: FRANK C. AKERS

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

The President's Commission, by letter dated June 1, 1964, furnished the FBI at Washington, D. C., a telegram dated May 22, 1964, forwarded to the President's Commission by the Department of Justice, which telegram was from FRANK C. AKERS, 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas, which stated, "I wish to testify before Warren Commission." 6 April 1964

The files of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation reflect that on November 13, 1963, FRANK AKERS, 4740 Richard, Fort Worth, Texas, appeared at the Fort Worth Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was interviewed by SA B. TOM CARTER. On that occasion, AKERS stated that he was employed as a civilian at the Army Reserve Headquarters in Fort Worth from November 1961, to January 1963, at which time he was discharged for inefficiency. He stated that in about December 1962, a fellow employee at the Army Reserve Center gave him a cup of coffee and, that after drinking some of this coffee, he became very weak. He stated he poured the rest of the coffee into a container and he exhibited same to SA CARTER at the time of this interview.

AKERS requested that the FBI analyze the contents of the coffee. AKERS was advised that the FBI had nothing to do with employer-employee relationships and that this was a matter that should be discussed with the Civil Service Commission and not the FBI.

AKERS continued that he had held numerous jobs and had been fired from most of them. He stated that on most occasions he had made complaints about fellow employees or the quality of the work being performed by employees, and that the supervisors apparently did not appreciate his efforts.

From personal observation, the following description of AKERS was obtained:

DL 89-43

Age	Approximately 46
Race	White
Sex	Male
Marital Status	Married
Height	5'7"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Gray and short
Occupation	Airplane mechanic

FOUNDATION

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/4/64

FRANK C. AKERS, 4740 Richard, admitted sending a telegram to the Department of Justice in May 1964, stating that he wished to testify before the President's Commission. He stated that now he does not think he should have sent the telegram because he cannot furnish any information concerning the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, and cannot furnish any information concerning OSWALD or RUBY.

AKERS stated that he sent the telegram because he wanted to discuss with the President's Commission the security aspects of the United States in general as it applies to both the civilian employees of the Government and military. AKERS said he has nothing specific, but from what he has seen as a former Government employee and the people with whom he has talked, it is his opinion that too many people in the Government are doing as they please and not doing the job they are hired to do.

He mentioned a recent newspaper article where a Houston, Texas, newspaper reporter allegedly purchased Government property stolen by servicemen.

AKERS is a veteran of World War II and was honorably discharged in 1945. By his own admission, he has been an alcoholic and member of the Alcoholics Anonymous for the past 19 years. In 1948 he received psychiatric treatment from the Veterans Administration for three or four months, and was diagnosed as a chronic alcoholic. He indicated he has been "dry" for the past 11 years.

By his own admission, AKERS has a bad reputation in that he has lost several jobs and he admitted that he was at fault a lot of the time because he had a "hot" temper.

AKERS' last job was with the United States Army Reserve, 300th Aviation Company, Fort Worth, Texas, as a civilian employee. He was discharged approximately January 1,

on 6/3/64 at Fort Worth (Forest Hills), Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent MALON LUCAS JENNINGS/ds Date dictated 6/4/64

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1963, for not doing his job; specifically, his failure to order parts and inspect parachutes. He appealed his case and has heard nothing more.

AKERS said that another reason that he sent the telegram was because at his former employment with the Army Reserve he felt no attention was paid to security of the premises, such as allowing unauthorized persons to have access to the premises, to come and go as they please.

AKERS advised that he had previously contacted the FBI regarding what he believed were certain irregularities at his former employment, the Army Reserve.

1
PEW:vm
DL 89-43

RE: ANNETTE ALLARD

The following supplements the information appearing on page 3 of the report of SA BIRL WILSON dated December 2, 1963, at Buffalo, New York, in the case captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA. It should be noted the information appearing in the report of SA WILSON was furnished to SA ROBERT SNOW, United States Secret Service of Buffalo, New York, on November 23, 1963.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 3329

PAGE NO. 12

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

74

SECRET SERVICE

REFERRAL

DL 89-43

Re: OHLIN LESTER ALTMAN, ALSO
KNOWN AS JACK ALTMAN

AT 89-45
CSH:mel

1

On December 30, 1963, Mr. ROBERT J. CARTER, Georgia State Board of Corrections, Atlanta, Georgia, provided SA JOSEPH P. AYERS with a letter he received from O. L. "JACK" ALTMAN, General Delivery, Corpus Christi, Texas. The text of the letter is as follows:

"To Warden Hoke Smith, at this Yuletide Season:

"The Bible tells us, if we have Faith the size of a mustard seed, mountains will be removed, even Stone Mountains.

"To you with the hardened heart (if you have any at all) toward humanity, and especially with the victims under your Iron Fist, may I say, that it is my ernest Prayer, that my God who is more powerful, than even you, will deal with you JUSTLY, and bring down on you the same misery you force on some men in your Prison Walls. While you as a free man, are enjoying the Christmas Spirits, or your bottled spirits, may He cause you to stop for a second and think about the souls you have deliberately denied even a mere few kind words at this the Yuletide Season. Leaving those that might be a little more Reverend than you might be, with only the Joy of knowing they have a Heavenly Father who is beside them. To keep the records straight, let us assume that you, as in simular occasions, seldom have the time to think of Christ who died on that horrible tree, and to think that He died there, and shed his blood for all men, the good and the bad. Yes, he shed his life blood for even you and your kind, that continue to deal out misery on such a broad scale.

"If your inmates should revolt against the treatments they have forced upon them, as is so wide spread across your state, I do hope you will be one that will be as mistreated as the ones you manage. If there should ever be such a thing as a prison riot break loose behind your walled city, I do hope you get the blunt of it.

"My daily Prayers are in Jack Bass's behalf, and not yours. For the punishment idea that you passed upon, to make him another of the FORGOTTEN MEN by stopping

AT 89-45
CSH:mel

2

"him from any outside contact with the world. You - Hope Smith, passed that sentence on Jack Bass. And my Daily Prayers are always as a request that God, who has more power than you, will not forget that man, and will make some way for him to KNOW the truth about WHO was the one that really let him down - his captor. Even though I have tried to the limit to put across an appeal to the, so called, Christian Pastors around Georgia, for the small moral favor to help get that man word as to what has been dished out from you to him. But alas, in this present day, it takes more than a hundred such pleas to the Modern day preachers, to find even one, who is willing to lift his hand in any way to correct such a horrible condemnation as you have brought upon one under your boot heel.

"Even though I am aware that you possibly hide behind the probable fact, of perhaps having your name written on some Church Book, and also behind the excuses and alibis that you are surely familiar with, none of that really gives you a pardon for your cruel actions. May God have mercy on your soul. As a gentle reminder, may I cite to you, that my solmn Prayer was answered, when I asked my Father to step in and prevent John Kennedy from stooping to step onto the platform of the leftist N.C.C. due Dec. 3rd. And I have not felt bad about the method He did choose. To HIM goes my praise.

"/s/ O. L. 'JACK' ALTMAN
"/t/ O. L. 'Jack' Altman

"P.S.

"Every time I show those billfolds, that Bass entrusted with me, I say a silent prayer that God show him the light, regardless of the precautions you take to prevent him from knowing the truth."

MAIL TENNELL

1

HO 62-2115
DL 89-43
GWK:yk

RE: OHLIN LESTER ALTMAN,
also known as
Jack Altman

The files of the FBI, Houston, Texas, contain the following information regarding ALTMAN:

On February 28, 1961, an individual using the name of O. L. ALTMAN, 308 Rio Grande, Victoria, Texas, telephonically contacted the headquarters of the FBI in Washington, D.C., and stated he was President of the local anti-communist group. He stated the Police Department had caught two men at the city reservoir who were obviously communists trying to poison the city. He pointed out that the Police Department had not followed through properly and that the FBI should handle this "sabotage case."

On March 15, 1961, Chief of Police ELMA ANDERSON was contacted to determine whether or not he had any knowledge of an attempt to poison the waterworks at Victoria, Texas. He stated during World War II, two individuals were found climbing up on the waterworks and a rumor got out they were attempting to poison the water; however, he stated there was no basis for this rumor.

On March 15, 1961, Mr. F. C. URBAN, Vice President, Victoria Bank and Trust Company, Victoria, stated he knew ALTMAN and ALTMAN considered himself to be a communist hunter, and he, URBAN, considered ALTMAN "a little off" along that line.

On July 25, 1962, Mr. A. G. SCHWARTZ, County Attorney, Lavaca County, advised the Hallettsville Sheriff's Office that ALTMAN was spreading seditious and slanderous literature concerning the President, Vice President, and other prominent people.

On August 16, 1962, SCHWARTZ advised that ALTMAN had been living in Hallettsville for approximately a year and was engaged in the furniture repair business. He said ALTMAN had been publishing and distributing all kinds of

MARY FERRELL

literature in that community; anti-communist, anti-Catholic, anti-religious, and all kinds of charges against county officials and prominent people. Mr. SCHWARTZ exhibited a letter addressed to Mr. JULIUS MIKULENKA, Hallettsville, Texas, which letter made certain allegations against Mrs. JOHN KENNEDY, wife of the President, and which reflected on the character of Mrs. KENNEDY.

Mr. MIKULENKA was contacted and advised that he believed ALTMAN is the one who addressed the letter to him although it does not bear his signature and has no return address.

Mr. SCHWARTZ furnished the following description of ALTMAN:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	December 3, 1901, Kuanah, Texas
Height	5'8"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown

DL 89-43

Re: ANONYMOUS LETTER POSTMARKED ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, APRIL 27, 1964, ADDRESSED TO DALLAS OFFICE OF THE FBI

1
DL 89-43
RPG:eah

On April 30, 1964, the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received the following quoted anonymous letter in an envelope postmarked 6:00 PM, April 27, 1964, St. Thomas, Ontario, addressed to "FB.I. Dallas_ texas U3.A":

"The people of US_ have been trying for a long time but no success_ J. F. Kennedy was killed by a rat named Jack Webber and Oswald was killed by another rat named Jack Ruby and Webber was done away by Jack Frasher and his body done away with_ there are four jacks named here and there is four Jacks in a deck of cards and webber was a partner of Ruby in crime and Oswald was ready to tell what he knew about Mr. Kennedy_ death when he was done away with by a rat of low rating_

"Yours by a friend of Kennedy"

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

[redacted] advised that investigation was conducted in the City of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, on May 25, 1964, in regard to the anonymous letter postmarked St. Thomas, Ontario, April 27, 1964, and addressed to the Dallas Office of the FBI.

In the opinion of the source, the letter originated with a patient in the Ontario Hospital, a mental institution located in St. Thomas. Dr. K. MC GREGOR, Assistant Superintendent, was interviewed but could not identify the handwriting in the letter, and stated that the envelope and paper used are not identical to that supplied to patients by the hospital. He also stated that numerous patients from this institution are allowed considerable freedom, including the privilege of visiting downtown St. Thomas during daylight hours. There would, therefore, be nothing to prevent a patient from purchasing writing paper and envelopes in St. Thomas and mailing letters from the Post Office. Dr. MC GREGOR knows of no one else who was or had been upset in respect to the assassination of President KENNEDY. Dr. MC GREGOR further stated the hospital records contained no reference to JACK WEBBER or JACK FRASHER. CANADA

[redacted] was interviewed and advised that in the past he has received letters containing similar wordings and phraseology, and has received letters concerning the KENNEDY assassination in which he vaguely recalls some mention being made of the "Four Jacks in a deck of cards." Chief WHITEMAN stated he considered at the time of receiving these letters that they originated with a mental patient in the Ontario Hospital and he destroyed them and took no action.

[redacted]

62-109060-3329

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

Under date of May 11, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on May 2, 1964:

Specimens received 5/5/64

Q578 Envelope postmarked "ST. THOMAS ONTARIO 6 PM 27 IV 1954" bearing handwritten address "F. B. I. Dallas texas US.A," and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US. have..." and ending "...yours by a friend of Kennedy"

Result of examination:

Q578 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photograph of this exhibit will be added to this file.

The envelope and paper comprising Q578 do not contain any watermarks or other significant features which would indicate the source of the paper.

LA 89-75
LLB:DHA
1

ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL TO NBC,
LOS ANGELES, RECEIVED BY MRS. HELEN
MILLER:

At 3:45 PM, November 22, 1963, Mrs. HELEN MILLER, a telephone operator on the switchboard at the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), Los Angeles, California, telephoned the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

Two days before the bombing of a church in Alabama, which happened several weeks ago, she received a call from a man who said he had a news item for the network. He said he was a Negro, had a Masters Degree and taught literature. Mrs. MILLER said the caller to her sounded well educated and, while distraught, was definitely not drunk.

This caller told her that on the previous evening he had attended a meeting of seven well educated and well known Negro men of the Los Angeles area. These men decided "to kill him." The caller kept repeating to Mrs. MILLER "They're going to kill him." She tried repeatedly to have the caller identify who was going to be killed but he would only answer "When this happens, you will know about it." The caller said he left the meeting and since then had been in a terrible state trying to make up his mind what to do as he did not believe "killing him" was the answer and he wanted no part in the plan.

Mrs. MILLER repeatedly attempted to get some identifying information from the caller. The only thing he mentioned was a claim to have written a poem entitled "Open House" which had been printed in the "New York Times." He said he received $30.00 for the poem but did not say when it had been printed. He read it to her and she was able to take down the opening lines:

"My heart held open house for many years
Welcomed all through joy and tears
'Til bashed and bruised I threw the key away."

Mrs. MILLER has not heard from the man since the one call. She wanted to make this information known because she believed this man was not the usual crank type that frequently call the network.

Dallas 89-43
NY 89-75
EWO:aam

Re: ANONYMOUS TELEPHONE CALL
TO NBC, LOS ANGELES, RECEIVED
BY MRS. HELEN MILLER

On November 23, 1963, Special Agents EDWARD J. MULHOLLAND and PAUL R. ELOFSON reviewed the records of the New York Times newspaper, 229 West 43rd Street, New York City, and also the morgue files of this newspaper, and could locate no poem entitled Open House, which begins, "My heart held open house for many years, welcomed all through joy and tears, till bashed and bruised, I threw the key away."

The New York Times does not maintain an index of poems by title.

The main catalogue files of the New York City Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street, New York, New York, also were checked, but failed to contain any reference of a poem entitled Open House.

DL 89-43

RE: BEN ALLEN BIRDWELL

FOUND

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/25/64

Mr. BLUE BEATHARD, Managing Editor, "Henderson Daily News", Henderson, Texas, made available a copy of a story written by him, which is located on page 6 of the "Henderson Daily News" dated Tuesday, May 19, 1964, which reads as follows:

"MAN SAYS VISION WARNED HIM OF KENNEDY DEATH IN ADVANCE

"B. A. Birdwell, a Mt. Enterprise farmer, said Tuesday that he had a vision concerning President Kennedy's assassination two weeks before it happened and tried to warn Dallas authorities of the danger.

"Nobody would take his warning seriously, according to Birdwell, who is a parttime preacher.

"Birdwell said he received his first 'vision from God' about two weeks before the assassination. The vision showed that Kennedy would be shot in the back of the head, he said. Birdwell claims he told County Attorney Bill Ferguson and Assistant County Attorney Robert Allen about the vision before Kennedy's death. Ferguson says he does not remember Birdwell telling him about the vision. Allen also says he does not remember any such discussion.

"On the day Kennedy was shot in Dallas, Birdwell says he had a second vision about an hour before the actual shooting. It gave more details of the tragedy, he says. Birdwell said he could see the brick building at the corner of Commerce and Elm in Dallas and also saw the assassin in his vision.

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on 5/21/64 at Henderson, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT J. STEVENS/ds Date dictated 5/22/64

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"According to Birdwell he hastily called the Dallas County Sheriff's Department and told them about his vision. He said the man he talked with, who he thinks was the sheriff, did not take his warning seriously.

"'Our President could have been saved if he had only believed me,' Birdwell said.

"Birdwell says the vision about President Kennedy was not the first forewarning he has had about a tragic event. In 1947 he claims he received a vision about the Texas City disaster several days before it happened. Birdwell says he was working in Texas City at the time. In his vision he saw a large number of buildings destroyed. Birdwell says he told his boss about the vision and quit his job to return to Mt. Enterprise. He tried to preach on the streets to warn the people in Texas City, he says, but they would not believe him. A few days after he left Texas City the city was rocked by the explosion which killed more than 400 people, he claims.

"Birdwell says he wrote a letter to Mrs. Kennedy about his vision and received a letter from her. He plans to write to her again to give her more details of the vision."

Mr. BEATHARD said he had interviewed BIRDWELL, and had printed the story, even though in his own mind he feels that BIRDWELL is a mental case.

FOUN ON

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 5/25/64

Mr. WILLIAM FERGUSON, Rusk County Attorney, Henderson, Texas, furnished the following information:

BEN A. BIRDWELL, Mount Enterprise, Texas, is known in the county as being mentally unbalanced. BIRDWELL claims to receive "visions from the Lord" telling him of coming events. It is always after these events have already happened that BIRDWELL will tell people of having had a vision predicting this event. BIRDWELL has no occupation other than he occasionally butchers cattle for people and he preaches some on street corners in Henderson and Mount Enterprise.

On about May 15, 1964, BIRDWELL came in to FERGUSON's office and FERGUSON's assistant, ROBERT ALLEN, and Tax Assessor - Collector TOMMY HASKINS, JR. were also in FERGUSON's office. BIRDWELL told them that he had a "vision from the Lord" the previous day that some seamen were going to kill President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. BIRDWELL wanted FERGUSON to call President JOHNSON and to warn him of what BIRDWELL had seen in this vision. When FERGUSON refused to make the call, BIRDWELL then accused FERGUSON of being responsible for the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. BIRDWELL said he had been in FERGUSON's office about two weeks before President KENNEDY was assassinated, and had told FERGUSON and ROBERT ALLEN that he had had a "vision" that President KENNEDY would be assassinated in Dallas, and that FERGUSON had refused to do anything about it. BIRDWELL said he had then called the Sheriff's Office in Dallas, Texas, at 11:00 A.M. on November 22, 1963, and had told them of the impending assassination, and had even described to them the building and the window from which the fatal shots would be fired that day.

Mr. FERGUSON continued that both he and ROBERT ALLEN told BIRDWELL that they could recall no such conversation pertaining to the impending assassination of President KENNEDY, and that this conversation had never occurred.

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on 5/21/64 at Henderson, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT J. STEVENS/ds Date dictated 5/22/64

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On the morning of May 19, 1964, BIRDWELL again came to FERGUSON's office and said the local newspaper wanted his picture and the picture of FERGUSON, ALLEN and TOMMY HASKINS, JR., who BIRDWELL then said had also been present during the conversation two weeks before the assassination of President KENNEDY. BIRDWELL said he had written to Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY and told her of the incident concerning his vision, and she had written him a letter requesting a picture of him and the people he had furnished this information to.

FERGUSON said he again assured BIRDWELL that no such conversation had occurred and that he and ALLEN had no intention of having their photographs taken with BIRDWELL. FERGUSON also notified the newspaper that the information being supplied by BIRDWELL was not true, and he had no intention of being photographed with BIRDWELL.

BIRDWELL then contacted TOMMY HASKINS, JR., who also told BIRDWELL he had not been present during the alleged conversation, and would not consent to be photographed with BIRDWELL.

Mr. FERGUSON continued that BIRDWELL said he was going to pray that FERGUSON, ALLEN and HASKINS would remember the conversation. BIRDWELL stayed around the court house most of that day, and later in the day BIRDWELL asked him again if he remembered this conversation, and FERGUSON again said that he did not. BIRDWELL then said that the devil was in FERGUSON and it was for this reason that FERGUSON could not remember the conversation.

On the evening of May 19, 1964, the "Henderson Daily News" carried a story concerning the alleged vision by BIRDWELL, and BIRDWELL's alleged conversation with FERGUSON and ALLEN prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/25/64

Mr. TOMMY HASKINS, JR., Rusk County Tax Assessor and Collector, furnished the following information: TEX.

He has been acquainted with BEN A. BIRDWELL of Mount Enterprise, Texas, for many years and has conversed with him on many occasions. In his opinion, BIRDWELL is a religious fanatic, who is also mentally unbalanced. TEX.

On approximately May 15, 1964, he was in the office of County Attorney WILLIAM FERGUSON and Assistant County Attorney ROBERT ALLEN was also present. At that time BIRDWELL said something about having had a "vision from the Lord" that some seaman or seamen were going to kill President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. BIRDWELL also said something about having been in FERGUSON's office about two or three weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and of having told FERGUSON and ALLEN of a vision that President KENNEDY was to be assassinated. Both FERGUSON and ALLEN denied that any such conversation had taken place.

On the morning of May 19, 1964, BIRDWELL came to his office and said he had a photographer coming at 12:30 P.M. that day as Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY wanted his picture and the picture of HASKINS, WILLIAM FERGUSON and ROBERT ALLEN for her album. At this time BIRDWELL said he had also told HASKINS before the assassination of President KENNEDY, that the assassination was to take place. HASKINS assured BIRDWELL that he had not been present during any such conversation, and that BIRDWELL had not told him of any such vision prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

on 5/21/64 at Henderson, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT J. STEVENS/ds Date dictated 5/22/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/25/64

Mr. BEN ALLEN BIRDWELL, mailing address General Delivery, Mount Enterprise, Texas, furnished the following information:

He is a white male, born March 8, 1908, at Mount Enterprise, Texas. He is married, has nine living children by his third wife, ages 2 to 13, and he has a seventh grade education. He is unable to write, but has learned to print. He has a small tract of land and a three-room house in which he and his family live. He does not farm his land as it is in the Soil Bank Program. He picks up odd jobs, but has no steady work or source of income. His electricity and telephone have both been disconnected due to overdue bills.

Mr. BIRDWELL continued that since 1947 he has been receiving "visions from the Lord" and also "radio waves from the Lord" telling him of impending disasters and deaths. Although no church will accept him as a minister, he spends a lot of his time preaching along the highways, and on the streets. When he gets emotional in his delivery, he then speaks in an unknown tongue.

About two weeks prior to November 22, 1963, he had a "vision from the Lord" in the middle of the night, warning him that President JOHN F. KENNEDY would be assassinated in Dallas, Texas. The next day he went to the Post Office in Mount Enterprise, Texas, and purchased a stamped envelope from Mr. BRINKLEY, the Postmaster. He had Mr. BRINKLEY address the envelope to President JOHN F. KENNEDY in Washington, D. C., as he, BIRDWELL, does not write well. He also wanted BRINKLEY to write a letter warning President KENNEDY that he was to be assassinated, but BRINKLEY refused. BIRDWELL then printed a letter to President KENNEDY, warning him, and mailed it at the Post Office. He never received a reply to this letter.

He believes it was about the same day he went to Henderson, Texas, and told WILLIAM FERGUSON, the County Attorney,

on 5/21/64 at Mount Enterprise, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT J. STEVENS/ds Date dictated 5/22/64

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and ROBERT ALLEN, Assistant County Attorney, in the presence of TOMMY HASKINS, JR., the Tax Assessor, of the impending assassination of President KENNEDY. He told FERGUSON to call President KENNEDY for him, but FERGUSON refused. Now FERGUSON, ALLEN and HASKINS all deny he told them of the impending assassination.

At approximately 11:30 A.M., November 22, 1963, he was praying at home, and had another "vision from the Lord" showing him the location of the building in Dallas, and the window from which the fatal bullets would be fired at President KENNEDY that afternoon. He tried to use his own telephone, but "the devil was in his phone", as it would not work. He then drove into Mount Enterprise and used the pay telephone at the bus station, having the operator charge it to his home number, 3536, Mount Enterprise. He called the Dallas Sheriff's Office and talked to some man, and told him of his vision, and that President KENNEDY would be assassinated that afternoon. This man thanked him, but said he did not think the Lord would put out any such visions.

He continued that he wrote to Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY, and, in this letter of consolation, he enclosed a newspaper clipping which told of his son being shot in the head by his uncle in Mount Enterprise about two days after the assassination of President KENNEDY. Also in this article was mention of donations being sent to BIRDWELL, although he did not ask Mrs. KENNEDY for a donation. He received a letter from Mrs. KENNEDY's secretary, which he displayed, which thanked him for his letter of consolation, and it also said that Mrs. KENNEDY would be unable to help him as she was utilizing all her resources to build the Kennedy Memorial Library.

Approximately a week ago he had a "vision from the Lord" telling him that "three old seamen" would kill President JOHNSON if they ever got a chance. There was nothing more to this vision and the seamen were not identified.

On May 19, 1964, he went to Henderson, Texas, and told the newspaper about his visions in November 1963. He wanted to get photographs of himself, FERGUSON, ALLEN and HASKINS to send to Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY so she could put them in her book, but the others would not agree to have their photographs taken.

On May 21, 1964, he mailed copies of the May 19, 1964, issue of the "Henderson Daily News", which carried a story about his visions, to the "Washington Star", Washington, D. C., and also to the "Shreveport Times", Shreveport, Louisiana.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/25/64

Records of the Eastex Telephone Cooperative, Inc., 1125 Highland Drive, Henderson, Texas, contained the following information:

Mount Enterprise, Texas, telephone number 3536 is listed to B. A. BIRDWELL and this was an operating number on November 22, 1963. It has been discontinued now as of May 1, 1964.

Microfilm records, and ledger card records, reflect there was only one toll call charged to Mount Enterprise number 3536 during the month of November 1963. This call was made from Mount Enterprise, Texas, on November 6, 1963, and the call was to Henderson, Texas.

The above records can be produced only by issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to Mr. JOE HANCOCK, 1125 Highland Drive, Henderson, Texas.

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on 5/21/64 at Henderson, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT J. STEVENS/ds Date dictated 5/22/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/25/64

Mr. MOYE LEE MC CRARY, employee, United States Post Office, Mount Enterprise, Texas, furnished the following information:

Mr. BRINKLEY, the Postmaster, is on annual leave and not available for interview.

He is certain, however, that B. A. BIRDWELL did not tell Mr. BRINKLEY of the impending assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, prior to the time it happened, as Mr. BRINKLEY certainly would have mentioned it to Mr. MC CRARY after the assassination occurred.

He continued that he has known B. A. BIRDWELL since BIRDWELL was a small boy. There is mental illness in this family, as BIRDWELL's mother spent 40 years in a mental institution. As a young man, BIRDWELL was almost normal, but in later years has been completely unbalanced and unbelievable. It is a joke in the community that he is a complete fake in his "visions from the Lord", as no one ever hears anything about his visions until after the event has already taken place. BIRDWELL reportedly has a racket going among the Negroes in this community, as BIRDWELL tells them of a vision they will die, and the Negro will then pay BIRDWELL $1.00 to counteract this vision. BIRDWELL has no income from employment, and his aunt contributes most of the money to feed BIRDWELL's family.

on 5/21/64 at Mount Enterprise, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT J. STEVENS/ds Date dictated 5/22/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 5/25/64

Mr. NORRIS LANGFORD, President, Merchants and Planters State Bank, Mount Enterprise, Texas, furnished the following information:

He has known B. A. BIRDWELL many years and BIRDWELL has always been mentally deficient. BIRDWELL's mother and his aunts have all been confined as mental patients, and it apparently runs in the family. BIRDWELL, himself, has been a community joke due to his "visions from the Lord". For a number of years BIRDWELL would predict events that never did occur, so in later years he has played it safe and makes his predictions only after the event has happened.

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on 5/21/64 at Mount Enterprise, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT J. STEVENS/ds Date dictated 5/22/64

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DL 89-43
RPG:vm

On May 21, 1964, Mr. FORREST V. SORRELS, Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, was telephonically furnished a summary of the information obtained concerning BEN ALLEN BIRDWELL and specifically that information with respect to the statement that BIRDWELL had indicated he had a "vision from the Lord" about a week prior to May 21, 1964, telling him "three old seamen" would kill President JOHNSON if they ever got a chance.

DL 89-43

RE: VICTOR M. BOSCH;
JIMMY BOSCH

LA 89-75
LLB:DHA
1

On November 22, 1963, a source who has requested his identity not be divulged, but who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he has no information directly regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. He did recall that VICTOR M. BOSCH, an attorney at 205 Tanca Street, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and his brother, JIMMY BOSCH, are familiar and supposedly have knowledge of activities between Cuba and the United States. JIMMY BOSCH runs a nightclub, Armandos, Stop 14, Donde Ponce De Leon Avenue, Mira Mar, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

This source believes if any scheme was involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY which included persons in Cuba, the BOSCH brothers would possibly have information concerning this scheme.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 19, 1964

JIMMY BOSCH, who resides at WC11, Urbanizacion Los Angeles, Santurce, Puerto Rico, advised regarding any knowledge he might have of a scheme to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY as follows:

BOSCH stated he would not cooperate in any manner with the FBI except in a matter such as this. He stated he had met President KENNEDY some years ago while KENNEDY was a United States Senator and was visiting in Puerto Rico. He stated that he considered President KENNEDY a friend. BOSCH advised he has no knowledge of President KENNEDY's assassination except what has been broadcast by local radio.

BOSCH stated he had talked to his brother, VICTOR M. BOSCH, immediately after the news of President KENNEDY's assassination was received in Puerto Rico and is positive his brother has no prior knowledge in this matter.

On 11/23/63 at Santurce, Puerto Rico File # SJ 89-28

by SA JOHN L. SPURGERS, JR.:djw Date dictated 5/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date May 19, 1964

VICTOR M. BOSCH, 1605 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Santurce, P.R. advised telephonically he did not desire to talk with the FBI under any circumstances and added further that he had no information whatsoever concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY on November 22, 1963 as was previously indicated by his brother, JIMMY BOSCH, during interview with him on November 23, 1963.

On 11/25/63 at Santurce, Puerto Rico File # SJ 89-28

by SA JOHN L. SPURGERS, JR.:djw Date dictated 5/13/64

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BS 89-43
DBC:gm

RE: BAIRD BRYANT
LIMERICK, MAINE

By letter dated December 12, 1963, received at the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 14, 1963, the United States Secret Service at Boston, Massachusetts forwarded a copy of a telephone message received by the Washington, D.C. Field Office of the Secret Service at 2:15 p.m. on November 24, 1963. The message is set forth below:

"Please consider a conspiracy by State's Rights Extremists including members of FBI who did not inform Secret Service about Oswald. In previous 'interviews' with Oswald they could have persuaded him. They were undercover FBI agents working for the Communist Party, could have given him probable motorcade route two months ago so he could get job in warehouse, assured him he was to strike first blow in American Revolution. They would then be present at interrogations to see that his idealistic protection of 'party' would not crack, could get up night club owner Jack Ruby's attempt on Oswald's life as final seal on secret. Please question how police so quickly picked up Oswald's trail after assassination, how they obtained his mail order form for rifle, who got him to pose for evidential photo with Concarno rifle, who allowed Jack Ruby into cellar of police station when maximum security was supposed to have been in force and who flew American flag upside down just outside of Dallas ten days ago? Answer to last question is Walker's Generals.

"Baird Bryant, Limerick, Maine
Telephone 793-2236
Area Code 207" D.V.

The following inquiries were made by SA ROBERT F. SAUNDERS of the Boston Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

BS 89-43
DEC:gm

On December 14, 1963 RALPH WATERS, Trooper, Maine State Police, resident of Limerick, Maine, and who also polices that area, advised BAIRD BRYANT is the husband of a native of Limerick, Maine, a JANE LOUGEE, whom he married in New York about four years ago. WATERS stated that BRYANT, who is about 35 years old, and his wife are commercial artists or photographers and give the appearance of being the "beatnik type".

WATERS stated that BRYANT, who is from New York, has been living in Limerick, Maine for about two years and not much is known of his background. He further advised that BRYANT does work as a commercial artist and photographer for magazines in New York and at times is away from the Limerick, Maine area from four to six weeks' duration.

WATERS further advised that since BRYANT has been residing in Limerick, Maine, he has never been arrested. He also advised he knew no subversive background or tendencies on the part of BRYANT.

On December 14, 1963 Miss RUTH WILLIAMS, Clerk, Credit Bureau of Greater Portland, Inc., 10 Congress Square, Portland, Maine, which agency includes Limerick, Maine, advised the records of that agency indicate that BAIRD BRYANT and his wife, JANE, have been in the files of that agency since January, 1962 and have a favorable credit rating. The records of this agency also indicate that BAIRD BRYANT is employed in New York, address not indicated, as a "Motion Operator". Miss WILLIAMS advised this employment could possibly mean he was a motion picture operator. No other information concerning BRYANT was noted in the files of this agency.

On January 6, 1964 BAIRD BRYANT, Limerick, Maine, advised that he had made a phone call to the Secret Service at Washington, D.C. on November 24, 1963 following the death of President KENNEDY.

Mr. BRYANT stated that just prior to making this phone call, he was watching television in his home and that on the spur of the moment he phoned the Secret Service and gave them the above message.

BS 89-43
DBC:gm

Mr. BRYANT stated he had no specific information to offer concerning statements he had made to Secret Service and that the suggestions made by him resulted from conjecture and speculation based on TV programs and newscasts following the assassination. He stated that his purpose in making the call was merely to offer suggestions which may be helpful to the government in the investigation.

Mr. BRYANT stated he had no factual knowledge whatsoever of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY or the assassination of President KENNEDY.

DN 89-41
RLC:cd:jc
- 1 -

BASIS FOR INVESTIGATION REGARDING ELVIS LARN CHANCE

This portion of the investigation was predicated upon information furnished by JOSEPHINE OWEN, 3467 Main Avenue, Durango, Colorado, on December 18, 1963, to the effect that ELVIS LARN CHANCE had indicated to her concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY that he thought it was "O.K." or "pretty nice" or words to that effect. 104 WEST 2nd Ave.

JAY MURPHY, Police Officer, Durango, Colorado, Police Department, advised on December 18, 1963, that one ELVIS LARN CHANCE, date of birth July 25, 1921, was ticketed for speeding in February, 1963, and was fined $25.00, however, he could locate no other record for him. He had no record for JOSEPHINE OWEN.

Mrs. LYNN BROWN, Clerk, La Plata County, Durango, Colorado, advised on December 18, 1963, that a check of the records of her office failed to reflect any information regarding CHANCE or OWEN.

Mr. MICHAEL BRENNAN, Manager, Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Durango, Colorado, advised on December 18, 1963, that ELVIS CHANCE's name has been in the records since 1956, which is about the time he apparently came to Durango. There are indications in the record that he was formerly with the Pacific North West Pipe Line Company. Also contained in the records is non-specific information that inquiry had been received regarding CHANCE or pertinent to CHANCE from Phoenix, Arizona, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. His credit record is satisfactory at Durango. He advised the records show that he is separated from his wife, DONNA. His records contain no unfavorable information regarding CHANCE.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date December 23, 1963

JOSEPHINE OWEN, 3467 Main Avenue, Durango, Colorado, advised that on the weekend following the assassination of President KENNEDY she arrived home and her daughter told her that ELVIS CHANCE, a casual acquaintance of hers, had telephoned and she returned his telephone call. She advised that CHANCE seemed rather indefinite when she called him and to make conversation she mentioned the assassination of the President and how horrible it was. At that time he indicated that he thought it was "O.K." or "pretty nice," or words to that effect. She advised that she was shocked at the time and after thinking it over she decided to report the matter just in case he might be serious about his feelings in this respect. She advised that he had possibly said this in a "smart alec" manner and was not serious about it.

She stated that she had known CHANCE about three years and had met him through his wife who had formerly worked with her (Mrs. OWEN) at Community Hospital in Durango, Colorado. She stated that CHANCE and his wife have been separated for some time and people have tried to say that she (Mrs. OWEN) had broken up the marriage, but there was no truth in this and she has not had a very close relationship with him. She advised that she did double date one time quite a while ago with CHANCE and his wife, but this is the only time she knows of when they had any social contacts.

Mrs. OWEN advised she seems to recall that on one occasion CHANCE had made some critical remarks regarding Catholics, but other than these two isolated remarks she knows nothing further specific regarding his views and ideas. She stated that CHANCE has apparently lived in the Durango area for five or more years and has been employed by the El Paso Natural Gas Company. She believes that prior to this he resided in Oklahoma. She stated that he is in his early forties and has a son about twenty-one years old, named ELVIS CHANCE, JR.

1743 USH

On 12/18/63 at Durango, Colorado 46 File # Denver 89-41
Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT E. DeHLER:cd Date dictated 12/19/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 23, 1963

-1-

CALVIN D. HOMER, LaPlata County, Colorado, advised that he works and lives at the El Paso Natural Gas Company Plant in a rural area of LaPlata County. He advised that CHANCE works under his general supervision at the El Paso Natural Gas Company. He stated CHANCE has worked for the plant since it was built at the location about seven years ago. He stated that to his knowledge CHANCE has never made any statements which he would construe as being threatening toward President KENNEDY or indicated by his attitude or comments that he was in favor of the assassination. He has never observed anything in regard to the actions or activities of CHANCE which would indicate he is subversive in any way or has any ideas which oppose the basic American ideals.

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On 12/18/63 at LaPlata County, Colorado File # Denver 89-41
Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT E. DeNIER:cd Date dictated 12/19/63

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ELVIS LARN CHANCE, 2404 West 2nd Avenue, Durango, Colorado, advised that he personally believes that the assassination was a great tragedy and that it was a terrible thing. He could not recall making any statement concerning the idea that he was in any way in favor of or pleased by the assassination. He stated that if anyone received such an impression from anything he said concerning this matter, it was completely misunderstood and misconstrued on the part of anyone receiving such an idea. He stated he could not see how anyone who had any knowledge of him at all could receive the idea that he could think in such a manner. He stated that if it had been within his power to stop such a thing from happening, he certainly would have prevented it.

CHANCE advised he recalls some conversation at the El Paso Plant in a joking manner by unknown parties, with him possibly making such a statement himself to the effect that "the only way the Texans could get a man in the White House was to have an assassination" or words to that effect. He advised that this was not said in a malicious manner and in no way indicated any approval of the assassination.

CHANCE reiterated that he did not recall ever saying anything which could be construed as approving the assassination of the President and if anyone had received such an impression, it was erroneous.

CHANCE is described as follows:

Date of birth	July 25, 1921, Vici Woodward County, Oklahoma
Height	5'11½"
Weight	175 pounds
Build	Medium
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown
Service	Honorable discharge from SEABEES

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On 12/19/63 at Durango, Colorado File # Denver 89-41
Dallas 89-43

by SA ROBERT E. DeNIER;CD:IC Date dictated 12/19/63

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Serial Number 866-56-70
Marital status Married but separated
Wife Donna ~~X~~ Chance U.S.A

U.S. ELMS INDUSTCHANGE

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

Re: PLOYD CLOUSER

1
SU 89-44

The following investigation pertaining to FLOYD CLOUSER, Pleasant Grove, Utah, was conducted by SA LOFTIS J. SHEFFIELD:

Officer JAMES HALL, Police Department, Pleasant Grove, advised on December 6, 1963, FLOYD CLOUSER, who has been driving a 1961 or 1962 white Chevrolet pickup truck, with an unknown Idaho license, has been hanging around Pleasant Grove during the past two or three weeks. He stated CLOUSER apparently is a construction worker and is reported to have said he was glad President KENNEDY was killed. He stated further details are available at Corliessen's Cafe, Pleasant Grove.

Officer KEITH BILLS, Police Department, Pleasant Grove, advised on December 6, 1963, that the Idaho license on the above-mentioned truck may be 1/A 7075 or 1/A 7570.

Mr. EVERETT WEST, Co-Manager of Corliessen's Cafe, Pleasant Grove, advised on December 6, 1963, that on December 5, 1963, at about 10:00 p.m., he talked for a few minutes at that cafe with a man who gave his name as FLOYD CLOUSER. CLOUSER told him that he was originally from Missouri, was working on some kind of construction work in the Utah County area, that he had previously been employed in Idaho, but did not indicate where he was living. Mr. WEST stated CLOUSER talked as if he were an authority on any subject, including such subjects as the quickest route to Phoenix, Arizona, and how the Glen Canyon Dam was built.

Mr. WEST advised he had noticed that CLOUSER was driving a 1962 white three-fourths ton Ford pickup truck, with an unknown Idaho license. He described CLOUSER as follows:

Age	60 to 65
Height	6 feet
Weight	200 pounds
Build	Heavy
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Blue or hazel
Complexion	Light

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courtesy of THE

Race	White
Characteristics	Talks with a slight accent, possibly German.
Clothing	White sweat shirt, striped blue and white overalls, black and white or green and white cap.

Mrs. WILMA WOOTTON, Co-Manager, Corliessen's Cafe, Pleasant Grove, advised as follows on December 6, 1963:

A man, whose name had been reported to her as being FLOYD CLOUSER, had been frequenting that cafe since at least one week prior to the death of President KENNEDY. He had stayed in the cafe for three or four hours at a time, usually at nighttime.

About four or five days after President KENNEDY was killed, CLOUSER, in the presence of Mrs. WOOTTON, made a statement to a customer (name unknown) that the country was not out much in losing President KENNEDY. The exact words were not recalled by Mrs. WOOTTON, and she did not hear any other statements regarding President KENNEDY. CLOUSER did not seem to have any hatred for the President but seemed to like to take opposite points of view in any subject of discussion. CLOUSER appeared to be a braggart, who was anxious to get attention. He did not appear to be a dangerous sort of person but was mild-mannered and courteous.

Mrs. LUCILLE CARTER, waitress, Corliessen's Cafe, Pleasant Grove, advised on December 6, 1963, that on December 4, 1963, at about 2:00 p.m., a man, whose name was reported to her as being FLOYD CLOUSER, was a customer at that cafe. She stated he was reading a newspaper and commented upon a picture of President KENNEDY, saying, "It's good he's gone. They mourn too much for him and not the other guys." At this point Mrs. CARTER walked away and did not hear any further comments regarding President KENNEDY. She stated Dr. DOYLE BARRETT was present during a portion of the above-mentioned conversation and may have heard a part of it.

UTAH

Mrs. ZOLA STEWART, waitress, Corliessen's Cafe, Pleasant Grove, advised on December 6, 1963, that at about 7:30 a.m. about four to six days after President KENNEDY was killed a man, wearing striped overalls and a white and green cap, was at that cafe. She stated he was talking with another person (name unknown) and said that "President KENNEDY wouldn't have been re-elected anyway and would only have gotten a handful of votes and those would have been from Negroes."

Mrs. STEWART made no comment and did not hear him make any other statements or anyone else make any statements to him. Mrs. STEWART stated that the same man had been frequenting that cafe for at least the past five weeks, and he had given her the impression that he would like to be regarded as an authority on almost any subject and is argumentative by nature.

SU 89-44
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J. Porter 1801-1804

The following investigation supplements that previously conducted relating to FLOYD CLOUSER, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

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On May 7, 1964, Chief of Police GLEN NEWMAN, Pleasant Grove, Utah, advised SA LOFTIS J. SHEFFIELD that he had not seen FLOYD CLOUSER in the area since about the first of the year. He had no idea concerning CLOUSER's current whereabouts. Chief NEWMAN stated that in about January, 1964, he had been contacted by Special Agent ROBERT GRUBE, United States Secret Service, concerning CLOUSER.

On May 7, 1964, SA SHEFFIELD contacted Mrs. ZOLA STEWART, waitress, Corliesson's Cafe, Pleasant Grove, Utah. Mrs. STEWART said she had seen FLOYD CLOUSER approximately two weeks earlier when CLOUSER was passing through Pleasant Grove. She said at that time CLOUSER told her he was working in Idaho. Mrs. STEWART had no definite information concerning his current whereabouts.

On May 7, 1964, Special Agent in Charge ROBERT GRUBE, U. S. Secret Service, Salt Lake City, Utah, advised that he conducted an investigation in January and February, 1964, concerning FLOYD CLOUSER as a result of information furnished to him at that time by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. GRUBE stated that he did not interview CLOUSER; however, he learned CLOUSER at that time had the address of General Delivery, Provo, Utah. Mr. GRUBE had no subsequent information concerning the whereabouts of CLOUSER.

Mr. GRUBE stated his investigation showed CLOUSER had no previous criminal record in Idaho or in Utah. He learned that in Idaho CLOUSER had a 1962 Ford Pickup Truck registered to him at Box 553, Mountain Home, Idaho. As of February, 1964, this truck had not been reregistered by CLOUSER in Idaho. The lien holder on this truck was the Pacific Finance Corporation, 911 Main Street, Boise, Idaho.

The Post Office Department at Mountain Home, Idaho, had a change of address from Box 553, Mountain Home, to General Delivery, Provo, Utah, as of December 3, 1963.

Mr. GRUBE stated his investigation showed CLOUSER has no permanent address but rather lives in his truck and eats in various cafes. Mr. GRUBE said his service was merely interested in obtaining background information concerning CLOUSER and because he had no previous criminal record and did not appear to be violent, the Secret Service did not desire to interview him.

DL 89-43

RE: INFORMATION FROM JERRY COLEMAN ALLEGING THAT TWO DAYS BEFORE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, GOVERNOR G. WALLACE, ALABAMA, GAVE JACK RUBY $35,000.

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5-11-64

Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES, Executive Suite, A. G. Gaston Building, 1527 5th Avenue North, when contacted regarding another matter, volunteered the following information:

Attorney SHORES stated that on Friday, April 24, 1964, a man giving the name JERRY COLEMAN, came to the reception room of his office stating that he had a matter he would like to discuss with Attorney SHORES. Upon being advised by one of the receptionists, whose name Attorney SHORES could not then recall, that Attorney SHORES was not in his office, the individual who had given the name JERRY COLEMAN stated he would like to leave a message for Attorney SHORES. He dictated the following message to the receptionist which was later given to him, and is as follows:

"Governor G. WALLACE went to Texas two days before assassination of President KENNEDY. Gave JACK RUBY $35,000 which was supposed to be divided between RUBY, OSWALD, and a cop, which I can personally prove ever word I am saying because I was there. In other words I was working in the Governor's office. I would like for you to get in touch with me at 353 Smith Street, Detroit, Michigan."

The receptionist upon giving him (SHORES) the message which had been left by JERRY COLEMAN, also informed him that COLEMAN had visited U.S. Commissioner LOUISE O. CHARLTON, Birmingham, Alabama, and had supplied her with the same information left for him. Attorney SHORES also stated an individual believed to be the same person using the name JERRY COLEMAN, had on Sunday, April 26, 1964, apparently attempted to contact him by long-distance telephone from Detroit, Michigan, the call being received over an unlisted telephone at his residence, which telephone number is AL 1-6006. Attorney SHORES advised that he was not at his residence at that time, but that his wife had answered the telephone and had so informed the long-distance operator. Attorney SHORES stated that he has not been contacted in any manner by the person named JERRY COLEMAN, and has received no additional telephone call from him. He did not know anyone by the name JERRY COLEMAN. He advised that he had considered the message left for him without any foundation.

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On 5-2-64 at Birmingham, Alabama File # BH 89-45

by SA DONALD GUTHRIE / kab Date dictated 5-7-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5-11-64

U.S. Commissioner LOUISE O. CHARLTON, when apprised of the information concerning the message left by one JERRY COLEMAN for Attorney SHORES, and the fact that COLEMAN had stated that he had also visited her, related definitely that she had not been contacted in any manner by any such individual. Mrs. CHARLTON expressed her views that the entire matter was absurd and preposterous.

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On 5-2-64 at Birmingham, Alabama File # BH 89-45

by SA DONALD GUTHRIE / kab Date dictated 5-7-64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/11/64

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Mrs. EDDIE MAE BOGAN, who is employed as a receptionist in the outer office of Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES, A. G. Gaston Building, 1527 5th Avenue North, related she recalled the incident involving the visit to Attorney SHORES' office on April 24, 1964, by an individual who gave the name JERRY COLEMAN. She recalled that since Attorney SHORES was in court at the time of the visit of that individual, that upon being informed of that fact he had dictated a message to her to be delivered upon his return. She recalled that the message had to do with an alleged visit of Governor WALLACE to Dallas before the assassination of President KENNEDY, and that she had delivered the message to Attorney SHORES upon his return. She recalled that COLEMAN appeared to be in a rather excited frame of mind, and had been drinking. She also stated that he appeared to have recently been in a fight since he was bruised and cut about the head. She recalled some remark made by COLEMAN that he had been "hiding out" in Birmingham for a week, but was going to Detroit by bus. She added she considered the message left for Attorney SHORES as being without foundation. She described the individual who gave his name as JERRY COLEMAN as follows:

Name	JERRY COLEMAN
Race	Negro
Sex	Male
Age	25
Height	6'
Build	Medium
Wearing apparel	Trousers, sport shirt, no coat.

Mrs. BOGAN advised she had never seen COLEMAN before his visit to her office, but that she will notify the Birmingham FBI Office should he return in the future.

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on 5/6/64 at Birmingham, Alabama 59 File # BH 89-45

by Special Agent HENRY A. SNOW / kab:vm Date dictated 5/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/11/64

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Mrs. MATTIE FRIESON, a clerk in the outer receptionist room of the office of Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES, advised that she was present on the occasion of the visit of the individual giving the name JERRY COLEMAN who had dictated a message for Attorney SHORES to receptionist EDDIE MAE BOGAN. Mrs. FRIESON furnished similar information to that related by Mrs. BOGAN as to the physical appearance of COLEMAN, and gave similar descriptive data concerning him. She also recalled that COLEMAN had exhibited a bus ticket from Birmingham to Detroit to which city he stated he was en route. She stated she had never seen that individual before or since the occasion of his visit on April 24, 1964, to her office. She stated she will inform the Birmingham FBI Office should he again return.

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on 5/6/64 at Birmingham, Alabama File # BH 89-45

by Special Agent HENRY A. SNOW/kab Date dictated 5/8/64

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BH 89-45
HAS:kab

In an effort to determine whether the individual using the name JERRY COLEMAN may have resided near the office of Attorney SHORES, the following hotels which would have been the only logical hotels he may have stopped at in the neighborhood, were contacted on May 6, 1964, and in each instance no record of his registration under that name was located:

LaRosa Hotel (formerly Alexander Hotel), 17th Street and 5th Avenue North, by CHARLENE WOOLEY, Clerk,

Palmleaf Hotel, 328½ North 18th Street, by JAMES HILL, Clerk.

BH 89-45
DG:kab

An effort was made to try to trace a phone call to Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES from Detroit, Michigan on the date April 26, 1964. Security manager JACK ELLIOTT, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Birmingham, Alabama, was contacted by SA DONALD GUTHRIE on May 7, 1964, and Mr. ELLIOTT was unable to identify any incoming calls to Attorney SHORES in records of the telephone company available at Birmingham.

On May 8, 1964, Mr. ELLIOTT advised that he had instituted inquiry direct to the Detroit Office of the Bell Telephone system to try to trace calls out of Detroit to Birmingham. He said this would take a few days.

On May 19, 1964, Mr. ELLIOTT advised SA DONALD GUTHRIE that every call to area code 205 which covers the State of Alabama had been traced but nothing could be found identifiable as a call from JERRY COLEMAN to Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES on April 26, 1964.

Mr. ELLIOTT advised he knew of no other means for identifying the call.

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DL 89-43
MO 89-25
JRC:pr:vm

JOHN S. ROUSE, Personnel Department, State of Alabama, advised SA DAN O. STEPHENS on May 4, 1964, that one GERALD (NMN) COLEMAN was employed as a prison guard for the Alabama Board of Corrections, Montgomery, Alabama, August 1, 1958, to January 25, 1959. He was discharged due to possession and handling of contraband. He was described as a white male, born November 17, 1921, 6'2" tall, 200 pounds, residence 806 North Main Street and Route 2, Box 204, Sylacauga, Alabama. No other identifiable record was located at the Personnel Department.

The following newspapers were reviewed by SA VINCENT P. DOHERTY at the Montgomery Public Library, Montgomery, Alabama:

"The Montgomery Advertiser" dated November 20, 1963, Wednesday, reported that Governor GEORGE C. WALLACE spoke before the Quarterback Club of Columbus, Georgia, on the previous evening.

"The Montgomery Advertiser" dated November 21, 1963, Thursday, revealed that Governor WALLACE was in his office on the previous day and received some Air Force cadets.

"The Montgomery Advertiser" dated November 22, 1963, Friday, revealed no information concerning the whereabouts of Governor WALLACE on the previous day. It was noted, however, that extensive news coverage was afforded a local trial involving allegations of fraud on the part of officials of the Alabama Highway Department, and it is possible this coverage prohibited information concerning the Governor's whereabouts or activities on the previous day.

"The Montgomery Advertiser" dated November 23, 1963, Saturday, reported that Governor WALLACE attended a Governor's Day meeting at Haleyville, Alabama, on the previous day.

DE 62-3550
DL 89-43
LMC:jd - 1

The following investigation was conducted on May 4, 1964, by SAs MELVILLE H. SHANNON and LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.:

Personal observation of the 300 block of Smith Street, Detroit, Michigan, indicates that the address 353 Smith Street is nonexistent. The last house number in the 300 block of this street is 332. At this point Brush Street intersects and the succeeding number on Smith Street is 401.

The 1963 Detroit City Directory contains listings for JEAN COLEMAN at 313 Smith Street, and JAMES COLEMAN at 572 Smith Street.

Mrs. JOETTA WIMS, 319 Smith Street, Detroit, advised that she is the caretaker at 313 Smith Street, and that JEAN COLEMAN had formerly resided at that latter address. She said, however, that JEAN COLEMAN had moved from the area more than a year ago, after having resided there only about six months. She said that no one by the name of JERRY COLEMAN had ever resided at 313 Smith Street, Detroit.

Mrs. WIMS further advised that she has resided at 319 Smith Street for about 20 years and has never known anyone named JERRY COLEMAN to have resided in this area.

WILLIAM SCOTT, 574 Smith Street, Detroit, advised that JAMES COLEMAN resides at 572 Smith Street alone, and that he has never known anyone by the name of JERRY COLEMAN either as a relative of JAMES COLEMAN or as a resident in the area.

Mr. SCOTT advised that JAMES COLEMAN was not then at home and he did not know what time he would return.

JAMES COLEMAN, 572 Smith Street, Detroit, telephonically contacted SA COOPER at the Detroit Office of the FBI on May 4, 1964, and advised that he does not know anyone by the name of JERRY COLEMAN. He advised he has lived at his present address since about 1949, and has never known anyone named JERRY COLEMAN in the area. He further advised that he has not been in Birmingham, Alabama, recently, and he has no information pertaining to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

DE 62-3550
DL 89-43
LMC:jd - 2

Records of the following agencies were checked and found to contain no information pertaining to JERRY COLEMAN, GERRY COLEMAN or variations of this name:

Detroit Elections Commission, Voters Records

Detroit Police Department, Identification Bureau

Hamtramck, Michigan, City Clerk's Office, Voters Records

Hamtramck Police Department

Highland Park, Michigan, City Clerk's Office, Voters Records

Highland Park Police Department

It is noted that Smith Street continues from Detroit into Hamtramck, although all buildings on this street in Hamtramck have been torn down for urban renewal. Highland Park is a suburb of Detroit in the vicinity of Smith Street.

Current telephone directories, city directories, and cross-index directories for Detroit and all suburban areas were reviewed and contained no listing for JERRY COLEMAN who might be identical with the individual who attempted to contact Attorney ARTHUR D. SHORES, Birmingham, Alabama, on April 24, 1964.

DL 89-43

RE: INFORMATION FROM GEORGE COLTON REGARDING UNKNOWN SUBJECT, ALSO KNOWN AS ARGOSKI, AGROSKI, YANSEN, YANNEN, AT CAPITOL HOUSE MOTEL, BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

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DL 89-43
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On March 10, 1964, the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a true copy of a letter from George Colton dated March 2, 1964, at Fairpoint, Ohio, addressed to the Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

This letter is set forth as follows:

"Fairpoint, Ohio
March 2, 1964

"Dear Sir:

" On Dec. 20th 1963 I left Baton Rouge La. From Oct. 1st 1963 to Dec. 20th 1963 I worked as Bartender at the Capitol House Hotel in Baton Rouge La. Prior to that job I worked at the Trade Winds Hotel in Biloxi, Miss, for about 18 months, and I also worked at the Gulf Hills Dude Ranch in Ocean Springs, Miss for about 22 months and about 6 weeks at the Officers Club in Ft. Benning Ga. I spent about 4' years down South. I was bartender at all these places.

" I returned here to my home in Ohio Dec. 24th 1963, after over a 4 year absence.

" The reason I left Baton Rouge, some of the people in that area did not like me because I am a "Yankee."

" I had a couple of interesting things I seen happen at the Capitol House that may interest you.

" Three or four days after the President was assassinated, a young man of about the age of 25 to 30 years. came into the bar and had a few drinks, then asked me how everything had been going the past few days it was the first time I ever seen him, then he told me everything was going just fine, I didn't realize but he was referring to the assassination. He told me he sold

"insurance, said his name was Argoski or something similar.

" Then I didn't see him again for about 3 weeks and he came in again, and was feeling kind of tipsy, he was sending dollar bills up to the piano player by bus boy, and requesting the song Street of Dreams, then he told me that was a Texas song. I said "what do you mean Texas Song?" He said "down in Texas we kill them." I think he was referring to the assassination, then he started talking about Castro, but I was busy and didn't hear everything, he was trying to pick on me, this time he told me his name was Yansen, he took a taxi home both times.

" There is a busboy by the name of Autry Pearl working there that heard quite a bit of his conversation. I don't know if this fellow was just a nut or if he knows something, it has been worrying me, so I thought I would write you and you might be interested.

" I didn't want to do anything about it while I lived in Baton Rouge, as I told you I wasn't very well accepted because I am a Yankee.

" I live with my sister Mrs. Steve Miller in Fairpoint, Ohio. Phone St. Clairsville 695-0480. If I can help in anyway let me know.

"Sincerely

"George Colton

"Received in envelope marked "Personal"
ADDRESSED to Mr. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General United States
Justice Dept.
Washington, D. C. "

FBI
FOUNDATION
by THE

CI 62-2758
EEH:clh
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The following investigation was conducted by SA EMIL E. HOPKINS on March 17, 1964:

NORMAN NICHOLS, Township Police, St. Clairsville, Ohio, advised that GEORGE COLTON is the brother-in-law of STEVE MILLER, former Belmont County Deputy Sheriff. He is a bartender by trade, and until recently, was working at that trade in one of the Southern States. Just a few days before, NICHOLS saw COLTON on the street in St. Clairsville, and COLTON told him he was staying with his sister, Mrs. STEVE MILLER, at Fairpoint, Ohio. GEORGE COLTON was raised in the Fairpoint, Ohio, area, and was in military service during World War II. NICHOLS stated that he and GEORGE COLTON worked together in setting up a Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Post in St. Clairsville, after World War II. He considers GEORGE COLTON to be a responsible individual whose loyalty is above question.

Deputy Sheriff JUSTIN HALENAR, Belmont County Sheriff's Office, St. Clairsville, Ohio, advised that the files of that office contain no records identifiable with GEORGE COLTON.

STEVE MILLER, proprietor of Miller's Nite Club, Fairpoint, Ohio, advised that GEORGE COLTON is his brother-in-law, and is residing at Fairpoint, Ohio, with MILLER and his wife, GEORGE COLTON's sister. He stated GEORGE COLTON is a responsible individual. He stated COLTON is employed as a bartender at the Esquire Supper Club, West Virginia Route 91, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

ERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI

Date 3/19/64

GEORGE (NMN) COLTON, who resides care of Mr. and Mrs. STEVE MILLER, Fairpoint, Ohio, was interviewed at his place of employment, the Esquire Supper Club, Bethlehem Boulevard, West Virginia Route 91, near Wheeling, West Virginia, and furnished the following information:

He is presently employed as bartender at the Esquire Supper Club. He has been residing at Fairpoint, Ohio, with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. STEVE MILLER, since the latter part of December, 1963. He is single.

From October 1, 1963, to December 20, 1963, he was employed as Head Bartender in the Hunt Room of the Capitol House Hotel, located on Lafayette Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. While employed there, he resided at the Heidelberg Hotel, which is located across the street from the Capitol House.

On the day of the funeral of President KENNEDY, or the following day, a young white male, 25 to 32 years old, about 5'8" tall, weighing about 165 pounds, medium build, dark complexion, black hair, slightly wavy, heavy black eyebrows, dressed well in a business suit, sat down at the bar while COLTON was tending bar. The man did not wear glasses. This man gave his name as ARGOSKI or AGROSKI (phonetic) or some other similar name. He mentioned that he was of Polish extraction, and that his father had been a coal miner somewhere in Pennsylvania. COLTON told him they had something in common, because COLTON also came from a coal mining area. COLTON had never seen the man before this visit. The man stated he was employed by an overseas insurance company, selling insurance overseas. The man stayed at the bar for about a half hour and had two beers. While at the bar, the man asked how everything had been going. Then he said he guessed everything had been going fine the past three or four days in that part of the country. COLTON does not recall the exact wording the man used, but it was similar to that given above.

File # 62-2758

on 3/17/64 at Wheeling, West Virginia Date dictated 3/18/64

by EMIL E. HOPKINS/clh

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According to COLTON, many people in the Baton Rouge area had been making derogatory remarks about the late President, and on one occasion after the assassination and before the funeral, some of the people sitting at the bar had told COLTON to turn the television off, that they were tired of hearing about the assassination. COLTON does not recall the identities of any of the individuals who made derogatory statements, or who requested that the television set be turned off. Asked why he took more note of the man mentioned above, COLTON stated that this man seemed "odd." He was unable to give any specific reasons why this man impressed him differently than did the other people who frequented the bar.

About three weeks after the first visit to the bar, the man returned. He sat down at the bar at about 8:00 PM, and stayed there for about an hour and a half or longer. During the time he was at the bar, he had three or four beers. When he entered the bar, he acted as though he had already had a few drinks. He was feeling "good," that is, he was not drunk, but was somewhat "tipsy." About four or five times he gave the busboy, a Negro male, named PEARL AUTREY (phonetic), a dollar bill and asked him to have the piano player, GENE ELSNOR (phonetic), play a song called "Street of Dreams," or some similar name, exact name not recalled. The man told COLTON that the song was a "good old Texas song." When COLTON asked how the song could be a Texas song, the man said, "We kill them in Texas on the street of dreams," or some other words to that effect. On this occasion, COLTON reminded the man that he had seen him in the bar before, and asked his name again. The man said his name was YANSEN or YANNEN, or some other similar sounding name. He is not certain of the sound or spelling of the name the man gave.

The man, on this second visit to the bar, acted as though he was trying to pick a fight with COLTON. COLTON does not recall the various things the man said that caused him to believe the man was trying to fight with him, but does recall that he showed the busboy a ring he was wearing, a large ring with a square setting, with a red stone in the setting, and made a remark to the effect that he could smear COLTON's face with the ring.

COLTON overheard the man talking to PEARL AUTREY, the busboy, and heard him mention something about CASTRO, but does not know what the man said to AUTREY about CASTRO. PEARL AUTREY should recall the man, because COLTON mentioned to AUTREY that he would never forget the man. The Cashier and waitresses at the Hunt Room of the Capitol House should recall the man, and may be able to recall more of his conversation than COLTON, because it was a busy evening, and COLTON was serving other customers. COLTON does not recall the name of the Cashier and recalls only that one waitress had the first name VERA, last name unknown.

PEARL AUTREY, who engaged in conversation with the man, attends college in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. COLTON does not recall the name of the college.

COLTON was again asked why he felt the man mentioned above would know something about the assassination of President KENNEDY. Again he was unable to furnish any specific reasons for this belief. He could only say that the man acted "differently" from the other people in the area, and "didn't seem right."

During the course of the interview, in describing the man in relation to himself, COLTON described himself as 5'8" tall, 180 pounds. His full name is GEORGE COLTON, and he has no middle name. He is single and was raised in the Fairpoint, Ohio, area.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/20/64

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NEGRO

AUTRY PEARL, 885 Central Road, Scotlandville, Louisiana, advised as follows:

He is currently employed as a busboy in the Hunt Room of the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is acquainted with one GEORGE COLTON, former bartender in the Hunt Room and recalls the individual whom COLTON is referring to named YANSEN or ARCOSKI, although he did not recall ever hearing the man identifying himself by either of these names. PEARL recalled seeing this man in the bar the first time a few days after the assassination of President KENNEDY and saw him in the bar probably three or four more times within the next month to six weeks. PEARL did not believe that the man has been in the bar since approximately Christmas of 1963. PEARL stated that on each occasion that the man came into the bar, he appeared to have been drinking quite heavily and therefore took anything that the man might have said with a grain of salt.

PEARL recalled that the man apparently liked the song, "Street of Dreams" as he requested the piano player employed in the Hunt Room at that time, first name GENE, to play this song each time that he came into the bar. He gave GENE a $1.00 bill to play this song each time. PEARL got the impression that the man was from Texas as he seemed to recall the man mentioned Texas several times although he cannot recall any exact statement that he may have made concerning Texas.

The matter of the assassination of President KENNEDY was still much in discussion on the first occasion that the man came into the bar and PEARL recalled that after the man was quite well under the influence of several beers he made a statement that he was a brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Not paying much attention to this statement, PEARL continued about his duties and a few seconds later, overheard the man say something to the effect that "he could have done the job himself". He assumed that the man was referring to the assassination.

PEARL stated the man was a very heavy beer drinker, and that beer, in fact, was the only alcoholic beverage

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On 3/19/64 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 89-39

by SA EARL R. PETERSEN /lav Date dictated 3/20/64

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which the man ever ordered.

PEARL does not recall the man ever mentioning anything concerning Cuba or CASTRO or does he recall the man making any other statements or comments which he assumed was in relation to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

He advised that the piano player named GENE has been transferred to the Jack Tar Hotel in Houston, Texas and that he may possibly know the identity of this man.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/10/64

1

Mr. EUGENE E. ELSNER was interviewed at Paul's Motel, New Iberia, Louisiana, and advised that his permanent address is 631 St. Philip Street, New Orleans 16, Louisiana, and added that he has an additional address of 141-45 85th Road, Jamaica 35, Long Island, New York, New York. CUT ELSNER

Mr. ELSNER stated that he is employed as a piano player and stated that he worked at the Capitol House in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, from about the 2nd of December, 1963, until he left there on February 8, 1964. He related that he recalled an individual who was a customer at the Capitol House Bar in Baton Rouge, who requested numerous times that he play the piece of music "Street of Dreams". He said that he believed that this individual came into the bar on four or five different occasions while he was engaged at the Capitol House and stated that the last time that he could recall this individual in the bar was around the latter part of January, 1964. He said that this person was always drunk and was, in his opinion, a psychotic and gave the appearance of being dirty and unkempt and was further described as rude, uncouth and crude.

Mr. ELSNER stated that he did not recall what this person looked like and would not recognize him should he see him again, but only recalled the type person that he was.

Mr. ELSNER advised that he did not engage this individual in conversation and knew nothing about him, his name, where he was from, his occupation, or why he was at the Capitol House Bar. He stated that he did recall that the individual had been quite a headache for the bartender and that the bartender could perhaps furnish additional information concerning the person.

Mr. ELSNER said that he believed that, on one occasion, this individual had made some remark concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated that he did not believe that he had heard him directly, but it seemed to him that he had heard others in the bar discussing the remark allegedly made by this individual.

On 4/3/64 at New Iberia, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA RICHARD A. SMALLWOOD/scr Date dictated 4/9/64

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He said he did not recall whether he had heard the waitress, the bartender or some customer discussing the remark and was not sure what the remark had been, other than that it was in some way connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. ELSNER advised that he did not recall the individual in question being with anyone in particular in the bar and could offer no suggestions as to the identity of anyone who might be able to furnish additional information concerning this person.

FOUNDATION

Date 5/15/64

MAE COOPER, Cashier, Hunt Room, Jack Tarr Capitol House Hotel, advised as follows:

BATON ROUGE, LA.

She recalled that very shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, a man came into the bar on two or three occasions, each time in an intoxicated condition. He continually "ran down Baton Rouge," and everything in general and it was her opinion that he was the type that hated everything and everyone while he was drinking. He always had a belligerent attitude. He talked distastefully concerning President KENNEDY. He made the remark that "what happened to him was good enough for him, and that if he had had the chance, he would have done the same thing."

She did not recall hearing him say where he was from, but believed someone in the Hunt Room stated he claimed to be from Texas. She did recall that he gave AUTREY PEARL, busboy in the Hunt Room, several dollars to have the piano player play "Street of Dreams," which , apparently was his favorite song.

She paid very little attention to anything he said and considered him just a "blowhard." It was her impression that he was off a ship and that he was trying to make a big impression. She stated that he usually had a smart-aleck grin on his face. She said that he was always alone.

She described him as follows:

Race	White
Age	Late 30's
Height	Medium
Weight	175 pounds
Dress	Sport coat, slacks,

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On 5/6/64 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA'S EARL R. PETERSEN & ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN :bal Date dictated 5/13/64

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2 NO 89-69

Dress (cont'd) no tie
(not business appearing)

Miss COOPER has not seen the man since December, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/15/64

VERA PROCEL, 2020 Elissalde, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, advised as follows:

She is employed as a waitress in the Hunt Room of the Jack Tarr Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. She recalled that sometime shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, a man came into the Hunt Room two or three times, usually in the evening, each time partially intoxicated, and on each occasion requesting "Street of Dreams" be played by the piano player.

She knew when she saw him come into the Hunt Room that he would request that song. He was always alone when he came in and usually, by the time he left, he was "pretty well saturated."

She recalled that he "jabbered a lot" and tried to make a big impression on Miss COOPER, the cashier, whom he appeared to like, but she does not recall any specific remarks that he made concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY or of President KENNEDY.

It was very likely that he did make some remark, as almost everyone that came into the Hunt Room had something to say about the assassination, usually in disrespect.

She said she paid no more attention to anything this man said than she did to what anyone else said who came into the bar.

She did not recall him mentioning his name or stating where he was from. She has not seen him in several months and believed last time she saw him was before Christmas, 1963.

She described him as follows:

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On 5/7/64 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA EARL R. PETERSEN /bal Date dictated 5/14/64

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2 NO 89-69

Race	White
Age	Mid or early 30's
Height	5'8" tall
Weight	175 - 180 pounds
Dress	Sport clothes

LA 89-80
LLB:DHA
1

DUANE G. DEWEESE, also
known as Pete Deweese

On December 24, 1963, Mr. ROBERT W. RIVERS, 2063 Lockwood Lane, Santa Maria, California, advised that he raises cattle and hauls waste material from John Inglis Frozen Foods Company, Santa Maria, to feed his cattle. He stated about two and a half months ago, he met PETE DEWEESE, who is employed as production manager for Stouffer Foods Company, 3800 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, and has been at Santa Maria on a temporary basis developing a process for adding cheese to broccoli and cauliflower before it is frozen, inasmuch as the Inglis Company is packing and freezing produce for the Stouffer Company. Further, that DEWEESE worked in the quality control laboratory while at the Inglis Company but that he completed his work and left for Cleveland by airplane on December 21, 1963, and that it is not known at the present time whether DEWEESE will return to Santa Maria.

RIVERS stated that on November 23, 1963, the day after President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated, one of the women at the John Inglis plant mentioned the assassination, and PETE DEWEESE, in the presence of RIVERS, made a statement to the effect that it was good that President KENNEDY had been killed, and that maybe BOBBY KENNEDY would be next. Further, DEWEESE did not appear to be joking. He informed that he was shocked by DEWEESE's statement and did not discuss the matter with him further. He stated that he suspects that DEWEESE is an atheist because DEWEESE has commented several times that it is unconstitutional for children to be allowed to read or say prayers in public schools. RIVERS said he has no information concerning the background of DEWEESE and that he had never heard DEWEESE discuss politics.

RIVERS stated that PETE DEWEESE is described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	35-40
Height	6'0"
Weight	180-190
Hair	Dark brown
Build	Medium
Complexion	Medium
Scars and marks	None visible
Residence address	Cleveland, Ohio

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 9, 1964

(1)

DUANE G. DE WEESE was contacted by MARTIN P. MC CANN, JR., who identified himself as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mr. DE WEESE was advised that he was not required to make a statement and that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law. He was also advised of his right to an attorney.

DUANE G. DE WEESE, 4534 Telhurst Road, South Euclid, Ohio, telephone EV 2-8688, advised that although his name is DUANE G. DE WEESE, he is commonly known as "PETE." He stated that he is Production Manager for Stouffer Frozen Foods, 3800 Woodland Avenue, Cleveland, and has been employed by Stouffer's for the past six years.

DE WEESE stated that from September, 1952, through November, 1957, he was at Ohio State University as a graduate student and a graduate laboratory assistant. He stated his date of birth is April 9, 1928, at Greenville, Ohio. He is married to NANCY DE WEESE, nee RUFF, and they have four children, CANDY, age 11, PEGGY, age 8, DONALD, age 4, and SARA, age 1. He stated he was a graduate of Ohio State University and majored in food technology.

DE WEESE stated that he went on a business trip for the Stouffer Company to Santa Maria, California, on October 21, 1963, and did not return to Cleveland until December 22, 1963. He stated that while in Santa Maria, California, he resided at the Santa Maria Inn. He stated that this was a business trip and that he was engaged in a business relationship with the John Inglis Company for the purpose of arranging exploration of a new product for their frozen food line. DE WEESE stated that the relationship with the company was not too good and while there he had numerous squabbles with the company and its officers. He stated that the relationship was such that his recommendation upon returning was for Stouffer not to continue with the product with the Inglis Company.

DE WEESE stated that concerning the alleged statement he made concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY that it is

On 3/6/64 at Cleveland, Ohio File # Cleveland 89-31

by SA MARTIN P. MC CANN/jmp/rmr Date dictated 3/9/64

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quite possible that he could have been mistaken to the effect that he was glad KENNEDY was killed. DE WEESE stated in fact this was not his personal conviction. He stated that politically and philosophically he was and is opposed to the late President and the President's policies. He advised that he never had, nor ever could, conceive of himself condoning any type of violence and that he has a high respect for the office of President of the United States. He stated that in this regard he had respect for President KENNEDY inasmuch as he held this office, although he did not hold the same respect for KENNEDY as an individual. He stated that he personally was quite upset by the assassination of President KENNEDY, mainly for the affrontry to the office itself that any individual would have the audacity to perpetrate such a crime. He advised that he does not ever recall making a statement that BOBBY KENNEDY might be next. He stated that perhaps he may have said that BOBBY KENNEDY might be the next meaning that he might possibly be the next President of the United States.

DE WEESE stated at the time of the assassination so many opinions had been expressed by individuals and the various news media as to why the assassination took place it was his immediate belief that it most likely had been done because of the President's civil rights policy or the Federal government's coming more into State government affairs. He stated that he thought perhaps some member of the extreme right might have committed the crime and he was in fact surprised when it turned out that OSWALD, a liberal, committed the act.

DE WEESE stated that he first learned of the assassination of President KENNEDY from DON J. SCHWIEN, Plant Manager, John Inglis Frozen Foods, Santa Maria, California, and upon first learning it, he stated that it was unbelievable. He stated that he supposed that perhaps he had been outspoken in his views concerning the KENNEDYs but that he sincerely regrets the death of the President just as he would have regretted the death had any other President had been assassinated, but as for the man KENNEDY himself, he was opposed to the direction that he was leading this country, but he once again wished to reiterate that he certainly could never condone assassination or violence by any group or any individual as a means of securing his own political beliefs.

DE WEESE stated that he was quite concerned over having been questioned concerning such a thing and he stated that he would certainly be more guarded in the future about expressing his thoughts less they be misconstrued by others and given a meaning entirely different than that which was intended.

DL 89-43/eah

Re: EMILY DUVAL

The following supplements information set forth on pages 376 - 384, in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 4/30/64

Mr. Gerald Peterson, supervisor of the Peter Cooper Nursing Home, 43 St. Mark Place, New York City, was contacted and advised as follows: N.Y.

He hired Emily Duval of 247 West 76th Street, New York City, approximately one and one half years ago as a practical nurse. He had to discharge her in the early part of April, 1964 because she was constantly accusing everyone at the nursing home of being spies and had also accused him of going into her apartment while she was working, and stealing her cameras and short wave radio. He considered her one of the best practical nurses he had ever employed at the nursing home, however, she persisted on accusing everyone of being spies and also of turning them into the Federal authorities. She finally got so out of hand that he was forced to discharge her.

She fell at the nursing home during October of 1963 at which time she broke her arm and was treated by the house doctor, Doctor Simon Schwartz.

Mr. Peterson advised that he definitely believes Emily Duval is suffering from a mental disturbance.

He stated that Gilbert Reiner is a part time supervisor at the nursing home and is employed full time in the same capacity at the Bellevue Psychiatric Ward.

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On 4/20/64 at 43 St. Mark Place New York, New York File # NY 89-75

by SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL:aam Date dictated 4/24/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/4/64

Doctor Simon Schwartz, house physician for the Peter Cooper Nursing Home, 43 St. Mark Place, New York, New York, advised as follows:

He treated Emily Duval in October of 1963 for a broken arm which occurred from a fall at the Peter Cooper Nursing Home in New York City. He referred her to Doctor [illegible]. Horwich, 10th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, who was a bone specialist for setting her arm.

The following day after the accident she returned to work against his explicit instructions to remain home because he knew she would have extreme pain for several days.

On another occasion, she became very ill at work and had 102 temperature. He diagnosed her ailment as kidney stones and ordered her to the hospital immediately.

At that time she refused to go to the hospital and was at work the following morning against his specific instructions.

He had never questioned her in reference to her physical or psychological background, but he definitely feels she is a mental case.

On 4/23/64 at 43 St. Mark Place 38 New York, New York File # NY 89-75

by SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL:aam Date dictated 4/29/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/6/64

Mr. GILBERT REINER, supervisor of the Psychiatric Ward, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, was contacted and advised as follows: N.Y.

He works part time as a supervisor at the Peter Cooper Nursing Home, 43 St. Mark Place, New York, New York. During his employment he had supervised Emily Duval on a few occasions. He never had any personal contact with her, but he had been told that she had accused many of her employees of being spies and also of spying on her.

Bellevue Hospital
28th Street and First Avenue
On 4/24/64 at New York, New York File # NY 89-75

by SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL:aam 39 Date dictated 4/30/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/8/64

N.Y.

Doctor J. HORWICH, was contacted at his office and advised as follows:

He treated EMILY DUVAL for a broken arm during October of 1963 at his office. After setting the arm he instructed her to stay in contact with Doctor SCHWARTZ and also to remain at home, preferrably in bed for approximately three or four days. She did not comply with his instructions and reported to work the following morning. She would not pay attention to any of his advice, and he considered her from her conversation and actions to be quite eccentric.

On 4/30/64 at 10th Street and 5th Avenue New York, New York File # NY 89-75

by SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL:aam 90 Date dictated 5/5/64

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DL 89-43
NY 89-75
EWO:aam;ds

A review of the files of the New York Office reflect that EMILY DUVAL, 247 West 76th Street, New York, New York, has been contacting this office since July 3, 1956, and has furnished various types of peculiar information and complaints.

She has complained that her telephone is tapped and that her cameras and short wave radio had been stolen. The types of information furnished by DUVAL seemed to indicate that she is definitely suffering from a mental condition.

SA 89-67

RE: R. V. FORSON;
PATRICIA THOMPSON - COMPLAINANT

MM 89-35
FPG:mn
1.

On January 3, 1964, DICK SOKAL, 1630 S. W. 44th Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, telephonically advised Special Agent HERBERT L. MONAHAN, JR., that approximately one week previously an unidentified female, who is married, moved into Apartment #2 at 1630 S. W. 44th Terrace.

SOKAL advised that the unidentified female had engaged his wife in conversation on January 3, 1964. During this conversation, the unidentified woman advised Mrs. SOKAL that until moving to Ft. Lauderdale, she resided at Waco, Texas, and indicated she was employed as a waitress in a coffee shop between Waco and Dallas, Texas.

She reportedly said that the night before President KENNEDY was killed, an unknown man was in the coffee shop where she worked, and while in the coffee shop made the remark that "KENNEDY better not go to Dallas tomorrow, because if he does he will be dead."

SOKAL was unable to furnish any additional details concerning this incident or the identity of the woman.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOSEPH I. GREALY:

On January 9, 1964, PATRICIA THOMPSON, Apartment 2, 1630 S. W. 44th Terrace, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, furnished the following information:

She has resided in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, for the past four years, but as a result of some marital difficulty she went to Texas in early October, 1963, where

she obtained employment with the Toddle House Chain as a waitress in Waco, Texas. She worked at their number 2 house, which is located on Highway Number 6. She remained in Texas until the beginning of December, 1963, at which time she returned to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. While working at her job in Texas, she had one regular customer who came in about five times while she was there. He usually ordered coffee and referred to it as "KENNEDY Coffee". She asked him what he meant by that remark and he said "black coffee in a white cup." This was about the extent of her conversation with this individual because when he came in she was usually quite busy.

She worked either the 5:00 PM to 2:00 AM shift or the 9:00 PM to 6:00 AM shift.

She recalled that the night before the assassination of the President, this individual came into the restaurant in the same manner. She mentioned the President's pending visit to Texas, and he said, "If he went into Dallas, he'd never come out alive." He explained that the feeling of the Texas people was not in favor of KENNEDY.

When she heard the report of the President's beingkilled, on the following day, she immediately thought of this man. She never had the feeling that he had anything to do with the assassination, but she felt he was strongly opposed to KENNEDY.

At the time this individual made the comment concerning the President going into Dallas, another employee, BOBBY BROWN, a short order cook, was also present. When she went to the office on that Friday, to

T.Y. 34

pick up her pay, she saw BROWN. She asked him if he remembered the man's visit to the restaurant, and what he had said. BROWN commented, "I'll bet he's an awful sick man this morning."

This man did not come back into the restaurant until two or three weeks later. He seemed very self conscious and made no reference to "KENNEDY Coffee." That was the last time she saw him before she left to return to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

She described this individual as follows:

Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	160 pounds
Age:	67
Hair:	White, which she only noticed under a cowboy hat which he wore
Complexion:	Fair
Apparel:	Sports
Accent:	Local

She stated she believed she would recognize this individual if she were to see him again.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date April 3, 1964

Mrs. NINA PARKER, Waitress and Cook, Toddle House No. 2, Waco, Texas, advised that the male customer described by PATRICIA THOMPSON, former employee, as having ordered "Kennedy Coffee," is a man by the name of FORSON who is employed by Cordell's, a well-known hardware and sporting goods store. She advised that Mr. FORSON frequented that business establishment almost daily and did order "Kennedy Coffee," meaing "black coffee with white cream". Mrs. PARKER advised that Mr. FORSON was a man of good reputation and is undoubtedly loyal to the United States. She said she had never heard him make any remark about the assassination of President KENNEDY; that she would place no credence in information furnished by PATRICIA THOMPSON whom she considers to be "mentally unbalanced." She added that PATRICIA THOMPSON was "wild on sedatives" and was "acting crazy and irresponsible" when she left Waco, Texas.

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On 1/20/64 at Waco, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA O. LEE GOLDEN / jb Date dictated 4/2/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date April 3, 1964

IE X.

Mrs. KAY HALAMIK, Retail Merchants Association, of Waco, informed that her records reflected that R. V. FORSON is credit manager for Cogdell's, Inc., and resides with his wife, GERTRUDE, at 108 Turtle Creek Road, Waco. Mr. FORSON has been credit manager for Cogdell's Inc., since 1959, and prior to that employment was employed by Hubby Reece Grocery Company in Waco, from 1927 to 1959. His wife GERTRUDE FORSON is employed as secretary for the law firm of SCOTT, WILSON and CURETON, Attorneys. FORSON was born in 1899 and his wife was born in 1905. He owns several acres of farming land in the vicinity of Waco and his father was a reputable farmer at Clifton, Texas. He was discharged from the U. S. Army in 1945 and returned to Waco, Texas. The credit files reflect nothing unfavorable concerning his character, reputation or loyalty and he and his wife enjoy excellent credit ratings in Waco.

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On 1/20/64 at Waco, TExas File # SA 89-67

by SA O. LEE COLDEN / jb Date dictated 4/2/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date April 3, 1964

R. V. FORSON, Credit Manager, Cogdell's, Inc., informed that he frequents the Toddle House No. 2 located near his place of business for the purpose of buying coffee. After integration became an issue during the KENNEDY administration FORSON began ordering coffee by asking "KENNEDY coffee, meaning black coffee with white cream." He related he is the only person who referred to "KENNEDY coffee" who frequented Toddle House No. 2 to the best of his knowledge.

Mr. FORSON stated he had discussed politics with various people in Waco; that undoubtedly he had spoken about the pending visit of President KENNEDY to Dallas, but he did not make the remark, "If he went into Dallas, he'd never come out alive." FORSON said he may have made a remark in the Toddle House after the assassination to the effect, "I don't see why it hadn't happened before." He stated he had made such a statement inasmuch as President KENNEDY was a controversial figure and so many people in Texas disagreed with his program, and he was aware that "there is always some crackpot trying to kill the President." FORSON said he meant nothing by speaking disrespectful of the KENNEDY program; that he is as loyal as any American and had no pertinent information concerning the assassination. He advised that his employment records at Cogdell's, Inc., will reflect that he was on duty in Waco, Texas, at the time of the assassination.

The following is a description of R. V. FORSON as obtained from interview and observation:

B. APPROX 1899

Age	65 years
Height	5'7"
Weight	175 pounds
Build	Medium - Heavy
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Blue
Residence	108 Turtle Creek Road, Waco, Texas
Race	White
Sex	Male
Wife	GERTRUDE FORSON, 108 Turtle Creek Road, Waco, Texas. MRS. R.V. FORSON

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On 3/20/64 at Waco, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA O. LEE GOLDEN jb Date dictated 4/2/64

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RE: JAMES GARRETT

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 1, 1963

1

LAREDO, TEX.

DALSIE COBB, 1414 Iturbide, advised that Mr. and Mrs. JAMES GARRETT, residents in apartment at 1414 Iturbide, which belongs to her (COBB's) mother, had resided there for approximately thirteen months.

She advised that GARRETT has in the past become very violent in his political discussions concerning President KENNEDY, and stated that if he had the chance he would kill President KENNEDY and wished that Hitler had killed all the Jews.

Miss COBB advised that on November 20, 1963, Mr. GARRETT left Laredo, Texas, without any notice. She stated that for two or three days previous to his departure Mr. GARRETT watched his mail closely.

Miss COBB stated that Mr. GARRETT's actions had appeared suspicious to her and she just wanted to report what she had observed. She stated that she had no further information.

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On 11/22/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS / cjn Date dictated 11/26/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 1, 1963

Mr. MARIO ROMERO LOPETEGUI, Mexican Consul General, Laredo, advised that no tourist, immigrant, or non-immigrant visas were issued to JAMES GARRETT at Laredo, Texas, within the past five months.

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On 11/22/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA ELDON E. HASTINGS/cjn Date dictated 11/26/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 1, 1963

1/

Mrs. JAMES GARRETT, 1414 Iturbide, Upper apartment, advised that her husband Mr. JAMES GARRETT is presently visiting friends at Monterrey, Mexico and is due to return LOR-FDO, TX Tuesday November 26, 1963. Mrs. GARRETT stated that her husband has never become violent in his political discussions, although he is a Republican and naturally differs politically from President KENNEDY.

Mrs. GARRETT stated that her husband is a person of "calm character" and not capable of violence. She stated that he is a retired oil company employee, having worked twenty years in Mexico. She stated that he makes frequent visits to that country.

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On 11/23/63 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SAS ELDON E. HASTINGS & LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO/cjh Date dictated 11/26/63

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 6, 1964

Mrs. DALSIE COBB, 1414 Iturbide, advised that JAMES GARRETT had died approximately three weeks ago with a heart attack. Mr. COBB advised that his widow had moved to California and was residing in that state with a relative.

On 5/5/64 at Laredo, Texas 113 File # SA 89-67

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/njs;mjb Date dictated 5/5/64

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FOUNDATION courtesy HEAAP

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 6, 1964

The records of the Mercy Hospital, Laredo, TEL. disclosed that JAMES GARRETT, 1414 Iturbide was taken to Mercy Hospital on April 16, 1964, with a heart attack and was dead on arrival.

NEXT DECEASED

On 5/5/64 at Laredo, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN/njs:mjb Date dictated 5/5/64

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HO 62-2115
DL 89-43
GWK:yk

RE: SIDNEY O. GLOVER
and FELIX COX

WALTER W. GUSTIN, Warrant Officer, U. S. Marine Corps (USMC), advised on November 24, 1963, that at approximately 10:40 PM, November 23, 1963, he received a telephone call from an individual who used the name FELIX COX (phonetic). GUSTIN took this telephone call in Headquarters, USMC Staff Duty Office, Arlington, Virginia. The call was originally placed to General DAVID M. SHOUP, Commandant, USMC, who had left his office prior to receipt of the telephone call. GUSTIN advised that COX instructed him to write down a message to be shown to General SHOUP. The message, according to GUSTIN, was "Tomorrow all the free world leaders will be together in one place." At this point, COX made some mention of former President EISENHOWER, but GUSTIN was unable to recall exactly what was said concerning EISENHOWER. GUSTIN advised that COX then said "Look out or watch for a followup on the Dallas incident." GUSTIN advised that COX did not specifically state anyone would be shot or that any attempt would be made to harm any of the free world leaders, but this was a definite inference which GUSTIN received through talking with COX. GUSTIN further advised COX indicated he was calling from Corpus Christi, Texas, and commented he only had $1.00 to spend on this call and could only talk for three minutes. GUSTIN also stated COX claimed to be a former Sergeant in the Marine Corps.

Major H. R. MARSHALL, Duty Officer, USMC Headquarters, advised the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 24, 1963, that no record concerning one FELIX COX was located in the files of the USMC.

On November 24, 1963, LOUIS BENAVIDES, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, San Antonio, Texas, advised the San Antonio Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he had been informed by his headquarters in Washington, D.C., that on November 23, 1963, a man identifying himself as SIDNEY GLOVER called the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., from Corpus Christi,

Texas. Reportedly, the caller stated that when all world leaders convened on November 25, 1963, in Washington, D.C., the same thing would take place that took place in Dallas, Texas.

-- HENRY C. MUTH, 807 Bailey Street, San Antonio, Texas, advised that SIDNEY O. GLOVER has been employed for the last five years as an IBM operator at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas, and that he left San Antonio on November 23, 1963, to visit over Thanksgiving with his mother who resides in Portland, Texas.

On November 24, 1963, the following investigation was conducted at Corpus Christi, Texas, by SA GEORGE N. DENTON:

Corpus Christi Telephone and City Directories do not list a FELIX COX, nor is a FELIX COX listed in the unlisted numbers of the Telephone Company at Corpus Christi, Texas. No record of FELIX COX was located at the following:

Police Department
Sheriff's Office
Texas Department of Public Safety
Credit Bureau
all of Corpus Christi

All personnel lists at the Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, including Navy, Marine, and Army personnel, and patients of the Naval Hospital were checked, but no record of FELIX COX was located.

The records of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Corpus Christi, Texas, following a review of toll charges for November 23, 1963, disclosed information of possible pertinence concerning the three following telephone calls:

At 8:58 PM, CST, November 23, 1963, from a coin phone at Modern Pharmacy, Corpus Christi, a call was placed to the Pentagon, telephone number LI 5-6700. The caller did not give a name, and the call was cancelled before completed.

At 9:00 PM, CST, November 23, 1963, from a coin phone at Andy's Coffee Cove, Corpus Christi, Texas, a caller, giving the name of SIDNEY GLOVER, placed a call to J. EDGAR HOOVER, Washington, D.C. The caller spoke with a C. R. GREEN at NA 8-7117.

At 9:33 PM, November 23, 1963, from a coin phone at Creagor's Service Station, Corpus Christi, a call was placed to the Pentagon. The caller did not give a name and indicated he did not complete the call.

Individual long distance operators handling each of the above three telephone calls were contacted, and none could give pertinent information as to the identity of the respective caller except that the caller was polite, courteous, and sensible. The long distance operator who handled the telephone call at 9:33 PM, CST, said the caller deposited $1.00 in the coin box. The long distance operator who handled the call at 8:58 PM informed the caller told her he wanted to place a call for a $1.00 charge.

The pay telephones from which the above described three calls were placed are located outside the premises of the indicated locations.

It was determined that a SIDNEY O. GLOVER formerly resided at Portland, Texas, a suburb of Corpus Christi. It was further determined this individual presently resides on Bailey Street, San Antonio, Texas.

A check of the Corpus Christi directories under the name of COX included B. F. COX, who resided in a suburb of Corpus Christi.

Investigation determined B. F. COX no longer resides in the Corpus Christi, Texas, area, having moved to Temple, Texas, approximately three months previous.

Investigation at Modern Pharmacy and Creagor's Service Station developed no pertinent information concerning the telephone calls reportedly made from pay telephones there on November 23, 1963. A waitress at Andy's Coffee

Cove recalled an individual driving a 1960 or 1961 white Corvair, bearing an unknown Texas license, made a telephone call from the pay telephone there at approximately 9:00 PM, CST, November 23, 1963. He was accompanied by an elderly woman.

It was also determined Mrs. ALMA GLOVER, mother of SIDNEY GLOVER, resides in Portland, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/11/64

Upon interview on November 24, 1963, at Corpus Christi, Texas, SIDNEY O. GLOVER furnished the following information:

He was born April 9, 1928, at Alice, Texas, and is employed as an IBM operator at Kelly Air Force Base, San Antonio, Texas. He is spending Thanksgiving with his mother, who resides at Portland, Texas. GLOVER stated he did make the above described telephone call to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C., on the night of November 23, 1963. He stated his only purpose was to be helpful and to insure that all safeguards were taken to protect all of the world leaders who would be in Washington, D.C., on November 25, 1963.

GLOVER commented he has thoroughly read the book Masters of Deceit by J. EDGAR HOOVER, and he is a great admirer of J. EDGAR HOOVER. GLOVER informed he has never heard of FELIX COX.

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On 11/24/63 at Corpus Christi, Texas File # HO 62-2115
DL 89-43

by SA GEORGE N. DENTON:ykc Date dictated 5/11/64

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LA 89-75
LLE:DHA
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HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD

On December 2, 1963, Mr. GERALD J. HALTON, 99 Skyland Drive, Burbank, California, telephone number TH 6-2950, appeared at the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

HALTON stated that for 30 years he has conducted research concerning extrasensory perception (ESP). He said that in the November 28, 1963, issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", a Negro newspaper, he observed an article wherein HELEN C. GREENWOOD is quoted as having reported having a "vision" of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY approximately two months prior to November 22, 1963. HALTON stated that because of his interest in the field of ESP, he immediately contacted GREENWOOD and in his opinion her "visions" have been accurate.

HALTON stated that through his interviews with GREENWOOD she told him that she had received another "vision" in which she predicted that four members of the KENNEDY family would die before the KENNEDY "clan" was out of power. HALTON advised she told him that JOHN F. KENNEDY was the first; JOSEPH P. KENNEDY would be the second (to die of natural causes); ROSE KENNEDY would be third (to die of natural causes); and the fourth had not yet been identified to her. HALTON stated she could not predict when these events would occur, and she had indicated she expected subsequent visions to fill in the exact dates and the identity of the fourth member of the family.

HALTON advised that GREENWOOD also told him that a vision had told her that it is dangerous for JACQUELINE KENNEDY, widow of the late President, to continue to visit the grave of her husband so often. She said that a vision informed her that after the eighth visit to the grave, one of her two children would be kidnapped.

HALTON said that GREENWOOD claims to regularly correspond with persons in high places by letter, telephone, and telegram. He said that by telegram dated November 24, 1963, she sent her condolences over the death of President KENNEDY to U.S. Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY and Mrs. JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said that in the past she has reportedly been in contact with President KENNEDY, Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, California Senators ENGLE and KUCHEL, California Governor EDMUND G. BROWN, California Congressman JAMES ROOSEVELT, and many others. He said she has advised the persons she contacts of information coming to her through "visions."

HALTON advised that GREENWOOD said she advised the FBI in Los Angeles as well as many state and federal officials of her vision of the death of President KENNEDY prior to his death, and HALTON asked if this was true. It was explained to HALTON that the FBI files are confidential and this information could not be furnished to him. It is to be noted that GREENWOOD did not furnish information concerning this vision regarding the President's death to the FBI in Los Angeles.

The newspaper article in the "Sentinel" referred to by HALTON quoted Mrs. GREENWOOD as follows: "I also went to the local FBI, told the head man there about my vision and asked them to have the President and his brother Robert covered at all times. I said they couldn't go South. The FBI man only smiled at me and referred me to a young 'punk.' I guess they thought I was crazy."

HALTON said GREENWOOD told him that she had the highest regard for the FBI and that the quote in the newspaper article attributed to her was inaccurate because she never told anyone that the FBI head had referred her to a young "punk."

It is to be noted that a review of Los Angeles Office files shows no contact was made with the Los Angeles Office by GREENWOOD in which she said she had a vision of the death of President KENNEDY.

A review of Los Angeles FBI files shows HELEN C. GREENWOOD is identical to HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD, who was a victim in a Civil Rights matter in Los Angeles case entitled, "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; HELEN CROZIER GREENWOOD - VICTIM."

GREENWOOD has contacted the Los Angeles Office on numerous occasions complaining that her civil rights have been violated. In the matter referred to above, she complained that she had attempted to give testimony to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury since 1959 concerning a threat to kill her by her husband, MYRO GREENWOOD. She complained that the Grand Jury had refused to allow her to testify in violation of her civil rights. She further complained against the treatment of her by the Los Angeles County Bureau of Public Assistance, Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office, Los Angeles Police Department, and many others.

She claims to have corresponded by telephone, letter and telegram with high placed individuals in Government, including President KENNEDY, Attorney General ROBERT KENNEDY, U. S. Senators ENGLE and KUCHEL, California Governor PAT BROWN, California Congressman JAMES ROOSEVELT, and many others. GREENWOOD claims to be a member of the "Negro Press Bureau" and as such "carries a lot of weight."

In addition to the above information, GREENWOOD telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office on April 30, 1963, to again complain about "crooked" state and county officials. She could furnish no facts to substantiate this allegation.

On May 10, 1963, she again telephoned the Los Angeles Office with the same complaint. Later in the day on May 10, 1963, she personally appeared at the Los Angeles Office, at which time

she made the same complaint. At the time of this interview, she mentioned having "visions" concerning her health, specifically the denying medical doctors permission to amputate her leg after a gunshot wound allegedly inflicted by her husband.

A review of Los Angeles files in this matter does not reflect any contact by GREENWOOD with this office since May 10, 1963. Los Angeles files do not reflect any information furnished this office by GREENWOOD concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY or anyone else.

On the night of November 27, 1963, Reverend MAURICE DAWKINS, well known leader in Los Angeles racial matters, telephoned the Los Angeles Office and stated that GREENWOOD had received threats by telephone because of her predictions concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. This was the first information received by the Los Angeles Office concerning GREENWOOD's alleged predictions regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. DAWKINS indicated his only reason for notifying the Los Angeles Office was to make these threats a matter of record. He continued that he realized these threats did not constitute any Federal violation and was also reporting it to the Los Angeles Police Department.

On December 2, 1963, the information related by HALTON was furnished to Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service in Los Angeles, PAT BOGGS.

1
DL 89-43
PEW:eah

Re: AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN

The following supplements information appearing on pages 31 through 53, of the report of Special Agent STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, dated December 12, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the case captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA."

1
HWG/nbk
JK 89-10

The following investigation was conducted by SA HOWARD W. GIBBS:

AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA

On December 6, 1963, Captain W. E. AMBROSE, Chief Deputy, Escambia County Sheriff's Office, advised that during the evening of December 5, 1963, his office arrested AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN for drunk and investigation and it had been determined that while at Sacred Heart Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, during the evening of December 5, 1963, he said something to an orderly about the assassination of the President and that he should have shot him twice.

Sister FRANCES MICHAEL, Administrator, Sacred Heart Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, advised an admitting card on file shows that AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN, 1312 21st Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi, was admitted on December 5, 1963, to room 214 of the hospital. He showed his wife as HAZEL GRIFFIN, his father as HULL GRIFFIN and his mother as LUCILLE GIBSON GRIFFIN, with no addresses listed for any of these relatives. He showed his employment as Detective for the Boykin Detective Agency, Fort Worth, Texas. He was complaining of a bleeding ulcer. The card further described him as being a white male and no further information was contained thereon.

Sister MICHAEL advised he was admitted to the hospital about 6:30 PM and he disappeared from his room about 8:45 PM on the evening of December 5, 1963. Found in his room, after he left, was a wrist band from the Baptist Hospital, Pensacola, Florida.

Doctor NELL POTTER, Staff Doctor, Sacred Heart Hospital, advised on December 6, 1963, that at 6:30 PM on December 5, 1963, she examined AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN

at the emergency room and examining room of Sacred Heart Hospital. He appeared to be a well dressed, white male, in a distressed condition. She said that during the day he started vomiting blood and that he has had ulcers for about seven years and had a previous operation on his stomach for ulcers in Jackson, Mississippi. He indicated he was from the State of Mississippi and that he had been working on a private case and did not want anyone to know that he was in Pensacola. He indicated that he had had nothing to eat for two days and had been tied up on this private investigation and evidently his ulcers had started bothering him some more. He appeared to be rational in every way and there was no sign of drug addiction or use and no odor of alcohol was apparent to her. She obtained no further pertinent information during her initial contact with GRIFFIN.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

On December 6, 1963, CLEO MANUEL, 46 Attucks Court, advised he is employed as an orderly at Sacred Heart Hospital. During the evening of December 5, 1963, he aided AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN from the emergency room to room 214 where he was to be assigned for treatment. As he was admitting him to the room, GRIFFIN mentioned something about wanting to call a Baptist minister for consultation. At that time, GRIFFIN appeared to be shaky and there was some odor of alcohol about GRIFFIN. GRIFFIN mentioned something about being from Mississippi and said that he had just got out of the hospital in Texas. As CLEO MANUEL was escorting GRIFFIN to a telephone so he could call a minister, GRIFFIN said, "You heard about our President didn't you?" CLEO MANUEL said, "You mean President Kennedy?" GRIFFIN replied, "Yes." "S-- Of B---- I should have put two in him." At that time, MANUEL left GRIFFIN and later he discovered he had departed from his room and MANUEL did not see or talk to GRIFFIN after the conversation pertaining to President KENNEDY.

On December 6, 1963, F. V. BOKAS, Business Manager, Baptist Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, advised his records show that AUBERT C. GRIFFIN, 1312 37th Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi, was admitted to this hospital at 4:35 PM on December 1, 1963, for treatment of ulcers. He was discharged at 12:50 PM on December 5, 1963. He listed his wife as NORA HAZEL GRIFFIN, and his employment as a Private Detective for the Boykin Detective Agency, Fort Worth, Texas. He indicated that he was covered by his wife's insurance which was Blue Cross Insurance at Jackson, Mississippi, number 423328, Group Number 42250, type 17X. GRIFFIN's signature did not appear on the admitting card.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/18/64

1

AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN was interviewed at the County Jail, Pensacola, Florida, at which time he was advised of the identity and official position of the interviewing agent. He was told he did not have to furnish any information and that if he did it could be used against him in a court of law. No threats or promises were made to him. He was told he could consult an attorney. He furnished the following information:

His permanent address is 1312 37th Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi, and he is presently unemployed. He advised that he formerly was an alcoholic and still drinks to an excess occasionally. During the past several days, he has been drinking heavily and he cannot recall his exact whereabouts during the last several weeks. His father is HULL GRIFFIN, who resides at Route 2, DeKalb, Mississippi. AUBERT GRIFFIN recently was employed by the Harrison Detective Agency at Jackson, Mississippi, and around November 16, 1963, his employment was terminated and about November 18, 1963, he went to Laurel, Mississippi, where he visited a friend, ARCHIE HAYES, whose address is unknown, but who is employed at the Masonite Company. He recalled that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, he was admitted to the Jones County Community Hospital, Laurel, Mississippi. He stayed there for several days and then returned to visit his folks at De Kalb, Mississippi. Around the first of December, 1963, he left De Kalb and went to Meridian, Mississippi, where he stayed until about Tuesday, December 3, 1963, when he got on a bus and went to Mobile, Alabama, where he spent the night at the Semmes Hotel. All during this period he was drinking heavily and he cannot recall how he came to Pensacola, Florida, or when he arrived here. He does recall being in a hospital here, but he continued to drink on every opportunity and he does not recall any specific details of his stay in Pensacola. He has not ever resided or been employed in the State of Texas and he has no knowledge of any Boykin Detective Agency at Fort Worth, Texas.

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On 12/6/63 at Pensacola, Florida File # Jacksonville 89-10

by SA HOWARD W. GIBBS /nbk Date dictated 5/18/64

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He has never been in Fort Worth, Texas, or been employed at the Boykin Detective Agency by any agency. He does not own any weapon and he does not have one accessible. He does not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD nor JACK RUBY. He does not recall discussing the assassination of President KENNEDY and he has no information or knowledge of the assassination of the President.

The following description was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Name	AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN
Address	1312 37th Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	35
Birth	December 5, 1928 DeKalb, Mississippi
Height	6'0"
Weight	168
Hair	Black, curly
Eyes	Blue
Build	Slender
Complexion	Sallow
Occupation	Unemployed
Last employment	Harrison Detective Agency, Jackson, Mississippi
Relatives	Wife, NORA HAZEL GRIFFIN, 1312 37th Avenue, Meridian, Mississippi Son, CHARLES GRIFFIN, age 17, same address Son, BOBBY GRIFFIN, age 14, same address

FOUNDATION

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JK 89-10

Relatives	Father, EULL GRIFFIN, Route 2, De Kalb, Mississippi. Mother, LUCILLE GRIFFIN same address Brother, ALVIS GRIFFIN, Manager, A and P Grocery, Pensacola, Florida, address unknown
Arrests Admitted	Numerous arrests for drunk.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/18/64

1

AUBERT CURTIS GRIFFIN, Escambia County Jail, was advised of the identity and official position of the interviewing agent. He was told that he did not have to furnish any information and that if he did it could be used against him in a court of law. No threats or promises were made to him. He was told he could consult with an attorney. He furnished the following information:

GRIFFIN advised that he has sobered up considerably and is now able to recall the events of the last several months more vividly than when previously interviewed. He recalls that on the night of November 19, 1963, he stayed at Delmar Court, Laurel, Mississippi. He said that a man named BUD STRINGER owns these courts and visited with GRIFFIN and would recall that he was registered there. GRIFFIN had earlier found a drivers license in the name of REX C. CARPENTER, 418 High Street, Jackson, Mississippi, which he located at the Baptist Hospital, Jackson, Mississippi, and he had been using this identity on some of his escapades and he may have registered under that name at the Delmar Court.

On the evening of Wednesday night, November 20, 1963, he visited the home of RALPH "ARCHIE" HAYES, located on Masonite Drive in Laurel, Mississippi. After visiting with HAYES he went to the Edwin Hotel located on Maple Street, where he stayed that night and the next night, which was November 20 and 21, 1963. He said he does not recall registering at the hotel but the old man and his son who run the place know GRIFFIN as the man who formerly had the Lance peanut route in that area. He borrowed the razor from the old man to shave while he was registered in the hotel. While in Laurel, he ate all his meals at the Seafood Grill, located next to the Edwin Hotel, on Maple Street. The Seafood Grill is run by Mr. RINGO, who is also acquainted with GRIFFIN, as the Lance routeman.

FBI

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On 12/10/63 at Pensacola, Florida File # Jacksonville 89-10

by SA HOWARD W. GIBBS /nbk Date dictated 5/18/64

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Sometime around Noon on November 22, 1963, he was in a cafe drinking beer, which was located around the corner from the Edwin Hotel, on a street going East. The cafe was located next to a barber shop and while he was there drinking beer, one of the barbers came in and mentioned that President KENNEDY had been assassinated. The barber is unknown to him but he recalls the barber had long slick grey hair.

During the afternoon of November 22, 1963, GRIFFIN rented a room at an unknown two story rooming house, located about one block behind the Seafood Grill, on the far side of the street. He left a bluish-gray Hart, Schafner and Mark Sports Coat in the rooming house and went back to the Seafood Grill where he ate and drank some more during the evening of November 22, 1963. He remained there until closing time at which time he started hemorrhaging and he called Doctor GLENN RUFFIN, who told him to report to the Jones Community Hospital at once. He said he then went immediately to the hospital.

TEX.

BS 89-43
DBC/jph

RE: HOWARD LEE HARVEY
Waltham Grinding Wheel Company
Waltham, Massachusetts

On November 23, 1963, a male individual, who refused to identify himself, telephonically advised the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that one HOWARD HARVEY, a Canadian citizen, is employed at the Waltham Grinding Wheel Company, Waltham, Massachusetts. He said that on November 22, 1963, upon hearing of President KENNEDY's death, HARVEY remarked, "The shooting of KENNEDY was the best thing that came out of Texas in the last hundred years." This source further advised that the statement was overheard by Supervisor JIM FURLONG of the Waltham Grinding Wheel Company.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/12/64

1.

RE: HOWARD HARVEY
Waltham Grinding Wheel Company
Waltham, Massachusetts

JAMES F. FURLONG, 21 Wellington Street, Waltham, Massachusetts, Production Superintendent of Waltham Grinding Wheel Company, 115 Bacon Street, Waltham, Massachusetts, advised as follows: JFF

On November 22, 1963, shortly after the radio announcement that President KENNEDY had been shot in Dallas, there was considerable discussion about this around the plant, which employs about 75 people. He recalled that following this announcement an employee named HOWARD HARVEY had said, as near as he could recall, "The shooting of KENNEDY was the best thing that came out of Texas in the last hundred years."

FURLONG did not recall the exact circumstances under which HARVEY made the remark or just where he and HARVEY were at the time, or whether other people were present.

FURLONG said the statement was made by HARVEY before the shooting had been verified and that in his opinion, it was a careless, political remark of HARVEY.

FURLONG paid no further attention to the remark by HARVEY and said he did not discuss this matter any further with him or anyone else.

FURLONG also stated that while HARVEY was a staunch Republican, he did not feel that he harbored any personal animosity toward President KENNEDY.

Mr. FURLONG stated that HOWARD HARVEY was a valuable and respected employee whose character and reputation were considered above reproach. He said HARVEY was a graduate of Pennsylvania State College and had served in the United States Marine Corps from 1942-46 and from 1950-1952. He has been employed as a Project Engineer by the Waltham

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On 5/11/64 at Waltham, Massachusetts File # BS 89-43

by SA DARREL B. CURRIE/jph Date dictated 5/12/64

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FOIPA THE VAULT

BS 89-43

Grinding Wheel Company for three years and resides with his wife and family at 24 Ardmore Road, Framingham, Massachusetts.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/12/64

1.

RE: HOWARD HARVEY
Waltham Grinding Wheel Company
Waltham, Massachusetts

HOWARD LEE HARVEY, 24 Ardmore Road, Framingham, Massachusetts, Projects Engineer for Waltham Grinding Wheel Company, 115 Bacon Street, Waltham, Massachusetts, advised as follows:

On November 22, 1963, he was at his regular employment when the radio announcement that President KENNEDY had been shot in Dallas was first received. He could not recall whether he first heard the announcement directly by radio or from some employee in the plant, or just where he was in the plant when he first heard the news. He said he moves around the plant constantly and he may well have heard the news from another employee. He said he honestly did not remember making any statement to the effect that the shooting of President KENNEDY was the best thing that had come out of Texas in the last hundred years. He said he did not recall any discussion concerning such a statement and does not know of anyone who may have heard him make such a statement.

He said that while he didn't always agree with President KENNEDY's policies, he had no personal feeling against him and would have had no specific motivation for making such a statement. TEXAS TEXAS

HARVEY advised that he had no information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY or the assassination of President KENNEDY except for that which he had learned through various news media.

The following is a description of HOWARD LEE HARVEY obtained during the interview:

Sex	Male
Race	White

On 5/11/64 at Waltham, Massachusetts File # BS 89-43

by SA DARREL B. CURRIE/jph 126 Date dictated 5/12/64

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BS 89-43

Harold Harvey

Harold Lee Harvey

Date of Birth	October 1, 1924
Place of Birth	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Height	5'9"
Weight	155 lbs.
Marital Status	Married - 2 Children.
Military Service	U. S. Marine Corps, 1942-46; 1950-52
Occupation	Engineer, Quality Controls and Engineering Methods, Waltham Grinding Wheel Company, Waltham, Massachusetts.
Former Employer	Simon Abrasive Company Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 1949-1961.

DL 89-43

Re: DONALD LESTER HUMMER

The following investigation supplements information set forth on pages 113-115 in the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/2/63

On November 30, 1963, Investigator, WILBERT FORTUNE, Criminal Investigations Detachment, Office of the Provost Marshal, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, advised SA ROBERT K. MC QUEEN as follows:

SP/4 DONALD LESTER HUMMER, U.S. 55-709-285, arrived at Fort Sheridan, November 29, 1963, for honorable discharge December 5, 1963, and is assigned to the Transfer Section. ILL, TEX.

During the early morning hours of November 30, 1963, he was found in a ditch at Zion, Illinois, in a heavily intoxicated condition by the Zion Police Department, who took him to the Zion Community Hospital. At the hospital he informed he was a soldier, and at about 7:00 AM, November 30, 1963, he was transferred to the U.S. Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Illinois, where he was examined, found to be intoxicated, complained of soreness in his right shoulder and found to have an abrasion back of the right ear. The head nurse, Mrs. M. J. CHICHON, Zion Hospital informed Warrant Officer C.W. HERRINGTON, Chief Master-at-Arms, U.S. Naval Hospital, that while at the Zion Hospital, HUMMER had said that he was "married to a JOANN, that he shot the President yesterday, no I mean Friday". Asked where he shot him from he said, "the art building". Asked what kind of gun he answered "deer rifle". Asked what he did with the gun he said he "left the gun on some boxes". Asked why he did this he said, "I did not like KENNEDY". FORTUNE said HUMMER was released from U.S. Naval Hospital and transferred to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where he was now sober and apparently thinking clearly. MICH

Voucher number 600967 in the amount of $67.38 for advance of travel pay to Fort Sheridan from Fort Hood, Texas, was paid to HUMMER who stated this was the voucher upon which he was paid between 12:50 and 1:30 p.m., November 22, 1963, at the Finance Office, Fort Hood, Texas. It reflected that he was paid by R.J. PREUSS, Major, Finance Center, First Armored Division, Serial Number 6450, Fort Hood, Texas, in November, 1963. Certification date by his personnel officer was November 14, 1963, and actual date of payment is not reflected on his copy of the voucher. HUMMER said that he understands the date of November 14,1963, would be the date that the payment was authorized and the voucher was sent to the Finance Office for processing.

On 11/30/63 at Ft. Sheridan, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SA ROBERT K. MC QUEEN/bap/dmj Date dictated 12/2/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 12/2/63

DONALD LESTER HUMMER, Transfer Section, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, was advised of his right not to make a statement, that anything he said might be used against him in a court of law, and of his right to an attorney. He thereupon advised SA ROBERT K. MC QUEEN as follows on November 30, 1963.

He entered the Army on December 6, 1960, at Detroit, Michigan, and was assigned to the Service Battery, First Battalion, 73rd Artillery, First Armored Division, at Fort Hood, Texas, since February, 1961.

He was to be transferred to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on November 25, 1963. He was to draw travel pay of $67 and some cents prior to departure, and on Friday, 12:30 PM, November 22, 1963, at Noon Muster, was directed by the First Sergeant of his company (First Name Unknown) NOVENCIDO to proceed to the Finance Office and draw his advance travel payment. Accompanied by his assistant truck driver, SP/4 ARLEN MIZELL, same company, he drove to the Finance Office where MIZELL waited in the truck outside, while he stood in line to obtain said pay. He was standing in line at about 12:50 PM when he heard over the radio that the President had been shot. He remained in line until about 1:30 PM, when he was actually paid, and returned to work for the rest of the day, later learning of the President's death. He spent Friday night, Saturday and Sunday in or near Fort Hood and left Monday morning for Fort Sheridan via his mother's home in Roseville, Michigan, arriving at Fort Sheridan at about 4:00 PM, November 29, 1963.

HUMMER stated that he has never been in a mental institution and never has been under the care of a psychiatrist. He said that he drinks alcoholic beverages rarely and loses control of himself when he does. He said he left Fort Sheridan with a soldier named (First Name Unknown) HOPPE, also transferred to Fort Sheridan for discharge, from Fort Hood, late afternoon of November 29, 1963, but instead, they started drinking. He recalls drinking at several taverns and of HOPPE's departure at the third tavern on HOPPE's statement that he would get a ride back to the post in some unrecalled fashion. He recalls becoming more and more intoxicated at a hillbilly tavern and the next thing he recalls is being in an ambulance en route to the hospital, later discovering his wallet was missing. He said he cannot recall making any statements with regard to President KENNEDY's assassination, although he does vaguely recall claiming to have a wife and

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On 11/30/63 at Fort Sheridan, Illinois File # CG 62-6115

by SA ROBERT K. MC QUEEN/bap Date dictated 12/2/63

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child which is not true. He said he bore no animosity toward President KENNEDY and was greatly shocked at his assassination and knew absolutely nothing about it nor had he ever had any contact with OSWALD. His knowledge of the assassination was obtained mostly through listening to the radio en route from Fort Hood, Texas, on Monday, November 25, 1963. He said he is deeply aware that to make such a statement even in jest would be completely wrong under these circumstances.

HUMMER said his whereabouts on November 22, 1963, can be corroborated through the Finance Office at Fort Hood and through his fellow soldier, ARLEN MIZELL, as well as other members of his company, should that be necessary.

The following description was obtained through interrogation and observation:

White male American, born February 21, 1938, Detroit, Michigan, 5'8½", 180, stocky build, dark brown hair, brown eyes, tattoo of "DON" on left forearm, 9th grade education, father, deceased, mother, EDNA HUMMER, 20400 Voyland, Roseville, Michigan, marital status, single, arrested February 21, 1959 and February, 1961, for drunk and disorderly, Mount Clemens, Michigan, both suspended.

DL 89-43

RE: BOBBIE SAVELLE JOINER;
ROY EUGENE JOINER

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

On December 13, 1963, an individual who requested her identity not be divulged, and contact with whom has been insufficient to establish her reliability, advised SA CARL E. UNDERHILL that she had been acquainted with the JOINER family over a period of many years.

She stated that ROY JOINER has indicated that his uncle, BOBBIE JOINER, tried to get him (ROY JOINER) to shoot President KENNEDY. She stated ROY also had indicated that his uncle, BOBBIE JOINER, had received a letter from an unknown woman on the day before, or the day of, the assassination, asking BOBBIE JOINER to have nothing to do with any shooting of the President. According to the source, BOBBIE JOINER's wife was believed to still have this letter.

The source advised that the JOINERS run Sonja's Grocery Store in Grand Prairie, Texas. Source advised that BOBBIE JOINER receives his mail at the address of a brother, DELMAN A. JOINER, at 2510 Fish Creek Road, Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/19/64

1

Special Agent ROGER C. WARNER, United States Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, appeared at the Dallas Federal Bureau of Investigation Office and furnished the following information concerning the JOINER family residing in Grand Prairie, Texas. He stated his information concerning the identities of the members of the JOINER family had been obtained by him from Mrs. ELENE BRADSHAW, 312 Bill Irwin Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, who appeared to be quite knowledgeable with respect to the JOINER family, and Mrs. BRADSHAW had not exhibited any desire to have her identity concealed with respect to the information she was furnishing:

The members of the family are as follows:

Parents

ED and JANIE JOINER, 2414 Southeast Street, Grand Prairie, Texas

Brothers

BOBBIE SAVELLE JOINER, age 34, 1725 Armstead, Grand Prairie, Texas;

RAEFEL D. JOINER, age 48, 2413 Christopher, Grand Prairie, Texas;

WILLIAM J. JOINER, age 28, presently in Huntsville, Texas, State Prison on a forgery conviction;

DELMAN A. JOINER, age 46, 2510 Fish Creek Road, Dallas, Texas;

ED JOINER, JR., age 41, 2502 Waldrum, Grand Prairie, Texas;

DAVID D. JOINER, age 39, 1524 Lakecrest Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas;

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on 5/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/eah Date dictated 5/19/64

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Brothers (cont'd)

TOM C. JOINER, age 37, address unknown;

HOWARD D. JOINER, age 35, 1753 Armstead, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Sisters

LOIS SUMMERFIELD, age 50, 2700 block Hardy Road, Grand Prairie, Texas;

GLORIA GOFORTH, age 24, 2505 Southeast 14th Street, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Children

GARY WAYNE JOINER, age 17, son of ED JOINER, JR.

EDWARD PETTY JOINER, age 18, son of ED JOINER, JR.

SARAH FAYE GOODMAN, age 26, daughter of ED JOINER, JR.

ROY EUGENE JOINER, age 17, son of RAEFEL D. JOINER

R. D. JOINER, age 12, son of RAEFEL D. JOINER

RAYMOND LEE JOINER, age 16, son of RAEFEL D. JOINER

PEGGY JOYCE JOINER, age 14, daughter of RAEFEL D. JOINER

JANIE LOUISE JOINER, age 9, daughter of RAEFEL D. JOINER

LOIS LOUELLA JOINER, age 8, daughter of RAEFEL D. JOINER

ROSIE ANN CRUTCHER, unknown address, Southeast 14th Street, Grand Prairie, Texas

Children (cont'd)

TOY LOUISE HENSON, age 19, address unknown

Mr. WARNER advised that DAVID D. JOINER's wife is EDITH JOINER. He stated that, according to Mrs. BRADSHAW, ROY JOINER, who has been both described as DAVID JOINER's son and RAEFEL D. JOINER's son, and EDITH JOINER had told Mrs. BRADSHAW that BOBBIE JOINER had tried to get ROY to shoot President KENNEDY. When Mrs. BRADSHAW told ROY about President KENNEDY being assassinated, she thought he had been assassinated from the overpass, rather than from a building, and commented to that effect to ROY JOINER who, she stated, indicated that it was known to him the assassination was going to happen.

According to Mr. WARNER, Mrs. BRADSHAW advised that BOBBIE JOINER gets a check from some source through the mail every month. BOBBIE's wife will not let him receive mail at their residence, and he has his mail delivered to him at the home of DELMAN A. JOINER, 2510 Fish Creek Road, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. WARNER advised that, according to Mrs. BRADSHAW, other members of the JOINER family feel that EDITH JOINER, who is the wife of DAVID, tells lies about the other members of the family to get them in trouble, but that EDITH JOINER will talk to law enforcement officers.

Mr. WARNER advised that DAVID JOINER supposedly runs a gambling operation and a bootlegging operation in connection with his regular occupation of contractor, and that such illegal operations are carried on from a trailer at 1624 Lakecrest Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Mr. WARNER advised that BOBBIE JOINER's second wife, to whom he is presently married, is SONJA, whose maiden name was ECKSTEIN, to whom he was married on October 24, 1954, at

Bamberg, Germany. Mr. WARNER stated that BOBBIE JOINER is active in what is known as the Indignant White Citizens Council, an anti-integration organization.

Mr. WARNER advised that the following members of the JOINER family have criminal records:

HOWARD D. JOINER - Armed Robbery;

TOM C. JOINER - Auto Theft;

WILLIAM J. JOINER - Forgery, presently in Texas State Prison, Huntsville, Texas;

BOBBIE SAVELLE JOINER - Convicted AWOL in 1948; psychiatric treatment April 12, 1949; has been arrested for investigation of vagrancy, loitering, burglary, and disturbing the peace; presently under charges or has been convicted of shooting a sixteen-year-old boy with a pellet gun. According to Mr. WARNER, he believes the charge was assault.

Mr. WARNER stated his investigation concerning the JOINER family has indicated that BOBBIE SAVELLE JOINER and other members of the JOINER family use their children in carrying out illegal activities.

Mr. WARNER stated the United States Secret Service is interested in BOBBIE SAVELLE JOINER and members of the JOINER family with respect to the possibility that these individuals pose a threat to the safety of the President of the United States.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/8/64

1

Mrs. ELENE BRADSHAW, 312 Bill Irwin Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, was interviewed at her residence regarding the allegation that BOBBIE JOINER had tried to get his nephew, ROY JOINER, to shoot President KENNEDY.

Mrs. BRADSHAW said she had been previously contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and by ROGER C. WARNER, of the United States Secret Service. When first contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, she had requested that her identity be concealed. She now states she has no objection to her identity being disclosed. She emphasized that she did not see the letter allegedly received by BOBBIE JOINER from an unknown woman requesting BOBBIE not to have anything to do with the shooting of President KENNEDY. She advised she was only told about this letter by ROY JOINER and did not know that the letter actually existed.

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on 6/4/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND SWITZER/esh Date dictated 6/5/64

FOI

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/8/64

1

Mrs. DAVID D. JOINER

Mrs. DAVID (EDITH) JOINER, 1624 Lake Crest Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised she was born August 12, 1926, in Shouns, Tennessee, and married her husband, DAVID JOINER, in the same county in Tennessee where she was born. She advised her husband is the owner of Dave's Septic Tank Service, which he operates out of his residence and, in addition, operates Dave's Wrecking Yard, 2142 Southeast 14th Street, Grand Prairie.

--Mrs. JOINER advised that her brother-in-law, BOBBIE JOINER, is an active member of the Indignant White Citizens Council in Grand Prairie and is very rabid about his anti-integration views. Mrs. JOINER advised that BOBBIE is not generally liked by the rest of the JOINER family, as well as in the neighborhood in which he lives and operates a grocery store, and she considers him to be of low mentality. She advised BOBBIE has taken on numerous jobs since his discharge from the service, but has been unsuccessful in all of them. Mrs. JOINER stated her husband is the owner of a building at 2749 Southeast 14th Street, Grand Prairie, and that BOBBIE and his wife, SONJA, rented this building about two years ago and have been operating a grocery store in that building under the name Sonja's Grocery.

Mrs. JOINER advised that, in general discussion with other members of the JOINER family subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY, she does not recall anyone ever mentioning the fact that BOBBIE JOINER had made threats against the life of President KENNEDY or anyone else. She advised further she does not feel BOBBIE would be capable of planning a crime of that type, inasmuch as he is "chickenhearted." She advised further she does not recall hearing anything about a letter received by BOBBIE requesting he not participate in the assassination of President KENNEDY at any time either before or after November 22, 1963.

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on 6/4/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND Date dictated 6/5/64

SWITZER/eah

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/8/64

1

RAEFEL D. JOINER, 2413 Christopher Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, advised that his two sons, ROY and RAYMOND JOINER, ages 18 and 16, respectively, have frequently engaged in picketing protests against integration and integration groups. JOINER advised, however, that he has discussed this matter with his two sons on several occasions, and definitely does not recall ROY or RAYMOND discussing the assassination of anyone, including President KENNEDY, either before or after November 22, 1963.

He stated that, as of the last few months, he has restricted his sons' visits to their uncle, BOBBIE JOINER, inasmuch as BOBBIE has caused his sons some police trouble because of his radical views and he, therefore, felt it wise not to allow his sons to accompany BOBBIE JOINER on any of his frequent picketing trips.

JOINER advised further he has been in constant contact with all other members of the JOINER family residing in the Grand Prairie, Texas, area and does not recall the discussion of the assassination of President KENNEDY having come up in any conversation between them.

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on 6/4/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agents EUGENE F. PETRAKIS & A. RAYMOND SWITZER/eah Date dictated 6/5/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/8/64

BOBBIE JOINER
1753 ARMSTEAD
GRAND PRAIRIE
TEXAS

BOBBIE SAVELLE JOINER was interviewed on the premises of his place of business, Sonja's Grocery, 2749 Southeast 14th Street, Grand Prairie, Texas. JOINER advised he was born April 25, 1929, in Winston County, Mississippi; that he presently resides at 1755 Armstead, Grand Prairie, and operates Sonja's Grocery in conjunction with his wife, SONJA JOINER, nee ECKSTEIN, a German citizen whom he married in October, 1953, in Bamberg, Germany. JOINER stated he joined the Army Infantry in early 1946, but served only nine months, as they discovered he was underage. He reentered the Army Infantry in 1950 and served until 1953, receiving an Honorable Discharge.

MR. BOBBIE SAVELLE JOINER

JOINER advised he is the President of the Indignant White Citizens Council (IWCC) in the Grand Prairie area, and stated he personally organized this group with the ultimate intention of becoming a chapter of the White Citizens Council, whose main office is in Jackson, Mississippi. He advised he took this matter upon himself as he felt very strongly against integration, and desired to protest some of the proposed legislation which is being considered by Congress. He advised that, in furtherance of these beliefs and due to his self-appointed position as President of the IWCC, he has taken it upon himself to conduct protest picketing against individuals of the groups who favor integration and who have been responsible for this proposed legislation.

He stated that the first such protest picketing he personally conducted and led was on August 28, 1963, the day of the Negro march on Washington, and that he organized this march to the Texas State Capitol in Austin, Texas, to picket the Negro protest march being conducted upon the State Capitol. He stated that on the morning of August 28, 1963, he, ROY and RAYMOND JOINER, and two other members of his group departed for Austin and, following a meeting there with other members of the White Citizens Council, conducted a one-day, sign-carrying protest of a completely nonviolent nature.

JOINER advised the next protest picketing by him and his

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on 6/4/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent EUGENE F. DAVIS & A. RAYMOND Date dictated 6/5/64

SWITZER/esh

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group was undertaken at the Dallas Auditorium on the arrival of ADLAI STEVENSON in Dallas. He said in furtherance of this protest he rented an "Uncle Sam" red and white striped suit and donned a long white beard and attempted to enter the auditorium to effect the protest. He advised, however, neither he nor any other member of his group was allowed to enter the building any further than the lobby; therefore, they conducted their protest in that area of the building. He advised he recalled there were several other groups carrying signs, which he believed to be from a group led by General EDWIN A. WALKER and a group from the John Birch Society. He advised, however, there was no violence conducted by any of his group and the individual responsible for the spatting assault on STEVENSON was not known to him and was not a member of his group.

JOINER stated the next protest picketing which he and his group organized was to be conducted at the Trade Mart on the arrival of President KENNEDY, who was scheduled to speak at that location during a luncheon engagement on November 22, 1963. He stated that he, ROY and RAYMOND JOINER, and two other members of his group made several placard signs to carry depicting the following statements:

"KENNEDY, KING AND CASTRO"

"HAIL CAESAR"

"YANKEE GO HOME"

All of the above signs carried the designation on the back "Indignant White Citizens Council." He advised he and his group arrived at the Trade Mart Building at about 11:30 AM, November 22, 1963, and took up a position on the north side of the Stemmons Expressway service road in front of the Trade Mart. He advised they each carried a sign and each had a large piece of adhesive tape stuck over their mouths to abide by a recent City Ordinance, No. 1003, which had been passed a day or so following the STEVENSON rally. This ordinance made it a misdemeanor to make any statements verbally

and in an open manner against anyone while conducting a protest rally; therefore, the adhesive tape was an effort to abide by the law.

JOINER stated that at about 11:45 AM that morning he and his group crossed to the south side of the Stemmons service road, but were told by a police officer in that area to return to their original position on the north side, which they did. He stated they remained in that position until about 12:35 PM, when the KENNEDY motorcade sped by their position at a high rate of speed. He stated they were not aware what had taken place at that time and it was not until a few moments later when a bystander announced that President KENNEDY had been shot, or shot at, that they learned anything was wrong. He advised that moments later police officers took him and his group into custody and subsequently charged them at the police station with "Investigation of Conspiracy to Murder the President." He stated this charge was later changed to "Trespassing" and, after remaining in the County Jail in Dallas from that time until Monday afternoon, they were released upon paying a $15.00 fine each for "Trespassing."

JOINER advised that never at any time in the course of his activities with the IWCC has he ever made any statements or taken any action against the President of a violent nature. JOINER emphatically denied discussing or planning to discuss the matter of the assassination of President KENNEDY with ROY JOINER, his nephew, or anyone else. JOINER explained that, although he definitely disagreed with the integration policies, as voiced by President KENNEDY and others, he held the highest regard and esteem for the office and felt that only his picketing might result in bringing to the attention of individuals in public office who advocated integration his feelings about the matter.

JOINER further stated that never at any time has he received a letter from a woman or anyone else discussing the assassination of President KENNEDY, either prior to or subsequent to the assassination. JOINER explained that prior to the assassination of President

KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, he had received many hundreds of letters from individuals who were sympathetic to his cause and to his thinking, many of whom sent contributions to aid in his travel expenses in connection with these protest marches. He advised, however, that none of these letters, to the best of his recollection, contained anything relating to KENNEDY, or to violence of any form against KENNEDY or anyone else. JOINER recalled, however, that he did receive one letter about one week following the assassination from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in New York City or Washington, D. C., to the effect that they had read of the arrest of himself and his group on November 22, 1963, and the subsequent detainment for a three-day period and offered the services of an ACLU attorney if they desired to be represented in court. JOINER explained he has since filed a lawsuit against the Police Department and the individual officers involved for false arrest. He stated, however, he did not answer the letter because he had heard of possible communist infiltration of the ACLU, and did not desire to be represented by an organization of that type. JOINER advised that all other letters received by him have been congratulatory letters on their cause against integration.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/12/64

ROY EUGENE JOINER was interviewed at the residence of Mr. & Mrs. G. W. KEY, 620 Brockfield, Hurst, Texas, where he was visiting TOMMY GEORGE KEY. JOINER stated he resides with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. JOINER, 2413 Christopher Street, Grand Prairie, Texas. JOINER advised he was born January 7, 1946, at Meridian, Mississippi.

JOINER related that on the morning of November 22, 1963, his uncle, BOBBIE SAVELLE JOINER, who resides at 2749 Southeast 14th Street, Grand Prairie, Texas, came by his parents' home and persuaded him and his brother, RAYMOND, age 16, to accompany him to the Trade Mart, Dallas, Texas, for a sign-carrying protest against President KENNEDY. JOINER stated he and RAYMOND really did not want to go but, on their Uncle BOBBIE's insistence, agreed to accompany him. He said his Uncle BOBBIE also picked up two other young men, names unrecalled, and took them along.

JOINER advised they arrived at the Trade Mart Building at about 11:00 or 11:30 AM, November 22, 1963, and took up a position on the north side of the Stemmons Expressway service road in front of the Trade Mart. He advised that each person in their group carried a sign and each person had a large piece of adhesive tape stuck over his mouth. JOINER said, as he recalls, the signs they carried bore such statements as "KENNEDY, KING AND CASTRO" and "YANKEE GO HOME." He said these signs carried the designation on the back "Indignant White Citizens Council." He said his Uncle BOBBIE already had the signs made and passed them out to the group. Regarding the tape over their mouths, JOINER stated his Uncle BOBBIE said they should put it there because he didn't want anyone to "start talking and start making trouble."

JOINER advised that at about 12:35 PM, on November 22, 1963, the KENNEDY motorcade sped by their position at a high rate of speed. He said they were not aware what had taken place at that time and it was not until a few moments later when a bystander announced that President KENNEDY had been shot, or shot at, that

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on 6/8/64 at Hurst, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER/eah Date dictated 6/12/64

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they learned anything was wrong. Moments later, JOINER stated Dallas police officers took the entire group into custody and charged them with "Conspiracy" and "Trespassing." He said they remained in jail two or three days and were released after each paid a $15.00 fine.

JOINER advised he thought the assassination of President KENNEDY was "terrible." He said he had no information that the assassination would occur. He stated that his Uncle BOBBIE, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, had never discussed the matter with him and had never requested that he commit any act of violence against President KENNEDY. JOINER also advised that on occasions he has been "on the outs" with his uncle, BOBBIE JOINER, and has talked about him to others. He stated, however, he does not recall telling anyone his Uncle BOBBIE had tried to get him to shoot President KENNEDY. Further, he stated he does not recall telling anyone that his Uncle BOBBIE had received a letter from anyone asking him to have nothing to do with the shooting of the President. JOINER says he does a lot of talking sometimes and makes accusations concerning his Uncle BOBBIE, but does not think he ever told anyone his Uncle BOBBIE had asked him to shoot the President. He did state he believes he mentioned to Mrs. ELENE BRADSHAW, Grand Prairie, Texas, that his Uncle BOBBIE had received some mail concerning his picketing activities against integration.

JOINER stated he did not know, nor did he ever have any contact with, either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. He said he had no information which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

DL 89-43

Re: JOHN ALBERT KENNEDY

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date January 21, 1964

PAUL COZE, 4040 East Elm, Phoenix, Arizona, French Consul, stated he is an artist by profession, and also gives art lessons to various people in the Phoenix, Arizona, area.

In 1957, Mr. COZE hired JOHN ALBERT KENNEDY to model before one of his art classes. JOHN ALBERT KENNEDY had been referred to Mr. COZE by Dr. HARRI WOOD, Professor of Art at Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

At about the same time, Mr. COZE had been requested by OLEG CASSINI, of New York, New York, to assist in the planning and decoration of the Knickerbocker Ball, to be held in New York, New York in 1957. The theme of this ball was to be "American Indians." Mr. COZE was instrumental in raising $15,000 among people in Phoenix to assist in presenting the problems of the American Indians, especially those in Arizona, at the ball.

In June, 1957, Mr. COZE requested Senator BARRY GOLDWATER to be a speaker at the ball on the American Indian, and the problems of education. Inasmuch as Senator GOLDWATER had other commitments, he suggested to Mr. COZE that he ask then Senator JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, whom GOLDWATER referred to as "the next President of the United States."

D.C. A.K.L.Z.

Apparently various members of his art class heard of this and knew he had secured the promise of the late President to speak at the ball. It was apparently because of this association with the late President that Mr. COZE received the following letter from JOHN ALBERT KENNEDY, which is set forth below:

"1-15-64

"Mr. Paul Coze
404 E. Elm
Phoenix, Arizona

"Dear Paul;

"It has been a long time since having posed for your evening art class. The year was 1957.

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on 1/20/64 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42

by Special Agent CALVIN W. EVANS/dsn;ds Date dictated 1/21/64

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PX 89-42

"My name is John Albert Kennedy. I'm not related to your friends the Kennedys, but I do have urgent information for Robert Kennedy, regarding a registered letter No. 297831. Mailed Dec. 3, 1963 La Tijera Sta., L.A. 43, Calif., by Geo. Perrin, 2021 W. Vernon, L.A. 62, Calif. (Fictitious) name and address I substituted for my own. The Postmaster clerk Miss Hanson (colored) must have gotten my auto license No., somehow, because the following day a colored woman called on me at home: 5163 S. Van Ness L.A. 62, Calif., saying; I am taking a survey for the County Do you have any children under eighteen? (MY house was the only one she called on.) On Sat. Jan. 4, 1964, I was also paid a visit by a pot-bellied juif (*), wearing very dark sun-glasses, and posing as a Fullerbrush man.

"The Negro Postal clerks, without a doubt, were well meaning in having my auto license No. traced. But, les juifs (que vous allez trouves dans toutes les departements du Gouvernement) (**) got onto it also. They must have a way of opening and resealing letters.

"I have some follow-up information regarding this Registered letter addressed to the Department of Justice. Chief Justice Earl Warren. Washington, D.C., but I want to be assured that it will get to the Kennedy's' attention. I am putting my trust in you Paul, and hoping that you can aid me in this matter, it is pertinent to the assassination, and I do not want this clue to go by unnoticed. I believe I'm on the right track, because I have already been cased, by those suspected. Am able to devote my time to this end, because am unemployed.

"You have not perchance made up a copper plaque of our late President? Because if you have, I have developed a very rapid and economical method of duplicating on sheet copper, with

"ability of going twice the depth of that of mechanical die presses. If this should interest you I'd be very Happy to elaborate.

"Hoping This Finds You Good Health
"My Very Best Regards.
"Yours Very Truly
"John Albert Kennedy /s/ "John A. Kennedy"

* According to Mr. COZE "juif" is the French word for Jew.

** According to Mr. COZE "les juifs (que vous allez trouvez dans toutes les departements du Gouvernement)" is the French for the following: "The Jews (that you will find in all the Government departments)."

Mr. COZE stated he does not recall JOHN ALBERT KENNEDY personally, and as a result this individual must have only modeled on two or three occasions at his art classes.

According to Mr. COZE's records, JOHN ALBERT KENNEDY resided at 1809 Buckeye Road, Phoenix, Arizona, gave his date and place of birth as April 23, 1910, at Montreal, Canada, his occupation as draftsman, and his descent as French on his mother's side and Scotch-Indian on his father's side.

GEORGE PERRIN

Mr. COZE had the following description of JOHN ALBERT KENNEDY:

5163 S. OAKDALE
LOS ANGELES 62, CALIF.

Height	5' 10"
Weight	180 pounds
Complexion	Tanned
Eyes	Dark Brown
Hair	Brown - wavy

LA 89-75
LLB:DHA
1

It was noted by observation on January 28, 1964 that there is no 2021 West Vernon, Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. DOROTHY M. HARRELL, 2019 West Vernon, Los Angeles, California, advised on January 28, 1964, that there is no such number as 2021 West Vernon and to the best of her knowledge there never has been such a number.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/11/64

JOHN ALBERT KENNEDY, 5163 South Van Ness Avenue, Los Angeles 62, California, furnished the following information:

KENNEDY is an Indian. He stated that in 1930 he knew a man by the name of BRONSMAN who had a distillery at Villelasalle, Quebec, Canada. He could not recall the name of this distillery and was unable to furnish the first name of BRONSMAN.

In December, 1963, he saw an advertisement in a newspaper, the name of which he could not remember, which had in it the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In view of the fact that BRONSMAN had been a bootlegger during the Prohibition Era, he wrote the name of BRONSMAN on the side of the article which bore OSWALD's name. He then tore it out of the paper and put it in an envelope and addressed it to EARL WARREN, Chief Justice of the United States, care of the United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

KENNEDY said that he thought that this bit of information would resolve the assassination case of OSWALD. He was unable to explain why. There were long periods during the conversation in which KENNEDY would sit and stare at the floor. Certain portions of his conversation were incoherent and did not deal with the question at hand.

KENNEDY took this envelope to the La Tijera Post Office Substation. He put the name of GEORGE PERRIN and the address 2021 West Vernon, Los Angeles, as the return address. He admitted that GEORGE PERRIN was a fictitious name and that he had never known anyone by the name of PERRIN. He also admitted that 2021 West Vernon was a non-existent address.

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On 1/28/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 89-75

by SA JOHN K. ANDERSON; SA CHESTER C. ORTON/DHA Date dictated 5/11/64

MARY FERRELL

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He requested that a return receipt be had for this envelope which he addressed to WARREN. He claimed that when he mailed the letter that the Postal Clerk stood on a chair and looked out the window and took down his license number as he drove away. Subsequently, a woman called at his house making a survey and asked him if he had any children under 18 years of age. He said his was the only house on the street which was visited and he believed this was some kind of a pretext. He could not explain the reason for these actions.

KENNEDY advised that he realized if he put a fictitious return address on the envelope that it would not be returned to him. He said the reason he put return receipt requested on the envelope was so that it would get "special handling."

KENNEDY advised he has no information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and that both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY are completely unknown to him.

KENNEDY advised that he has been unemployed for some time and he cannot recall when he was last employed nor the identity of his last employer. KENNEDY stated that his wife supports and takes care of him.

PD 89-21
WSB:gst
1

RE: B. P. KILBOURN

On the afternoon of December 16, 1963, JAMES A. LOWMAN, 1083 Ingrid, Medford, Oregon, contacted the Portland Office by telephone and advised that on September 12, 1963, while staying at the Hilton Hotel in Portland, he observed a note which read "President KENNEDY going to Grand Coulee not Hanford." Mr. LOWMAN said that the note was written on a hotel memo pad and was in the room when he checked in. He did not have the note in his possession. He added that he checked into the Hilton on September 12, 1963 and out on September 13, 1963.

ROLAND SCHMIDT, Assistant Auditor, Hilton Hotel, Portland, advised on December 17, 1963, that hotel records showed that a J.A. LOWMAN, Post Office Box 924, Medford, Oregon, checked into the hotel on September 12, 1963, and left on September 13, 1963. He occupied Room 524.

Mr. SCHMIDT further advised that the hotel records showed that the last previous occupant of Room 524 was a B.P. KILBOURN, 2718 Louisiana Street, Longview, Washington. According to the records, he checked into the hotel on September 9, 1963, and departed on September 10, 1963. No further information concerning KILBOURN could be ascertained from the records, with the exception that his registration card bore the notation NBB - 918 (Wash), which Mr. SCHMIDT thought possibly was KILBOURN's auto license number.

89-47
DCR:eon

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent DAVID K. MITCHELSON:

AT LONGVIEW, WASHINGTON WASH.

On January 2, 1964, the name of B. P. KILBOURN, 2718 Louisiana Street, Longview, was checked through the current City and Telephone Directories and the same list a BURTON C. KILBOURN, a turbine operator of the Weyerhaeuser Co., residing at 2718 Louisiana Street. OREGON

A check of the Longview Police Department records determined this person does not have a local arrest record.

On January 2, 1964, Chief of Police RALPH BENEFIEL advised that BURTON KILBOURN has been well known to him for at least 25 years and he is also well acquainted with Mrs. KILBOURN. Chief BENEFIEL stated the KILBOURNS are very reputable people in Longview and he was quite certain that they would not be involved in any kind of an effort against the welfare of the President of the United States.

LONGVIEW, WASH.

On January 2, 1964, Mr. and Mrs. BURTON C. KILBOURN, 2718 Louisiana Street, advised that on or about September 9,1963, they had traveled from Longview, Washington, to Portland, Oregon, and took a room at the Hilton Hotel. The purpose of their trip was that BURTON KILBOURN had been referred by a local dentist in Longview to a doctor in Portland, Oregon, for dental surgery. The doctor advised BURTON KILBOURN should not return directly from Portland to Longview on the day of the surgery and for this reason the hotel room was obtained. After the surgery was performed BURTON KILBOURN came back to the hotel immediately and stayed in his room until he departed the following day.

Both Mr. and Mrs. KILBOURN stated they had no idea or recollection regarding any hotel memo pad in the room and they had no information whatever concerning the note which read: "President KENNEDY going to Grand Coulee, not Hanford."

DL 89-43

RE: W. O. KLOTZBACH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3/6/64

1 DALLAS

Mr. HAROLD W. QUIRAM, Studio, Inc., Suite 1105, 209 Browder Building, advised that he had a conversation with a person who identified himself as W. O. KLOTZBACH, an advertising consultant, Cleveland, Ohio, in Sol's Turf Bar, December 22, 1963. Mr. QUIRAM stated that KLOTZBACH made the remark, "KENNEDY should have been shot and that every President since FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT had been a traitor to this country." He further stated that "Dallas was the Alamo of America, last frontier of freedom."

According to QUIRAM, KLOTZBACH had been in Dallas since about October 1, 1963, and purportedly was to catch a train that night to return to Cleveland to see his family and was to return to Dallas about January 3 or 4, 1964. Mr. QUIRAM stated that KLOTZBACH gave him his card which showed only his name and under that advertising consultant.

On 12/30/63 at Dallas, Texas 157 File # 89-43

by SA ALFRED D. NEELEY/gr:eah Date dictated 3/5/64

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CV 62-1848
GCT/ejs
(1)

On January 8, 1964, a review of the City Directories for the Greater Cleveland area and Ohio Bell Telephone Directory for the Greater Cleveland area was made by SA GROVER C. TWINER without locating any information concerning W. O. KLOTZBACH. A review of the City Directories include the period back to 1960.

PH 157-916
WSB:BSP
(1)

RE: HARRY HAROLD KNABLE N.J.
Harry H. 102 PINE ST. PHILADELPHIA PA.

On June 25, 1963, Investigative Clerk JOHN F. GUNDERMANN, J. checked the records regarding HARRY KNABLE at the Voters Registration Commission, Philadelphia, Pa. These records reflected that HARRY KNABLE resided in an apartment on the third floor at 330 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. His occupation was that of a salesman. He was described as a white male, 5' 4" tall, with brown eyes and mixed brown and gray hair. He was born September 3, 1897, at Philadelphia, Pa.

During the period 1942 to 1964, KNABLE has contacted the Philadelphia, Pa., and the Washington, D. C., Offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a number of occasions, and has furnished various complaints and allegations of violations of the law. In most of these instances, he was generally vague and sometimes incoherent.

On September 7, 1954, HARRY KNABLE, who stated he resided at 1952 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., contacted the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and advised that he had just returned from Atlantic City, N. J., where he had been poisoned at Bishop's Restaurant. He said he had important information concerning the Fascists who are trying to take over our Government.

MRS. JULIA BARLOW KNABLE

KNABLE rambled at great length concerning Fascism and miscellaneous matters. He stated his wife's name was JULIA BARLOW KNABLE, to whom he had been married for twenty-one years. He said he had finally decided to leave her inasmuch as he had discovered that the Fascist Army of America planted her in his home several years ago to spy on him. 102 PINE ST. PHILADELPHIA PA

On November 20, 1956, Assistant United States Attorney WARREN D. MULLOY stated that he had been advised by the Secret Service that KNABLE had been jailed in Washington, D. C., by the Secret Service for attempting to annoy President EISENHOWER.

PH 157-916
(2)

MULLOY said he had been further advised by the Secret Service that KNABLE is a former patient at the Byberry Mental Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; and that when KNABLE becomes obstreperous, he will immediately become amenable if asked if he would like to go back to Byberry.

On April 19, 1958, Mr. SAM P. HIRSCH, Manager, Floyd Karrig Shoe Store, 1412 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Philadelphia, Pa., that on April 19, 1958, HARRY KNABLE, 5313 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., came into his store with a package which he wanted HIRSCH to mail to President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER. The open package contained two pairs of sneakers and one shirt. FOREIGN PA. D.C.

HIRSCH further stated that KNABLE had been in his store once before, and is apparently a "nut." He advised the only way he could get rid of KNABLE was to accept the package for mailing.

On January 29, 1963, KNABLE appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and advised he wished to furnish information concerning various crimes in Philadelphia, Pa. He was unable to furnish any specific information. He mentioned he was a leader in Democratic politics in Philadelphia, Pa., and was an insurance broker; but he could not recall the name of the company for which he worked. He exhibited an IBM card, indicating he had a license to sell insurance in the State of Pennsylvania in 1951 and 1956.

On March 3, 1963, HARRY H. KNABLE, 330 South Eleventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., called the Philadelphia Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and wanted an Agent immediately as his shoes were burned by mustard gas. He also said he had additional information to furnish before leaving for Washington.

On April 5, 1963, KNABLE again appeared at the Philadelphia Office, and asked for the "Chief" or his assistant. He advised he was from Washington, D. C., and rambled on and on in a nonspecific manner.

THE AARC

P[illegible] 157-916
(3)

On May 5, 1964, Brigadier General ROBERT T. SHULTZ, D.C. Aide to former President EISENHOWER, advised Special Agents JOHN C. MURRAY and FRANK HANLON that he had received numerous telephone calls from HARRY KNABLE of Philadelphia, Pa. During these telephone calls, KNABLE claims he is a Congressional Medal of Honor winner; and after talking for a short time, becomes very abusive, at which time General SHULTZ ends the conversation by hanging up.

On May 14, 1964, General SHULTZ telephonically advised Special Agent JOHN WILLIAM DAANE that KNABLE had attempted to call him that date, and had become so abusive to the telephone company operator, that she had broken the connection after advising him that General SHULTZ was out to lunch.

General SHULTZ advised that according to his records, the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service at the White House has a file on HARRY H. KNABLE.

On May 14, 1964, WALTER YOUNG, Protective Research Section, Secret Service, White House, telephonically advised Special Agent JOHN WILLIAM DAANE as follows:

HARRY HAROLD KNABLE, white, male, age 66 in 1964, 5' 3", 140 pounds, who wears rimless glasses, has been visiting Washington, D. C., and attempting to see either the President or the Vice-President since 1947. Several times the Secret Service has had him committed as a mental case, with the last time being in 1958.

On June 30, 1958, at a hearing under the District of Columbia Mental Health Act, KNABLE was found to be in need of mental assistance; however, he was released to the custody of his wife, JULIA BARLOW KNABLE. KNABLE is usually well dressed, and sometimes wears an American Legion Uniform.

YOUNG stated that they feel KNABLE is more of a nuisance than a physical threat, based principally on his size, age and physical condition.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 13, 1964

1

HARRY H. KNABLE, 902 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was contacted at Room 1600, Harrisburger Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., at his request on May 10, 1964.

KNABLE advised that he had the solution to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Tex., on November 22, 1963, and stated that he had all of the facts set out in the following letter which he had written on May 9, 1964:

"5/9/64

"An Open letter

"Who killed JACK F. KENNEDY. The killer is JACK RUBY, formerly a hired killer for the Western Mob

"#1. RUBY's friend is BOB BAKER, who said he would get even and he did, by hiring this Dope, to do the job, and he loved JACK as much as Jac---- great lady not a tear a heart of Steel without an ounce of love for JACK, JOE paid the Virginia Mrs to stay.

"#2. JACK F.K. was invited to the $100 dinner by Hook Nose the Phoney who always is ready to make a deal that will Benefit him, and this one did.

"#3. CARL ROSENBLUM a lady lover and friend of J.F.K. complained about B-B Double Crossing his friends in the Vending Machine Business, the President ordered the Inverestation on B-B through his brother the Attorney General who took his time, he and J.F.K. had an argument about RUBY, KEELER and B.B.

"#4. Mr. LEE OSWALD was a Customer in JACK RUBYS Clip joint and all of those kind of joints should be cleaned out. JACK RUBY loaned, LEE OSWALD money when he needed any.

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On 5/10/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SAs TERRY R. ANDERSON & JOHN C. MURPHY/jp Date dictated 5/11/64

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"So JACK told LEE OSWALD the kind of gun he needed and supplyed the money. The Gun was bought at a mail order house and send it C.O.D. to Texas. On Nov 22, 1963 about 2 P.M, RUBY and LEE OSWALD was in the Window of the Building where LEE OSWALD worked. When the car Passed the Given spot with one Secret Service Man the Chauffer because L.B.J. in his Generous way arranged to get them drunk but as they say in show business the show Must go on. When JACK RUBY shot those three shots to hit JACK F.K., One hit the Governor who was hated by JACK RUBY, LEE OSWALD ran and RUBY after him, when he was close enough he fired at OSWALD missed and hit the Police Officer.

"JACK RUBY is the Killer

"By the Way JACK F.K. gave 100,000,000 to England to Develope this Island for Legal Gambling to ruin his friend Senator Smathers.

"#5. LEE OSWALD ran to a Moving Picture house for Protection, RUBY told the police the killer was in the Movies, they went in and got him, he had no fire Arms on him or an knife.

"LEE OSWALD never killed a Bed Bug, let alone a human, an honest Tax Payer lays buried in texas, while the killer of two lives.

"LEE OSWALD wanted to talk but he was told later, when you get an Attorney, but their was no effort to get the Attorney.

"Why was RUBY allow in the jail when they were moving an inocent man to a save jail, what a body of men are the Secret Service a waste of the Tax Payers money from top to Bottom.

"LEE OSWALD was Killed because he wanted to tell the truth and his mother is honest, send his wife back to Russia I demand.

"Thats the truth.."

After furnishing the above letter, KNABLE advised that he had no further comments on the letter, but he was sure of the facts in the letter as he had written them.

KNABLE did, however, talk and ramble aimlessly about his experiences in the First World War and his numerous contacts in politics. He stated that he is well known in Washington, D.C., and in Philadelphia, Pa.

KNABLE was reluctant to furnish background information concerning himself, and began to ramble about corruption in Philadelphia. He also complained about not being able to buy whiskey in Harrisburg, Pa., on Sunday as he needed whiskey to help his throat, which was injured with mustard gas in the First World War.

Shortly after the arrival of the Agents, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, Pennsylvania State Police, Detective Bureau, also arrived at the hotel room. At this point, KNABLE advised that he would talk no more to the Special Agents, and that he had said everything he wanted to say. He indicated he had information he wanted to give to Detective HARBAUGH.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 15, 1964

1

On May 11, 1964, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH, Pennsylvania State Police, Harrisburg, Pa., advised that HARRY H. KNABLE had telephoned Colonel E. WILSON PURDY, Commissioner, Pennsylvania State Police, at his home on May 10, 1964, insisting that he talk to him regarding urgent matters.

HARBAUGH advised that KNABLE told him his version of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and also rambled about corruption in Philadelphia.

HARBAUGH noted that KNABLE had contacted the Pennsylvania State Police a number of times in the past several years, and was considered to be a mental case.

HARBAUGH also advised that KNABLE attempted to borrow money from him on May 10, 1964, and became indignant with him when he refused to find him a bottle of whiskey.

On May 12, 1964, Detective CHARLES E. HARBAUGH advised that his office had trouble with HARRY HAROLD KNABLE again on May 11, 1964.

He stated that KNABLE made numerous telephone calls to the Governor's Office in the forenoon of May 11, 1964, attempting to make an appointment to see Governor WILLIAM W. SCRANTON. On the afternoon of May 11, 1964, KNABLE appeared at the Governor's Office personally and insisted that he talk with the Governor immediately.

Detective HARBAUGH stated that the Pennsylvania State Police were called to the Governor's Office to assist in bodily removing KNABLE from the Governor's reception room.

HARBAUGH said that KNABLE was irrational on May 11, 1964, and seemed to be mentally depressed with an urgent desire to furnish information to the Governor. He added that KNABLE refused to discuss his reason for wanting to see the Governor.

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On 5/11/64 and 5/12/64 at Harrisburg, Pa. File # Philadelphia 157-916

by SA TERRY R. ANDERSON:BSP Date dictated 5/14/64

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BU 62-1827
DL 89-43
-1-

Complainant JAMES LOUIS LABELLE

The following investigation was conducted by SA RAYMOND D. ANGLE, JR.:

JAMES LOUIS LABELLE, 12 Collins Avenue, Jamestown, New York, advised on December 2, 1963, that he is a former Western Union telegrapher and was employed in a Western Union Office on the North Side of Chicago, Illinois, from 1926 to 1934. He stated that in 1928 and 1929 he worked in Valparaiso, Indiana, while attending a telegraphy school.

LABELLE stated that he recalls JACK RUBY coming into the Western Union Office on the North Side of Chicago during 1930, at which time he sent numerous telegrams, the contents of which he has no recollection. He stated that in his opinion RUBY was associated with the hoodlums in the Chicago area but has no information about him, his associates, or his background. He stated he never had any conversations with RUBY except over the wires he was sending, and the only thing he recalls about him is the fact that he was a neat dresser.

LABELLE further stated that on November 26, 1963, while in the Ranch Restaurant, 219 Washington Street, Jamestown, he overheard a conversation between two unknown individuals at the bar. This conversation centered around President KENNEDY's trip to Dallas and one of the persons stated that he was killed by the underworld. He stated the conversation took place between 12:00 noon and 6:00 p.m., November 26, 1963, but he would be unable to recall the individuals involved and is unable to describe them in any manner.

LABELLE stated his date of birth is January 6, 1908, at Hamtramck, Michigan, and added that he is presently retired.

With regard to LABELLE, a review of the 1960-1962 Jamestown City Directories reflect that he is a homeowner at 12 Collins Avenue, Jamestown, and his wife is GENEVIEVE. The 1958-1959 Directory indicates that he was a janitor at the G. C. Murphy Company, Jamestown, at that time. *LABELLE

N.Y.

;dbl

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Mrs. James Louis *Labelle

HOWARD FISH, owner, and THELMA SMITH, Manager, Ranch Restaurant, 219 Washington Street, Jamestown, New York, advised that LABELLE is unknown to them. They stated that both would have been in the restaurant at noon on November 26, 1963, but that SMITH would have worked in the afternoon. Both stated they do not recall any conversation concerning the persons involved in the shooting of the President, but do recall several of the customers talking generally about the shooting. They stated they cannot recall anyone in particular who was in the restaurant on November 26, 1963, adding that they have a steady flow of customers, both drinking and eating, and it would be impossible to ascertain who might have been at the bar at a given time two weeks ago.

CAROL JOHNSON, Credit Bureau, Jamestown, New York, advised on December 2, 1963, that JAMES L. LABELLE and wife, GENEVIEVE, 12 Collins Avenue, Jamestown, have been on file at her Bureau since 1942. She stated his file indicates he has been employed at numerous plants in Jamestown, the most recent one being Art Metal, Inc., prior to 1957. He was a janitor at the G. C. Murphy Company building in 1957, and was on City Welfare in 1960. The file shows that in February, 1960, he was arrested for "Fraudulently Obtaining Welfare Funds" and was sentenced to serve 60 days in the Chautauqua County Jail, suspended, providing he repaid the funds.

She stated that his first employment in Jamestown dates back to January 30, 1942, and the file indicates that he came to Jamestown from Cleveland, Ohio.

Lieutenant RICHARD THOREN (NA), Jamestown, New York Police Department, advised on December 2, 1963, that JAMES LOUIS LABELLE, 12 Collins Avenue, Jamestown, date of birth January 6, 1908, was arrested by the Jamestown Police Department on January 6, 1960, for violation of the Social Welfare Law, Section 145, sentenced to 60 days in the County Jail, suspended, and placed on probation, no time shown.

N.Y.

167 JAMES L. LABELLE

DL 89-43

Re: W. W. LAFFERTY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 18, 1964

On November 30, 1963, Sheriff LEE D'SPAIN, JR., Boerne, Texas, advised he received information on the evening of November 29, 1963, through one JERRY TUCKER, an overseer, YMCA, Athletic Program, Navarro and Martin Streets, San Antonio, Texas, that a person who is known to TUCKER advised, "They would have to go on to Austin and Washington and finish the job." Sheriff D'SPAIN does not know the identity of the person making this statement to TUCKER, but knows this individual resides in San Antonio, Texas, and is known to TUCKER.

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On 11/30/63 at Boerne, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA JOSEPH C. WEBB, JR./dnb Date dictated 5/18/64

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AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN M. KEMMY:

At 11:55 a.m., November 30, 1963, L. M. BENAVIDES, Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service Office, San Antonio, Texas, was advised of the above.

At 12:15 p.m., November 30, 1963, CLINTON M. HENDRIX, Radio Operator, Headquarters, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, was advised of the above.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 2, 1963

JERRY TUCKER, Associate Physical Director, YMCA, 301 East Martin Street, San Antonio, Texas, was interviewed and he was informed that Sheriff LEE D'SPAIN, Boerne, Texas, had informed the FBI that the Sheriff on November 29, 1963, had received information through JERRY TUCKER of the YMCA that a person had told TUCKER "they would have to go on to Austin and Washington and finish up the job." Mr. TUCKER was further informed that the Sheriff had indicated that Mr. TUCKER knew the identity of the person who had made the statement.

JERRY TUCKER emphatically denied making the above statement. He stated that the Sheriff was probably referring to a conversation that TUCKER had with the Sheriff, date not recalled, at which time TUCKER touched upon the actions of one W. W. LAFFERTY.

TUCKER stated that on November 22, 1963, he was taking part in a handball game in the YMCA which LAFFERTY was engaged in when JOHN WELCH of the Youth Department of the YMCA came into the gym and made the statement that the President, Vice President, and the Governor had been shot. TET. At this time, TUCKER overheard LAFFERTY make a statement, the exact words he could not recall, but which was to the effect that "he hoped the job had been done right."

Mr. TUCKER stated that he at that time addressed LAFFERTY and told him that he wished he would be quiet. Mr. TUCKER stated that he was mad at LAFFERTY for the statement he had made and his actions which consisted of clapping his hands at the time he made the statement. He said he further told LAFFERTY that regardless of whether he liked a man this was no time for a person to act as he was acting.

Mr. TUCKER stated that about a half hour later he, BOB JONES, and HERB KINARD were sitting at a table having coffee in the YMCA coffee shop when LAFFERTY came in and sat down at the table. The conversation was about the President's assassination and LAFFERTY stated that he was sorry and that he had not wished that would happen to anybody and that he hoped that no one else was hurt. Mr. TUCKER stated that he replied he hoped that was the way LAFFERTY actually felt.

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On 11/30/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA TOM E. NEAL/dte/dnb Date dictated 11/30/63

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SA 89-67

Mr. TUCKER stated that he did not have a conversation with Sheriff D'SPAIN on November 29, 1963. He could not be sure but he believed that he saw the Sheriff in the lobby of the YMCA on that date.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date December 2, 1963

H. J. WRIGHT, Physical Director, YMCA, 301 East Martin Street, San Antonio, Texas, advised SA TOM E. NEAL that he heard an announcement over the radio on November 22, 1963, that the President had been shot and he went into the gym where W. W. LAFFERTY, a member of the YMCA, was one of the group playing handball. He told the group what he had heard over the radio and LAFFERTY made a statement, the exact words Mr. WRIGHT could not recall, but to the effect "that was good enough for him." Mr. WRIGHT answered LAFFERTY and informed him that everybody had a right to their political views but he did not think LAFFERTY's statement was in good taste. Mr. WRIGHT stated he left the gym.

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On 11/30/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA TOM E. NEAL/dte/dnb Date dictated 11/30/63

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AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

The following description of W. W. LAFFERTY was furnished to SA TOM E. NEAL on November 30, 1963, by JERRY TUCKER and H. J. WRIGHT, both employed at the YMCA, 301 East Martin Street, San Antonio, Texas:

B. Lafferty 11-4-13

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	Between 50 and 60 years
Height:	6 ft. 1 in.
Weight:	200 pounds
Hair:	Gray, balding
Eyes:	Color unknown
Mannerisms:	Individualist

DL 89-43

Re: WACHA MC COLLUM

1

SA 89-67

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOSEPH E. JONES, at San Antonio, TEX

On November 23, 1963, a woman identifying herself as Mrs. B. W. FINLAYSON, 8215 Laurelhurst, telephoned the San Antonio Office and said that on November 21, 1963, the date that President JOHN F. KENNEDY was in San Antonio, that she and several other people were watching the President's parade. She noticed a small silver colored airplane attempting to sky write the word "Cuba?". She said that the sky writing was not very well done as the letter U was upside down and the question mark was upside down and backwards.

She stated that this sky writing occurred between 1:15 and 1:45 p.m. on November 21, 1963.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 3/30/64

Mr. WILLIAM J. ROSIN, 750 Drexel Avenue, Commander of the Jonathan Wainwright American Legion Post, advised that at the last three national conventions of the American Legion, resolutions were passed advocating a vigorous national policy toward Cuba.

He stated that in order to keep the Cuban question before the public and the President, the Jonathan Wainwright Post arranged for sky writing of the word Cuba during the parade honoring the President on November 21, 1963.

He said that this was not intended as any criticism of the President.

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On 11/23/63 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 89-67

by SA JOSEPH E. JONES/ojn:csh Date dictated 11/23/63

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SI 44-383
GWS:vml:vm
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA GERALD W. SHANAHAN at Springfield, Illinois:

On November 26, 1963, DAVID DETAMORE, Area Coordinator, Federal Aviation Administration, advised that it had been brought to his attention that a person named WACHA MC COLLUM operates a smoke writing, AT6 aircraft, Danville, Illinois, and had been in Houston, Texas, to work for "Fair Play For Cuba" when the late President, JOHN F. KENNEDY, was speaking in that city.

DETAMORE stated that allegedly MC COLLUM had been offered the sum of $1,200.00 by the "Fair Play For Cuba" to do skywriting in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 29, 1963

WACHA MC COLLUM, airplane skywriter, residing Rural Route, Danville, Illinois, advised on November 26, 1963, that on November 20, 1963, he had flown to Texas to do a job at San Antonio, Texas. He stated that he arrived at Waco, Texas, on the night of November 20 and there received a telephone call from an individual, first name unknown MC KEE, who telephoned him long distance, stating that he, MC KEE, was from the Dallas-Fort Worth area and that he wanted him to write the word "CUBA" in the sky over Dallas, Texas, and also, over Fort Worth, Texas, during the afternoon of November 21, 1963, while President KENNEDY was in those two cities. He stated that he discussed his price of approximately $600 for writing the word "CUBA" over these two cities but never did come to a definite agreement or contract and this concluded his conversation with MC KEE. He stated that MC KEE did not state with whom he was connected and stated that he would obtain backing for the payment of the fee but did not divulge the source of his private backing. MC COLLUM stated he never received any further information from this individual, MC KEE, nor had MC KEE ever contacted him in the past.

MC COLLUM stated that he flew to San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, and arrived at 10:15 a.m. He stated that at San Antonio, Texas, he contacted an individual, first name unknown KING, Finance Officer, American Legion Post #402, which was called the Jonathan Wainwright Post. He stated that he had previously negotiated with KING on a contract fee of $1,000 to skywrite the word "CUBA" in the sky over San Antonio, Texas, on November 21, 1963, while President KENNEDY was in that city. He stated that his contract was to commence writing in the sky at 1:30 p.m. and that he completed the word "CUBA" with two question marks, one an inverted question mark, at 2:20 p.m., November 21, 1963. He stated that he had already collected his fee of $1,000 and after writing the word "CUBA" determined that he had enough gas to fly to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and then continued to Danville, Illinois, where he arrived at approximately 15:45, November 22, 1963, and landed his plane at Danville, at a private airport. MC COLLUM stated that he performed the skywriting in his North American plane, Number 6623D. He stated that immediately upon landing,

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On 11-26-63 at Danville, Illinois File # 89-33

by SA JACK T. HIZEN:VLS Date dictated 11-27-63

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someone at the airport told him that President KENNEDY had been shot and had been taken to a Dallas hospital where his condition was unknown.

MC COLLUM stated he had never done any skywriting for the organization known as "Fair Play for Cuba" and had never had any contacts with this organization to his knowledge. He also advised that he had never seen or had any contact with an individual by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as Alek J. Hidell or O. H. Lee. MC COLLUM stated it was not unusual for him to fly to the State of Texas to do skywriting inasmuch as he and ANDY STINTINIS were the only airplane skywriters in the United States to his knowledge.

JEK

1

HO 62-2115
DL 89-43
GWK:yk

RE: WACHA McCOLLUM

The following investigation was conducted by SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE:

On November 26, 1963, Detective D. D. COLLINS, Houston, Texas, Police Department, advised he and other officers of that department had been present in the motorcade accompanying President KENNEDY from the airport to downtown Houston on November 21, 1963, and he had observed a light aircraft towing a sign, flying parallel with this motorcade. Detective COLLINS reported he observed this sign to consist of the phrase "Coexistence is Surrender." Detective COLLINS stated he had neither observed nor heard reports of any other aircraft having appeared over Houston during this period towing any type of sign bearing a political slogan.

On November 26, 1963, Mr. JOHN BLAIR, Control Tower Chief, Federal Aviation Agency (FAA), Houston International Airport, after consulting individual air traffic controllers who were on duty in Houston on November 21, 1963, reported the only aircraft engaged in activities as set out above on that date was a Cessna aircraft bearing identification number 26B. BLAIR stated he had determined this aircraft was based at the Genoa Airport.

On November 26, 1963, HUGH RAULERSON, Inspector, General Aviation District Office, FAA, Houston, Texas, advised his office grants waivers which are required of all aircraft flying over the City of Houston for the purpose of towing signs, and the only aircraft presently authorized for such activities was owned by JAMES F. BRAUCH, 602 Arion Lane, Pasadena, Texas.

RAULERSON further stated that he had received no information indicating AT-6 type aircraft had been operating in the Houston area during the above period and he had received no requests for waivers from a Mr. McCOLLUM from Danville, Illinois, or from any other person during the above period.

On November 26, 1963, CHARLES EMMETT, Manager, Genoa Airport, Genoa, Texas, advised he was familiar with the flight of the Cessna aircraft number 26B on November 21, 1963, and had assisted Mr. JAMES F. BRAUCH in removing the sign which had been pulled by that aircraft.

On November 26, 1963, Mrs. JAMES F. BRAUCH, 610 Arion, Pasadena, Texas, stated her husband had contracted to pull a sign bearing the words "Coexistence is Surrender" over the City of Houston on the afternoon of November 21, 1963. Mrs. BRAUCH stated the persons arranging this flight had made all the arrangements by telephone, had refused to furnish their identities and had paid for this service by cash without identifying themselves. Mrs. BRAUCH stated no written receipt or invoice was prepared in connection with this transaction and she could not identify the persons who contracted for this service.

Shortly after the above interview, Mr. JAMES F. BRAUCH telephoned SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE at the Houston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated he desired to furnish additional information concerning this matter. Mr. BRAUCH stated that the above services were rendered for a man who gave his name as JOE BRYANT and gave his telephone number as MI 5-5819. BRAUCH stated that BRYANT paid him $225.00 in cash for this service and he prepared and furnished to BRYANT a signed receipt prepared in longhand. Mr. BRAUCH stated he had received no other inquiries from any other source in connection with a possible flight over Houston during the period of the visit of President KENNEDY.

The following investigation was conducted by SA's EDWIN DALRYMPLE and JAMES W. RUSSELL:

On November 27, 1963, JOE R. BRYANT, Sales Engineer, Rapids Standard Company, Inc., 2216 Walker Street, residing at 5963 Belneath, advised he was the individual who arranged for the sign to be towed over the City of Houston on the afternoon of November 21, 1963. BRYANT stated that he was a member of the John Birch Society but that the above operation was not connected with the John Birch Society or any other group but resulted simply from the informal activities of himself and a group of friends

who collected money for this purpose. Mr. BRYANT stated this action was taken merely as a protest against the policies of the KENNEDY administration. He stated that while he strongly opposed everything the present Government had done he certainly considered the assassination was a terrible thing and he would never have been connected with anyone who approved such a crime. BRYANT stated he thought the only proper way to oppose any administration was through the ballot box.

BRYANT stated he had never heard of any person from Illinois having been in Houston during the above period in connection with any type of aerial display, that he had negotiated with no one other than the Pasadena firm in connection with this matter, and he knew of no organization in the Houston area which had even considered underwriting such a demonstration.

Mr. BRYANT added that no human being in his presence had ever said anything concerning any plan or scheme to raise money for the assassination of any Government official, and he had neither participated in nor heard about any plan whatever for the assassination of any official.

PX 89-42

NORMAND PHILLIP MICHAUD
Also known as
Phillip Michaud, Norman P.
Michaud, Norman Michaud,
Norman P. Michand
THREAT AGAINST PRESIDENT
LYNDON B. JOHNSON

This matter is based on information received on January 21, 1964, from CECIL RICHARDSON, Sheriff, Coconino County, Flagstaff, Arizona, that a KING DAVID ULREY had called the White House, Washington, D. C., on the night of January 20, 1964, from Kanab, Utah, claiming to have been in on the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and was going to shoot President JOHNSON in the near future.

Alleged Connection With Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and Threat Against the Life of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 19, 1964

CECIL RICHARDSON, Sheriff, Coconino County, Flagstaff, Arizona, furnished the following information:

On the night of January 20, 1964, the Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Flagstaff, Arizona, received a telephone call from Agent WILLIAM B. PAYNE, Protective Research Section, The White House, Washington, D. C.

Agent PAYNE advised that just a few minutes prior to this call he, while on duty at The White House, had received a long distance telephone call from a person giving the name of KING DAVID ULREY of Fredonia, Arizona. This person claimed he was calling from a pay telephone in Kanab, Utah, number 644-9294. ULREY admitted he was a former mental patient in an institution at Camarillo, California, their number C-7762. DAVID DAVID L. ULREY

ULREY told PAYNE that he had a part in the murder of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and that he had fired at and missed the Governor of Texas on February 5th, year not given. Also, ULREY told PAYNE that he, ULREY, had recently sold some cattle and had purchased a rifle with a scope, and that he was going to shoot President JOHNSON in the near future. He also told PAYNE that he was going to kill his neighbor, "BUD" MICHAUD as MICHAUD had been causing him trouble, is trying to have him committed back into a mental institution, and because MICHAUD knows too much.

This information was furnished by the Deputy Sheriff on duty to Sheriff CECIL RICHARDSON, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Flagstaff, who immediately called Deputy DICK LEWIS, Fredonia, Arizona, to check on this matter.

Late on the night of January 20, 1964, Deputy Sheriff LEWIS advised Sheriff RICHARDSON that he had determined that ULREY was at his home on the evening of January 20th and had no telephone, and that NORMAN P. MICHAUD and his mother, EVA CRAM, were in Kanab, Utah, during the evening of January 20th. Deputy Sheriff LEWIS believed that MICHAUD was responsible for the telephone call.

ARIZ.

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On 1/21/64 at Flagstaff, Arizona File # PX 62-1064

by SA DANIEL C. PELTON / dsn Date dictated 5/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date May 19, 1964

JOHN A. WALTERS, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona, furnished the following information by telephone:

WALTERS received information originating from the White House, Washington, D. C., that one KING DAVID ULREY had called the White House by telephone and claimed he had a hand in the assassination of President KENNEDY, and would have a hand in the assassination of President JOHNSON. The caller stated he was calling Washington, D. C. from Kanab, Utah, but was from Fredonia, Arizona. The caller also complained about his neighbor, NORMAND MICHAUD, and from the conversation the White House more or less assumed it was MICHAUD who was calling.

WALTERS received information that the caller had been in a mental institution and was armed with a rifle.

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On 1/21/64 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 62-1064

by SA CLIFFORD E. HEDRICK / dsn Date dictated 5/18/64

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On January 24, 1964, Special Agent in Charge ROBERT F. GRUBE, U. S. Secret Service, Salt Lake City, Utah, advised that MICHAUD was being prosecuted by the U. S. Secret Service based on MICHAUD's alleged threat to President JOHNSON made telephonically from Kanab, Utah, to the White House.

On page 18 of the January 25, 1964, edition of the "Phoenix Gazette," a newspaper of general circulation in Phoenix, Arizona, there appeared an article with the dateline at Salt Lake City, Utah, reporting that NORMAN P. MICHAND, 43, of Fredonia, Arizona, had been arrested for threatening the life of President JOHNSON. The article stated that a Federal complaint which had been filed "yesterday" (date not specified), accused MICHAND of telephoning the White House on January 20, 1964, and saying he "was in on" the assassination of President KENNEDY, and "was going to kill President JOHNSON in the near future." The article reported that U. S. Commissioner E. M. GARNETT ordered MICHAND held on $10,000.00 bail, and that GARNETT said MICHAND was brought to Salt Lake City after his arrest in Kanab, Utah, about seven (7) miles from Fredonia, Arizona.

On page 3-A of the January 26, 1964, edition of the "Arizona Journal," a newspaper of general circulation in Phoenix, Arizona, there appeared an article under the dateline of Salt Lake City, Utah, stating that NORMAND P. MICHAUD, 43, of Fredonia, Arizona, was charged with making a telephone call from Kanab, Utah, to the White House, in which he claimed he was "in on" the assassination of President KENNEDY, and was going to kill President JOHNSON soon. The article stated that the caller said he had sold some cattle and purchased a rifle with a scope which could be used to kill the President.

On page 8 of the January 27, 1964, edition of the "Arizona Republic," a newspaper of general circulation in Phoenix, Arizona, there appeared an article under the dateline of Salt Lake City, Utah, stating that NORMAN P. MICHAUD had appeared for arraignment before U. S. Commissioner E. M. GARNETT, and had refused to enter a plea and requested an attorney. GARNETT continued the arraignment and ordered MICHAUD held in the Salt Lake County Jail in lieu of $10,000.00 bail. The article reported that an attorney was expected to be

appointed in the U. S. District Court for Utah "today" (date not specified further). GARNETT said the court would appoint an attorney for MICHAUD, and the attorney was expected to request psychiatric examination for MICHAUD before a plea was entered. The article reported that MICHAUD had been arrested near Kanab, Utah, by Deputy U. S. Marshal ROQUAL BUTTARS and Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON of Kane County on a complaint prepared by U. S. District Attorney WILLIAM T. THURMAN, charging that MICHAUD had made a telephone call to the White House from Kanab, Utah, on January 20, 1964, in which he said he was "in on" the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and was "going to kill President JOHNSON in the near future." The complaint further stated that MICHAUD said he sold some cattle and purchased a rifle with a telescope sight, and later had written a letter to the White House threatening the President's life.

On page 9 of the March 11, 1964, edition of the "Arizona Republic," there appeared an article stating that MICHAUD had been found guilty "last night" of threatening the life of President JOHNSON. A twelve-member jury returned the verdict in the U. S. District Court after two and one-half hours deliberation, and after a four-day trial which included testimony of MICHAUD and his mother that he did not make the call. Judge WILLIS W. RITTER said the maximum sentence for the offense is one year's imprisonment or a $5,000.00 fine, or both.

Alleged Kidnaping of MICHAUD in July, 1963

The following telegram dated July 5, 1963, at 9:00 a.m., at Kanab, Utah, was received at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C.:

"I WAS KIDNAPPED BRUTALLY BEATEN INTO NEAR DEATH AND ROBBED SEND AGENTS TO FREDONIA ARIZONA THE KIDNAPPERS HAVE KILLED BEFORE. /s/ NORMAN P. MICHAUD, FREDONIA."

On July 5, 1963, LOWELL FORD, Inspector, Arizona Agricultural Station, Fredonia, Arizona, advised that WAYNE LATHIM, Deputy Sheriff, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Fredonia, had told FORD of the reported kidnaping of MICHAUD, date not recalled, which did not involve interstate transportation. LATHIM told FORD that he had gone to the scene

of the alleged beating by the kidnapers and found only what appeared to be evidence of MICHAUD running through a fence. LATHIM was unable to find any evidence of a kidnaping or beating. FORD reported that MICHAUD was well known to him, and that MICHAUD had been previously confined in a Utah Mental Institution.

On July 6, 1963, Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON, Kanab, Utah, advised that he is well acquainted with MICHAUD, who has been confined to a Veterans Hospital, name unknown. Sheriff JOHNSON received information that MICHAUD was drinking at the Buckskin Tavern, near Fredonia, Arizona, and became involved in a fight, which resulted in his being beaten. Sheriff JOHNSON advised that MICHAUD lives with his mother at General Delivery, Fredonia, Arizona.

On July 7, 1963, Deputy Sheriff WAYNE LATHIM, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Fredonia, Arizona, advised that at approximately 1:30 a.m., on July 2, 1963, he received a telephone call from the U. S. Marshal at Kanab, Utah, reporting that MICHAUD was in the hospital at Kanab, and claimed to have been beaten up and robbed. LATHIM drove to the hospital in Kanab, and met MICHAUD coming out of the hospital. MICHAUD had refused medical attention and demanded an immediate investigation of his kidnaping. MICHAUD named two individuals, both known to LATHIM and MICHAUD, as being responsible for the kidnaping. LATHIM told MICHAUD that one of these individuals had just been married the night before and was in Las Vegas, Nevada, on his honeymoon. LATHIM had also checked on the whereabouts of the other party, and it was determined he had been with friends all evening. MICHAUD then changed his story and claimed first that he had left the tavern with two strangers and later that two strangers picked him up outside of the Buckskin Tavern, and then proceeded to kidnap him. The bartender at the Buckskin Tavern told LATHIM he had not seen any strangers at the tavern on the night of July 2, 1963, and that MICHAUD had left by himself.

On July 7, 1963, Special Agent RUSSELL C. HART, Federal Bureau of Investigation, approached MICHAUD's residence at Fredonia, Arizona, to interview him concerning the alleged kidnaping. On the arrival of Special Agent HART at MICHAUD's residence, MICHAUD opened the door of his cabin and pointed a single barrel shotgun at Special Agent HART.

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After the agent made his identity known, MICHAUD put the shotgun away and requested Mr. HART to produce his identification. After seeing the credentials of Special Agent HART, MICHAUD came out of his residence. Special Agent HART invited MICHAUD to sit in his car and furnish what information he had concerning his being kidnaped.

For approximately the first ten minutes of the interview, MICHAUD gave an incoherent story concerning his sick cat, and stated he had found it necessary to try to contact a doctor at Cedar City, Utah, regarding the cat needing an operation.

MICHAUD then stated that on the night of July 1, 1963, he had been at the Buckskin Bar, located on U. S. Highway 89-A, approximately two miles north of Fredonia, but on the Arizona side of the Utah-Arizona line. MICHAUD made several telephone calls from this bar, and then overheard a person, whom he identified as REED CRAM, stating he ARIZ and another person, whom MICHAUD did not know, wanted to go get something to eat. MICHAUD offered to buy these two persons their meal if they would give him a ride into Fredonia. MICHAUD then stated that he did not know either of these two persons, and that they were strangers in the area.

These two persons then took MICHAUD into Fredonia, and on arriving at the restaurant in Fredonia, MICHAUD told them that he did not want to go into that "greasy spoon." MICHAUD then found the men armed with a .45 caliber pistol and a .38 snub-nose pistol. They then took him back past the Buckskin Bar and just over the Utah line, into Utah, where they started to beat him with a small iron wrecking bar. The men then drove him several miles back into Arizona, where they continued to beat him with their fists, the iron wrecking bar, and with the two guns. MICHAUD was then left lying on the roadway and was then bleeding profusely.

MICHAUD then went on to advise that he considered the Sheriff and the Deputy Sheriff at Fredonia to be "no good;" that they were not doing their job, and that he was going to sue the Sheriff. At this point, MICHAUD started raising his voice, waving his arms, and became very emotional.

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Deputy Sheriff WAYNE A. LATHIM, Coconino County Sheriff's Office, Fredonia, Arizona, advised that on July 24, 1963, he and Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON, Kanab, Utah, had interviewed TERAL HANSEN and PETER GABRISKIE, who were construction workers employed by the Cox Brothers Construction Company at Kanab, Utah, but reside at Ephriam, Utah. They furnished the following signed statement of what occurred on the night of July 1, 1963, (rather than June 1, 1963, as appears in the statement):

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"I, Teral Hansen & Peter Zabriskie, residing at Ephriam, Utah, wish to make the following voluntary statement to LaNard Johnson who has identified himself to me as the Sheriff of Kane County, Utah and Wayne Lathim, whom we know to be the Deputy Sheriff of Coconino Co. Arizona. We have been first advised of our rights and that anything that we may say may be used against ourselves or others in court of law. This statement is not being given under threats or promise of reward by the above officers.

"Shortly after 12:00 midnight of June 1, 1963, as we were leaving the Buckskin Tavern just south of the Utah-Arizona line, and just prior to leaving the building, we were approached by whom we know to be Mr. Normand P. Machaud of Fredonia, Arizona and he says "Lets go for a ride and give me a ride home." When we left a few minutes later and after another drink, I walked over to him and said "Come on, and we'll give you a ride home." There was a young kid that we know to work in the Standard or Chevron Station here in Kanab who told us "Don't go with him" or something like that.

"At this time, we went out front right by the door and got in our 1956 Mercury that we were driving. We got in with Pete driving, Machaud next to the driver and myself, Teral getting in the back seat. We proceeded on South towards Fredonia, Arizona and sometime before getting to Fredonia, he smarted off with some smart remark and I told him to come on. He then got in the back seat and started to kissing and attempting to love me up. We stoped and was going to through him out and he says "Take me on home," so we let him get back in and he says take this Short Creek Road. We drove out just beyond the bridge, beyond the little cut and as we remember the location, there was a little slope towards the South that we again stoped at. At this time he tried to love me up a couple of times, and then he reached over and kissed me and then I (Teral Hansen) got out of the car and let him have it. We were at this time on the left side of the road going out towards Pipe Springs. I hit him in the face with my fist and he went down. He got back up and took off a running to the South and we observed him hitting a barbe wire fence. We could hear the barbs or wire as he hit and when I reached the fence he had picked himself up and was running on over thru the desert.

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"We went back to the car and discussed what we should do, go home and leave him out there, and we decided to go find him. He was yelling "help, help" while he was out there and I started following him and I caught up with him about a quarter of mile out in the brush. I grabed him and said "Come on, were going back to the car." He kept hesitating and trying to go on what it seems to me was West. Trying to get away from me at all times. I kept shoving him and kept him going the way that I wanted him to move. We got back to the car and I told Pete "Come on, lets get him back into town, we'll get rid of him in town." Just before we got back in the car he again made some vulgar pass at me and I hit him again, perhaps a time or two. He again went down and then he got up and was setting there beside the road so we got in the car and drove on back into Fredonia and on to Kanab. We never made any threats on this man's live at any time during our association."

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Deputy LATHIM stated both denied taking MICHAUD over the Utah-Arizona line. Deputy LATHIM had also located another individual who had overheard MICHAUD ask for a ride to his home near Sedona, Arizona.

On July 31, 1963, Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON, Kanab, Utah, furnished the following additional information concerning the circumstances surrounding the injuries of MICHAUD as a result of the fight.

MICHAUD appeared at the Kane County Hospital, Kanab, at about 3:00 a.m., on July 2, 1963, for medical treatment. Dr. SANELLA was unavailable at the hospital at the time. When Dr. SANELLA subsequently arrived he was accosted by MICHAUD with the statement, "You think I'm nuts." Dr. SANELLA attempted to quiet MICHAUD, but MICHAUD told the doctor that he did not think that the doctor was capable of taking care of his injuries which consisted of cuts and bruises on the head and scalp from barbed wire. Dr. SANELLA thereupon stated, "I don't know why they let you out." MICHAUD then used obscene language in telling the doctor he was a "pipsqueak," and that he was not allowing the doctor to take care of his injuries. MICHAUD walked out of the hospital and then called Sheriff JOHNSON to complain that he had been kidnaped.

MICHAUD came to the Sheriff's Office on July 2, 1963, at about 9:00 a.m., to state his complaint further, and immediately informed Sheriff JOHNSON, "I am going to get you." Sheriff JOHNSON dismissed MICHAUD, stating he wanted to hear no more from him, and suggested he go to the hospital for treatment of his cuts and bruises. On July 2, 1963, MICHAUD went to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Hospital at Panguitch, Utah, for treatment.

Investigation conducted did not support MICHAUD's claim of being kidnaped. In connection with the alleged kidnaping, MICHAUD' mother, Mrs. EVA CRAM, Box 526, Fredonia, Arizona, wrote letters to former President KENNEDY, the Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office, Phoenix, Arizona, and the Attorney General of the State of Arizona. MICHAUD, in addition to calling Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., by telephone, sent letters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and the Special Agent in Charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Office in Phoenix.

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He signed the letters "NORMAND P. MICHAUD," and indicated that on one of his letters that a copy had been sent to "U. S. Senator - Investigating Committee, Washington, D. C., Chief Justice EARL WARREN, D. C., also, U. S. Attorney KENNEDY."

Mental Condition of NORMAND PHILLIP MICHAUD

The records of the Utah State Hospital, Provo, Utah, reflected the following information as of July 30, 1963, concerning MICHAUD:

MICHAUD has been committed to the Utah State Hospital on three occasions. He was diagnosed by the hospital as suffering from schizophrenia with paranoid tendencies, vicious, clever, convincing, psychopathic liar, and as having great ability to threaten people in such ways so that they make concessions to him. He was originally committed on March 22, 1956, by the Third District Court, Salt Lake City, Utah, on an emergency basis. On April 28, 1956, he was committed again for indefinite period by the Fourth District Court, Provo, Utah. On May 15, 1956, he was released to the Veterans Administration Hospital, Salt Lake City. On February 2, 1960, he was committed from the Sixth District Court, Richfield, Utah, for thirty days or until his mental condition was such that he could be released. He was released on a writ of habeas corpus on September 30, 1960, on the ground of a technicality in commitment papers.

While in the hospital, MICHAUD alleged homosexuality on the part of a Kane County official, Kanab, Utah. He later admitted to the hospital that this charge against the official was false. He was charged with perjury in Kane County, but this charge was dismissed because of his mental condition.

In connection with MICHAUD's release on habeas corpus on September 30, 1960, on the grounds of a technicality in commitment papers, MICHAUD filed suit against the Superintendent of the State Hospital in Federal Court and received $700.00, which was paid by the state. This award was due to an error in the commitment papers, since the court ruled it was not a formal commitment under Utah State Law.

PX 89-42

On July 6, 1962, MICHAUD was again committed to the State Hospital by the Fourth District Court, Provo, Utah, on a temporary basis.

On August 17, 1962, this was changed to a regular commitment. On October 11, 1962, he was released to the Veterans Hospital, Salt Lake City. An official of the Utah State Hospital commented that when MICHAUD was committed in 1962, MICHAUD was suffering from the same mental condition as diagnosed in 1956, and should have been kept in a mental institution. NORMAN P MICHAUD NORMAN MICHAUD NORMAND MICHAUD BUD MICHAUD NORMAN P MICHAUD

On July 30, 1963, the records of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, revealed that NORMAND P MICHAUD, born January 20, 1921, VA Claim No. C-9602741, was admitted to the Veterans Hospital on October 11, 1962, on transfer from the Utah State Hospital, Provo, Utah, where he had been on the Veterans Administration waiting list since July 6, 1962. His admission diagnosis was paranoid schizophrenia. He was discharged on January 25, 1963, at which time the established clinical diagnosis was as follows: NORMAND PHILLIP MICHAUD PHILLIP MICHAUD ALLEGED HOMOSEXUAL

"(1) Passive aggressive personality, passive aggressive type, manifested by a long history of manipulative behavior, utilization of various somatic and psychiatric complaints for secondary gain, alcoholism, recurrent difficulty with the law, difficulty in maintaining close and personal relationships, disinterest in accepting ordinary responsibilities, for self care, with fair insight and judgment in regard to his illness.

"(2) Observation for schizophrenic reaction, not found. Previous diagnosis of schizophrenic reaction not found at this time and previous diagnosis considered to be in error."

The record also shows that he was hospitalized on prior occasions of:

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8/6/49 - 9/6/49	Duodenal ulcer, had anxiety reaction, chronic moderate, manifested by tensions and bodily complaints.
10/28/50	Alcoholic intoxication
12/5/52	Stiff neck
4/26/53 - 4/30/53	Diagnosis of acute brain syndrom - alcoholic intoxication.
8/12/53 - 3/27/55	Diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type, with many elements of character disorder.
5/15/56 - 11/2/56	Diagnosed as schizophrenic reaction, paranoid type.

Arrest Record

On July 30, 1963, DALLIN WILLIAMS, Deputy Sheriff, Iron County Sheriff's Office, Cedar City, Utah, advised the court records reflect that NORMAN PHILLIP MICHAUD was charged on March 22, 1947, with the detestable crime against nature (sodomy). MICHAUD was arrested March 31, 1947, and appeared in court on that same date. The matter was continued for subsequent hearing, at which time the complaining witness, ELDON CORRY, was unavailable and the matter was dismissed with the statement that there was no evidence the crime had been committed. Justice of the Peace HALDOW CHRISTENSON, in reviewing the court record, stated it appeared that the complaining witness, ELDON CORRY, declined to testify at the final hearing, and MICHAUD was ordered released.

UTAH

On July 31, 1963, Sheriff LANARD JOHNSON, Kane County, Kanab, Utah, stated that early in January, 1960, NORMAN PHILLIP MICHAUD filed a sodomy charge in Kane County against HAL MC DONALD, Kane County Assessor. Sheriff JOHNSON stated that investigation proved MC DONALD was not in the area

UTAH

PX 89-42

at the time the sodomy allegedly took place. The case never received a hearing and was later dismissed. Subsequently, on January 29, 1960, as a result of this sodomy charge, the Sheriff's Office filed a perjury charge against MICHAUD. MICHAUD was arrested and brought to the Sheriff's Office. MICHAUD thereupon requested hospitalization, stating, "How can I beat this?" He said that he desired to plead temporary insanity because he knew he could not beat the charge. At this time the Utah State District Judge, Kane County, ordered MICHAUD committed to the Utah State Hospital, Provo, Utah, for a thirty-day observation period. MICHAUD was subsequently successful in obtaining release from the Utah State Hospital as a result of a writ of habeas corpus.

Sheriff JOHNSON stated that MICHAUD later returned to Kane County, and about March 1, 1961, was again arrested on a drunk, obscene language and vulgarity charge. He became violent in the Sheriff's Office, and was again committed to the Utah State Hospital. Subsequently, he obtained an additional writ for his release.

Sheriff JOHNSON notes that in 1958 MICHAUD was arrested in Kanab, Utah, on a bad check charge originating in the State of Arizona. MICHAUD was allowed to pay the check off and was released.

On December 24, 1963, Coconino County Attorney ROBERT WARDEN, Flagstaff, Arizona, advised that on December 23, 1963, MICHAUD appeared in Coconino Superior Court, Flagstaff, for arraignment on a charge filed against him in August, 1963, charging MICHAUD with a felony (attempting to kill livestock). WARDEN said MICHAUD entered a plea of not guilty and insisted on a court-appointed attorney of his own choice, and while on the witness stand to answer questions about his assets in connection with the appointment of an attorney, MICHAUD kept pleading the Fifth Amendment, threatened to get a writ of habeas corpus issued, and in general made a fool of himself. Superior Court Judge LAURENCE WREN appointed JOHN GRACE, Flagstaff, to act as attorney for MICHAUD and passed setting the date for trial until a later date.

ARIZ.

PX 89-42

Miscellaneous

By letter dated December 5, 1963, MICHAUD wrote to ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General of the United States, stating that DAVID ULREY was dangerous, and asking if somethink could be done to see that he is treated. MICHAUD pointed out that he, MICHAUD, had been kidnaped and had to file a Petition for Justice on the unlawful acts by the law of Coconino County. MICHAUD claimed that ULREY was trying to kill him, and that the County Attorney, ROBERT WARDEN, Flagstaff, Arizona, was in favor of it, since WARDEN as well as the Justice of the Peace, refuse to let either MICHAUD or Mrs. REED CRAM sign complaints. MICHAUD further alleged that Judge WREN of Flagstaff had not honored Mrs. REED CRAM's petition for "Mr. ULREY examination into Mental Health, so I send one to you, to see if you can get any action."

AEIR

MICHAUD enclosed with his letter to Attorney General KENNEDY, a petition to the Superior Court of Coconino County, State of Arizona, asking that an examination be made to determine the state of the mental health of DAVID L. ULREY, Fredonia, Arizona, alleged to be mentally ill. MICHAUD, claiming to be a friend without malice in making this petition, set forth the following reasons why he believed that ULREY was mentally ill and in need of supervision, care and treatment:

"Attempted to kill me 1955 also threaten me with 30-30 Cal. rifle in my own home, peering into my window and arrested by me in Kanab, Utah, 1960 for threats & bodily harm. Used nasty language to my mother, where upon was arrested 1960 and convicted. That David Ulrey is forceable by brutal force & methods to obtain his own desires or pleasures. Attacked my mother 6th of Aug. 1963, drew rifle on my mother & myself 19 Oct. 1963 shot at me 28th Oct. 1963, also attempt on my mother's life 28 Oct. 1963, bullet came close to Mrs. Reed Cram's head, continued shooting around our place by said David L. Ulrey. I feel that for the good and best welfare of Mr. Ulrey, he should be at once committed & treated. I am sorry to have to ask the court but I feel he is too dangerous to be allowed to kill."

PX 89-42

MICHAUD asked that this petition be sent to Judge WREN of Flagstaff, Arizona.

On December 24, 1963, Coconino County Attorney ROBERT WARDEN, Flagstaff, Arizona, advised that MICHAUD had recently filed a "Petition for Justice" with the Arizona Supreme Court, and as a result, the Arizona Supreme Court had issued a notice of a hearing to Judge WREN, Coconino County Superior Court, Coconino County Attorney WARDEN, and Coconino County Sheriff RICHARDSON. This "Petition for Justice" was referred to the Administrative Committee of the State Bar of Arizona, and the hearing set for January 24, 1964.

MICHAUD subsequently withdrew this "Petition for Justice."

1
DL 89-43
PEW:eah

Re: Information from JOSEPH P. MONAHAN

BT #62-1965
DL #89-43
FJB/jrd
Page 1

The following investigation was conducted by SA FRED J. BASSETT:

AT BUTTE, MONTANA

On December 8, 1963, JOSEPH P. MONAHAN, attorney at law, Butte, Montana, and former Congressman for the Western District of Montana, with residence address of 2218 Elm Street, Butte, advised he had some information he believed of utmost importance concerning the assassination of the late President. He is sure the information which he has concerning this matter came through Divine Guidance.

MONAHAN stated he is certain the assassination of President KENNEDY and also the racial problem of the United States was, and is, Communist inspired. He believes the racial problem and also the assassination dates back to the "HARRY DEXTER WHITE incident, occurring during the EISENHOWER Administration." He stated that WHITE did arrange for various "monetary plates" to be stolen from the U. S. Treasury and they were subsequently turned over to Russia. These plates are now being used to print American currency, which is being deposited in various banks in Switzerland and the money is being used to foster unrest in the United States. He stated that a book entitled "The Federal Reserve Corporation or 42 Years of Subversion in 100 Acts" will qualify his statements.

U.S.A.

MONAHAN stated he is certain the sinking of the U. S. Submarine Thresher was not due to mechanical failure, but believes this submarine was captured by Russian trawlers and some key personal of the United States, having knowledge of the polaris missile program, were kidnaped and the submarine then deliberately sunk to cover the kidnaping. He said he believes this because the Russians do not have a missile with the polaris capability and are in dire need of the knowledge of its construction and functions.

FC[illegible]ATION

MONAHAN added he believes the matter of the "TFX" Aircraft Contract was also Communist inspired to prevent the United States from constructing this type of aircraft and the intervention by President KENNEDY in this matter was partly the reason for his assassination.

MONAHAN advised that he has no knowledge of the identity or any information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but believes OSWALD's assassin, JACK RUBY, is, in fact, "SERGE RUBENSTEIN," who was allegedly killed several years ago. He stated history reflects that RUBENSTEIN was to be deported and he believes that a gang, probably the "Cosa Nostra," arranged to have a body planted, reflecting RUBENSTEIN's death, when, in fact, he still lives and is JACK RUBY.

DL 89-43/eah

Re: JOSEPH E. MURPHY

Date 11/26/63

Re: UNKNOWN TEXAS CHIEF OF POLICE AND MOTEL MANAGER

JOHN RICARDO, 75 Park Avenue, Newton, Massachusetts, on November 25, 1963, advised that he works for himself and is engaged in the reduction of vibration of machinery. During October, 1963, his wife and he were returning to Massachusetts from Tucson, Arizona where they have a son in school and during the course of their trip homeward they passed through Texas during which time he handled some business.

While in Texas they stopped at a motel which was managed by a man, name not known, but who was also the Chief of Police of the small town where the motel is located. On that particular evening, the exact date of which he could not remember but which was in October, 1963, he engaged this man in conversation and during the course of this conversation the man was critical of permitting Negroes to have civil rights and was also critical of President KENNEDY. During his conversation the man said something to the effect that "we do not say much in Texas but we take care of things in our own way." RICARDO said that the man in making this comment was referring to the civil rights issue but now in view of the assassination of the President he thinks there might be some connection with the assassination. RICARDO said that he also felt that the assassination had been sanctioned and that there was an organization involved in addition to the suspect OSWALD.

RICARDO said the motel manager did not actually say anything specific which would lead him to reach the above conclusion and he had no proof for actually feeling as he does. RICARDO said he could not recall any additional comments made by the motel manager and he had no additional information pertaining to the conversation.

RICARDO said the motel owner that he had in mind was about 50 years old, had a Chihuahua dog and his son had a

On 11/25/63 at Newton, Massachusetts File# BS 89-43

by SA KENNETH P. WEST:atl Date dictated 11/26/63

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BS 89-43
DBC:atl

Shetland pony. The motel mentioned by this man was brick in structure, was L shaped, had 20-25 rooms and also had a swimming pool.

He further related that while in Texas he had made several overnight stops but believed the one in question was when he was approximately 100 miles from Dallas, the exact location unknown but in one of the following places where he had stayed on the dates as indicated:

October 8, 1963, within 30 miles of Lamesa, Texas
October 9, 1963, Manor Motel, U. S. Highway 287, Quanah, Texas
October 10, 1963, within a few miles of Wichita Falls, Texas
October 11, 1963 within 20 miles of Gainesville, Texas

Date 11/26/63

Re: UNKNOWN TEXAS CHIEF OF POLICE AND MOTEL MANAGER

Mrs. JOHN RICARDO, 75 Park Avenue, Newton, Massachusetts, who was present during an interview with her husband, JOHN RICARDO, on November 25, 1963, advised that she had accompanied her husband during October, 1963, when he was returning to Massachusetts from Tucson, Arizona where they have a son in school. During the course of their trip homeward they passed through Texas and Mr. RICARDO stopped to handle some business.

Mrs. RICARDO advised that she could not remember the name or the location of the motel that her husband had in mind. She said that she had not been in conversation with the motel manager but did recall that her husband, after returning to the motel room, had been upset by the man's remarks. She said that she did not know specifically what the man had said but felt that her husband was disturbed to think that this man, a Chief of Police, had spoken as he did.

Mrs. RICARDO advised she had no further information concerning this matter.

On 11/25/63 at Newton, Massachusetts File# BS 89-43

by SA KENNETH P. WEST:atl Date dictated 11/26/63

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DL 89-43
RPB/11
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AT GAINESVILLE, TEXAS

Following investigation conducted by SA ROBERT P. BUTLER.

On April 21, 1964, Sheriff O. E. WHISNAND, Cooke County, advised as follows.

He is not aware of any motel owner in Cooke County, Texas, who is also a chief of police as described by Mr. JOHN RICARDO. He stated that the only possible towns in Cooke County on or near U. S. Highway 287 approximately 20 miles in all directions from Gainesville, Texas, are Whitesboro and Munster, Texas. Sheriff WHISNAND further stated that there are no motels in either town with swimming pools.

1
DL 89-43
BSH:eah

The following investigation was conducted by SA BEN S. HARRISON:

AT LAMESA, TEXAS

The following persons, who are familiar with Lamesa, Texas, and the surrounding area, were contacted and advised they knew of no one in the area that might be identical with the motel operator described in information furnished by JOHN RICARDO:

HENRY MAYFIELD, Sheriff, May 5, 1964

MORRIS ZIMMERMAN, Chief of Police, May 5, 1964

It is noted that Lamesa, Texas, is approximately 310 miles from Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/, 64

1

Mrs. J. LUKENBILL, Manor Motel, Quanah, Texas, advised their records reflect that J. RICARDO and wife, 75 Park Avenue, Newton, Massachusetts, registered at the Manor Motel, on October 9, 1963, and were assigned Room 20. She added the records reflect they only paid for one night and, therefore, apparently left on October 10, 1963.

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on 5/4/64 at Quanah, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent JARRELL H. DAVIS/esh Date dictated 5/5/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 5/3/64

JOSEPH E. MURPHY, Chief of Police, Quanah, Texas, advised that his wife was manager of the Manor Motel in Quanah, Texas, from June or July, 1963, until January 2, 1964, and that he and his wife live at the motel. He added the motel has a small swimming pool, is L-shaped, has twenty-three rooms, and is a brick structure.

Mr. MURPHY further advised that he does not recall anyone by the name of JOHN RICARDO and does not recall engaging in any conversation with anyone by the name of RICARDO or anyone from Newton, Massachusetts, during October, 1963, while his wife was manager of the motel. He added he often engaged in conversation with guests of the motel, but does not recall having ever engaged in any conversation concerning civil rights. He added he had never been critical of President KENNEDY at any time, and considered him a very good President. He added he had never engaged in any conversation where he was critical of permitting Negroes to have civil rights because at times he felt sorry for the Negroes. He added he had never been critical of the Negroes because he had lived around and worked with Negroes for twenty-five years when he lived in New York, New York, and worked for the Salvation Army in Brooklyn, New York, for twenty years. He further advised he had never made any statement to the effect that "we do not say much in Texas, but we take care of things in our own way." He added that he has a Shetland pony.

Mr. MURPHY advised he does not know of any Chief of Police in the vicinity of Quanah who operates or has operated a motel. He added that, even though he apparently meets all the descriptions of the individual who is reported to have made statements mentioned above, he is sure he never made any statement to JOHN RICARDO or any other person in which he was critical of President KENNEDY or was critical of permitting Negroes to have civil rights. He further added anyone that knows him well would know that he has never been critical of President KENNEDY or critical of permitting Negroes to have civil rights.

Mr. MURPHY further advised that he had never known LEE

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on 5/4/64 at Quanah, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent JARRELL H. DAVIS/eah Date dictated 5/5/64

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HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. He further mentioned that on November 22, 1963, he was in Quanah, Texas, and was working as Chief of Police.

AQ 89-2
SJC/gcp
1

RE: WILLIAM MELVIN NICHOLS

Investigation with regard to WILLIAM MELVIN NICHOLS was instituted upon a telephone call to the Albuquerque Office by RICHARD F. LEFORS, Investigator, Alcohol, Tobacco and Tax Division, Albuquerque, New Mexico, who advised that LEON BURKHOLDER, 1035 San Mateo, SE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, had information relative to a threat against the President of the United States.

4/29/64

RE: WILLIAM MELVIN NICHOLS

LEON BURKHOLDER was interviewed at his shoe repair shop at 1035 San Mateo, SE. He said he lives at 1016 Indiana, SE. He furnished the following information:

N.M.

Mr. WILLIAM NICHOLS, who owns Nichols Television Service, Inc., next door to him at 1039 San Mateo, SE, Albuquerque, has been making very strong statements concerning politicians in general and President KENNEDY in particular. He advised that this morning, Mr. NICHOLS made such a strong statement concerning former President KENNEDY that he felt compelled to report it.

He said that he has known NICHOLS for almost a year and recalled that four or five months prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, NICHOLS started making these strong statements, which were politically inspired. He recalled that NICHOLS referred to President KENNEDY one time prior to the assassination and stated words to the effect that something ought to be done about the "son-of-a-bitch." He said NICHOLS also stated that everyone of the politicians in Washington, D.C., should be shot. He said NICHOLS has also criticized the fact that the United States Government sent wheat to Russia when it could be used here. He recalled a statement by NICHOLS to the effect that, "What the hell do you mean this is a free country when you tax this and tax that and then something else. The first thing you know, it's going to turn into some place like Russia or China or some place like that." In referring to foreign aid, BURKHOLDER recalled that NICHOLS stated, "Why in the hell send money over to these countries when we can use the money here better?"

BURKHOLDER stated that the statements made against this country by NICHOLS have upset him; however, he felt that NICHOLS should be reported when this morning he made reference to former President KENNEDY and stated, "Well it's a good thing someone shot the son-of-a-bitch, the country is better off without him." BURKHOLDER advised that he is sure NICHOLS had nothing to do with the assassination of President KENNEDY in view of the

On 4/27/64 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # AQ 89-27

by SA ROBERT J. WIRTH & SA STUART J. CAMERON/gcp Date dictated 4/29/64

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fact that he was here at his place of business on November 22, 1963. He said that NICHOLS generally gripes against the policies of President KENNEDY and policies of the government in general. He said he feels that NICHOLS had nothing personal against President KENNEDY, but just "spouts off radically." BURKHOLDER said he feels that NICHOLS would not have the nerve to commit anything like murder or assassination and does not have the money to hire anyone to do it. He said that NICHOLS has nothing against President JOHNSON to his knowledge. BURKHOLDER advised that he does not feel that NICHOLS is subversive in any way.

4/29/64

RE: WILLIAM MELVIN NICHOLS ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.

MR. WILLIAM MELVIN NICHOLS, 610 Quincy, SE, was interviewed at his place of business at Nichols Television Service, Inc., 1039 San Mateo, SE. At the outset of the interview, Mr. NICHOLS advised that about twelve years ago, he was employed as a project engineer in the Armament Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Field, Dayton, Ohio. He had worked for the United States Government for eleven years and at that time lived at 248 Luke Road in Dayton. During this period, he had determined that the radar equipment being used in F-86's was faulty and had already been accepted for installation in the planes by the United States Government. He said he reported the matter to all appropriate government officials and agencies; however, "because of politics, no one did anything about it."

He said he wrote to congressmen and "tried to provoke someone to look into it." He said he spent $8,000 in his personal funds and advised that as a result of his efforts in this regard, he was "illegally" discharged without a hearing from employment with the United States Government at Wright-Patterson Field.

He displayed an affidavit signed by him, February 28, 1953, at Dayton, Ohio, which stated that on October 13, 1952, he was denied a hearing and fired by the Wright Air Development Center as a result of his having refused to make a fraudulent statement in an official government document concerning the acceptability of a specific radar set for United States Air Force utilization.

Mr. NICHOLS then advised that he had a "personal private conversation yesterday with the guy next door." He stated he thinks that the economy of the country is being attacked. He said "if you ruin the economy, there is nothing left." He said "the communists are hitting the economy of the country and they are over there laughing." He further advised that the Pope is "getting palsy-walsy with the communists." During the interview, NICHOLS kept referring back to his experience referred to above

On 4/28/64 at Albuquerque, New Mexico File # AQ 89-27

by SA ROBERT J. WIRTH & SA STUART J. CAMERON/gcp Date dictated 4/29/64

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with the Wright Air Development Center and stated that officers used the uniform of the United States Air Force in order to spread rumors to his wife and other persons that he was crazy. He stated that the defects in the government, such as the BOBBY BAKER incident and the BILLIE SOL ESTES matter "burns me up." He said he feels that people should "blow their stack and should not be mealy-mouthed in their constructive criticism of the government and government officials." He said it is his prerogative to criticize the government.

NICHOLS advised that he did not make the statement to the effect that it's a good thing that someone shot President KENNEDY, but stated he thinks that the country is better off now that KENNEDY is no longer president. He said it is a dastardly thing to murder or assassinate someone and the fact that President KENNEDY was murdered is extremely bad. He stated he felt that President KENNEDY's policies were wrecking the economy of the country. He said he would like to make it clear that the fact that he felt the country is better off now has nothing whatsoever to do with President KENNEDY's assassination. He said he likes President JOHNSON and feels that President JOHNSON is carrying out some of KENNEDY's policies, but he is trying to cut out some of the things that KENNEDY advocated. NICHOLS stated he feels that our present form of government is the best there is and any comments attributed to him were inspired from a governmental economy standpoint. He then cited the fact that under President KENNEDY, 230 new governmental agencies were established and he doubted the advisability of establishing that many new agencies.

Mr. NICHOLS advised he has never said, to his knowledge, that every politician should be shot. He said he does not think he said this, but if he did say it, it would merely be a figure of speech. He advised he feels he should be able to criticize the United States Government with impunity, but certainly would not murder or resort to violence.

CI 62-2758
TPS/bae
Page 1

RE: WILLIAM MELVIN NICHOLS

On March 15, 1952, WILLIAM MELVIN NICHOLS advised a Special Agent of the Cincinnati Office of the FBI that he was an engineer at the Engineering Division, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio. NICHOLS stated he was employed as an Inspector of Gears. NICHOLS advised that the General Electric Company was manufacturing radar operating gears for use in the F-84 and F-86 aircraft then being manufactured by the North American Aviation Company for the United States Air Force. NICHOLS alleged that these gears were deficient in certain aspects of operation.

NICHOLS further alleged that these gears were accepted by the United States Air Force without requiring General Electric Company approval and that the North American Aviation Company had been conducting its own investigation of these gears.

NICHOLS further alleged that CLIFFORD JOHNSON, Chief of Operations, Armament Laboratory, Engineering Division, Air Material Command, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, and GEORGE OSCAR, Branch Chief of the Armament Laboratory, had been told of the deficiencies and these persons stated the gears were not deficient to the point where operation of the aircraft would be hampered.

On October 14, 1952, NICHOLS advised a Special Agent of the Cincinnati FBI Office that he had been separated from his position as Project Engineer, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Weapons Component Division, Armament Laboratory, Fixed Gunnery Branch. NICHOLS stated his termination order showed he was separated because of inefficiency.

NICHOLS further advised that officials at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base did everything they could to discredit him because it became known he advised the FBI concerning the deficiencies in the radar operating gears manufactured by the General Electric Company. NICHOLS stated that his superior

at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base caused him to be examined by a psychiatrist and the psychiatrist reported NICHOLS was insane.

DL 89-43

RE: OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W. GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE, AND MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

LLB/jm
(1)
LA 89-75

This investigation was instituted when Mrs. EMILY R. FRANCIS of 2100 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., wrote the following letter to Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, on March 15, 1964:

"Dear Sir:

"Recently, I received a letter from a friend in Los Angeles, California in which she asked me if I would report, to the right person, what she and another friend viewed on TV after the assassination of President Kennedy.

"She thinks that the film they saw had been taken by someone other than from the press. It showed the President's car in front of the School Book Depository Building and, after the shots were fired, two men running from the rear left side of the building into a lane or alley. One of these men removed his coat and threw it into some shrubbery. The second man wore a dark suit but neither of these men appeared to be policemen. Seconds later, they both disappeared from view.

"It is my friend's belief that if this film were rerun and that portion enlarged which showed the two men running, there is a very strong possibility that one or both men could be identified. Both she and her friend have asked over a hundred people who saw the same film on TV but none of them saw what they did, possibly because of all the confusion and excitement in the foreground.

"Knowing how extraordinarily thorough your agents are, in all probability they already have this information. However, should you wish to pursue this matter further in regard to the TV Channel, the date and time the film was shown on TV in Los Angeles, I refer you to my friend, Mrs. E. W. Giaver, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles 24, California."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 3/31/64

Mrs. EINAR W. GIAVER, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information:

MRS. E. W. GIAVER

On November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, she and a friend, Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, were watching the television coverage of the assassination. Mrs. CRANE told her of seeing pictures of two men running away from the School Depository Building immediately after the President was shot.

At about 1 PM to 2 PM, watching either Los Angeles Channel 2 or Channel 4, she observed pictures of the President in his car, holding his right hand to his head, with a man in the front seat turning to the right, showing his white shirt. The President's car then drove off rapidly. Immediately following this picture, the television showed the School Depository Building and she observed two men, one behind the other, running from behind the building to the left, and down an alley or street out of view. The man in front, the shorter of the two, threw what appeared to be a tan or brown jacket into a bush as he ran away, followed by the second man, who appeared to be accompanying the first man, not chasing him.

In subsequent televisim coverage of the assassination, she has never been able to observe this scene.

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On 3/26/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 89-75

by SA PETER J. MEANEY, JR./jm Date dictated 3/27/64

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FOUNDATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/31/64

Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, 1865 Benecia Avenue, Los Angeles, California, interviewed at 10469 Kinnard Avenue, and in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. EINAR W. GIAVER, furnished the following information:

On November 23, 1963, the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, she was watching television, either Los Angeles Channel 2 or 4, and observed that immediately after the President was shot that the camera switched to the School Depository Building and she saw two men run out from the rear of the building, with one man, the one in front, throwing a jacket or coat into the bushes as he ran. The men ran away from the rear of the building, disappearing down an alley or street. She believed that the following film showed the front of the building and then up to the empty window on the sixth floor, where the fatal shots were reportedly fired from.

On the afternoon of the same date, at about 1 PM, she visited Mrs. GIAVER and pointed out to her pictures of the two men running. She has not seen the same picture since that time.

On 3/26/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 89-75

by SA PETER J. MEANEY, JR./jm 223 Date dictated 3/27/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 3/31/64

Miss DORIS LEE CRANE, 1865 Benecia Street, Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information:

On the Monday evening following the assassination of President KENNEDY, she, with her mother, Mrs. NELL D. CRANE, had dinner at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. EINAR W. GIAVER, 10469 Kinnard Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

At about 8:30, while watching television with the GIAVERs and her mother, her mother commented, "Look closely, and you will see two men running." This remark was made just as the television picture was showing the shooting of the President, but she did not know what Los Angeles television channel they were watching.

She recalled that immediately following the shooting of the President, the picture shifted to the School Depository Building, and she observed two men apparently running from the rear of this building, around a tree and out of sight. The man in front, believed to be a short white man, threw his coat or jacket away as he ran. The taller man, dark complexioned, but believed to be a white man, appeared to be chasing the shorter man. She did not see any weapons displayed, and has never seen this same scene depicted in any of the later television coverage of the assassination.

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On 3/26/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 89-75

by SA PETER J. MEANEY, JR./jm Date dictated 3/27/64

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LLB/jm
(1)
LA 89-75

No inquiry was made at Los Angeles of film at the television station. Channel 2 in Los Angeles is affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System; Channel 4 in Los Angeles is affiliated with the National Broadcasting System. All films and coverage of the events on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963, were on a national hookup basis.

DL 89-43
NY 89-75

RE: OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E. W. GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE AND MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

On April 24, 1964, Mr. GENE JUSTER, Film Library, National Broadcasting Company (NBC) Television Channel 4, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, advised he could not locate any film showing two men running from behind the Texas School Book Depository Building, down an alley.

On May 5, 1964, Mr. NEIL WALDMAN, Film Library, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) Television Channel 2, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, advised that he had a film which contained a short scene of two men in a wooded area, believed to have been taken in the rear of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Mr. WALDMAN advised that this film was received from Television Station KRLD, a CBS affiliate in Dallas, Texas.

This film was forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters at Washington, D. C., on May 11, 1964.

LA 89-75
LLB:DHA
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OBSERVATIONS NOTED BY MRS. E.W. GIAVER, MRS. NELL D. CRANE, AND MISS DORIS LEE CRANE ON TELEVISION NEWSCAST, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

On April 9, 1964, SA JOHN M. CASHEL was advised by HOWARD STRUM, KNBC, Director of Public Affairs, Channel 4, Los Angeles, California, that all film footage of the KENNEDY assassination taken by NBC is maintained by NBC News in New York City, New York. Any news run locally during the week-end following the assassination came off the New York line.

On April 9, 1964, RAY HEATLEY, Director of KNXT News Bureau (CBS), 6121 Sunset, Los Angeles, California, advised that all network broadcasts during the period following the assassination until after the burial came from New York or the point where the news originated. The network has complete news tapes on the assassination which are available in New York.

On May 15, 1964, a 16mm film was received at Los Angeles which had been secured from CBS News in New York. It was felt that this film might be the one referred to by Mrs. GIAVER, Mrs. CRANE, and Miss CRANE since a short portion of this film shows two men running in a shaded area near the Texas Schoolbook Depository.

On May 18, 1964, Mrs. E. W. GIAVER and Mrs. NELL D. CRANE came to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI and reviewed the film.

Mrs. GIAVER and Mrs. CRANE said this was definitely not the film they had referred to when interviewed. They both recalled that the two men they had observed on television during the newscast on the week end of the assassination were running next to and possibly away from the Texas School Book Depository. They both recalled the man in front removed his coat or jacket while running.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/22/64

1

JOE DAVID SCOTT, KRLD TV News Department, after reviewing the copy of the CBS TV 16 mm movie film depicting a scene on November 22, 1963, of two men, dressed in suits, running toward a brick building and scenes of and around the Texas School Book Depository building taken immediately after the shooting of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, advised this film consisted of footage filmed by KRLD newsmen GEORGE SANDERSON, JAMES UNDERWOOD, STEVE PIERINGER, and JOE DAVID SCOTT.

SCOTT related that PIERINGER was the only KRLD camerman that took film in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas on November 22, 1963. He advised in his opinion the film depicting the two men running toward the brick building was filmed in the Oak Cliff area.

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on 5/22/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT:vm Date dictated 5/22/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/22/64

Regarding the copy of CBS TV 16 mm movie film depicting a scene on November 22, 1963, of two men, dressed in suits, running toward a brick building with shrubbery to their left, it was physically observed by SA's ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE this film was taken in the 200 block of South Marsalis Street locking west. The building shown in the film is the east side of the Oak Cliff Branch of the Dallas Public Library which fronts on the 500 block of East Jefferson Street, Dallas. The signboards on the left side of the scenes in the movie film are those of the Middleton Sign-board Company and face south.

It was physically observed that the distance from this library building to the place in the 400 block of East 10th Street (where Dallas police officer J. D. TIPPIT was shot and killed on November 22, 1963) is 0.2 of a mile via the most direct traffic route.

It was also physically observed that the distance from the library to the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, is 2.8 miles by the most direct traffic route.

The remaining footage of this film depicts scenes of and around the Texas School Book Depository Building taken immediately after the shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

on 5/22/64 at Dallas, Texas 289 File # DL 89-43

IVAN D. LEE and

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT:vm Date dictated 5/22/64

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SV 89-38
/ecw

RE: Mrs. JOHN J. OWEN nee Brady,
also known as Corinne Owen,
Informant

This investigation is predicated upon information received from JOHN J. OWEN, JR., 911 4th Avenue, Savannah Beach, Georgia, on December 29, 1963, that his wife had received a telephone call in which a remark was made that "If I can kill the President, I can kill you."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/12/64

JOHN J. OWEN, Jr., 911 4th Avenue, Savannah Beach, GA. advised that at about 10:40 AM, his daughter, Mrs. FREDERICK JOHN (Kathy) ANDERSON, age 17, answered the phone when an unidentified male called their residence. OWEN advised that according to his daughter, KATHY, the unidentified male caller asked to speak to Mrs. OWEN and that when his daughter told the caller that Mrs. OWEN was sleeping, the caller asked to speak to Mr. OWEN. OWEN said that according to his daughter, she told the caller that Mr. OWEN was also sleeping, but that since the caller insisted on talking to Mrs. OWEN, his daughter called him to the phone stating that some "nut" was on the phone wanting to talk to Mrs. OWEN.

OWEN advised that he then got on the phone and talked with the unidentified male caller, that the caller asked to talk with Mrs. OWEN and although he told the caller that his wife, Mrs. OWEN, was sleeping, he insisted on talking to her. OWEN advised that the caller spoke with a foreign accent which he believed to be a "Lebanese or Puerto Rican" accent, and that the accent did not seem to have been "put on" by the caller.

OWEN advised that at first he thought that the caller was Father HERBERT WELLMEIER, Pastor of St. Michael's Catholic Church in Savannah Beach, and he remarked to the caller, "Oh, is that you Father?" OWEN stated that the caller, however, did not answer him when he asked the caller if he was Father WELLMEIER. OWEN stated he later concluded that the caller was not Father WELLMEIER and that he did not know the identity of the caller. OWEN advised that he then put his wife, Corinne, on the phone and she talked with the caller.

OWEN advised that while his wife, CORINNE, was on the phone talking to the caller, he walked across the street to the home of Mrs. GENE (ELEANOR) REMEDIO, 911 Jones Avenue, Savannah Beach, a cousin. OWEN advised that he then called a telephone operator from Mrs. REMEDIOS phone and asked her to trace the call from the unidentified male caller on his phone number 786-4147, and that this telephone operator told him that she could not trace the call since she did not have the equipment to do so.

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On 12/29/63 at Savannah Beach, Ga. File # Savannah 89-38

by SA JOSEPH J. O'NEILL /ecw Date dictated 12/30/63

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OWEN advised that upon returning to his home, his wife CORINNE was still talking to the unidentified male caller. OWEN stated that upon learning from his wife that the caller had made a remark to her to the effect that "If I could kill the President of the United States, I could kill you", he felt that the caller had gone far enough and he again took the phone to talk to the caller. OWEN stated with this, the caller said, "Well, you have just killed your wife" and hung up.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/12/64

1

Mrs. JOHN J. OWEN, nee Brady, also known as Corinne Owen, 911 4th Avenue, Savannah Beach, advised that an unidentified male called her on the telephone on the morning of December 29, 1963, and told her that "What he was going to say might sound like a joke, but that it was not a joke." Mrs. OWEN stated that the caller said that he was going to "kill" her today and that he came a long way to do this. She stated that the caller asked her to get her children out of the room and seemed to want her husband in the room with her. Mrs. OWEN said that the caller told her that he had seen her for the first time a "few" days ago and stated that she was always surrounded by children.

Mrs. OWEN advised that every other word that the caller said to her was that he was going to "kill" her, that the caller told her that she was "toying" with him, and also that "You think that it is a joke".

Mrs. OWEN advised that she asked the caller "Why he was going to kill her", and that he replied that "He just had to kill me". Mrs. OWEN said that she told the caller that "He could not kill her," and that the caller then said, "If I could kill the President of the United States, I could kill you."

Mrs. OWEN advised that the caller only asked her one question of a personal nature when he said, "What is your exact weight?" Mrs. OWEN stated that she started to tell the caller her approximate weight, but got scared and then told him that her exact weight is 130 pounds.

Mrs. OWEN stated that at first she thought the caller was Father WELLMEIER since her husband at first thought that it was Father WELLMEIER. She stated that she asked the caller if it was Father WELLMEIER, but that the caller did not give her a reply. Mrs. OWEN stated that she knew that the caller was not Father WELLMEIER since he, Father WELLMEIER, was celebrating Mass at the time they received the call from the unidentified male caller.

Mrs. OWEN advised that the caller sounded "sad" or "nervous", that at one time during her conversation with

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On 12/29/63 at Savannah Beach, Ga. File # Savannah 89-38

by SA JOSEPH J. O'NEILL /ecw Date dictated 12/30/63

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the caller he sounded as if he was going to "cry", and that she believes the caller to be "sick". She stated that the caller used "good" English and that he had what she believed to be a Lebanese accent. Mrs. OWEN advised that the caller's accent was similar to that of Father GEORGE C. JAMES, former assistant pastor of the Blessed Sacrament Church, Victory Drive, Savannah, Ga., who is now believed to be stationed in Valdosta or Columbus, Ga., and who is of Lebanese descent.

Mrs. OWEN advised that the unidentified male caller seemed to be very earnest, that she did not know the identity of the caller, and that she had never received any such calls in the past.

Mrs. OWEN advised that she had her cousin, Mrs. ELEANOR REMEDIO, also listen to a portion of her telephone conversation with the caller and that Mrs. REMEDIO did not recognize the voice of the caller.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. (C) Date 5/12/64

Mrs. FREDERICK JOHN (KATHY) ANDERSON, 911 4th Avenue, Savannah Beach, advised that she answered the telephone on the morning of December 29, 1964, at about 10:40 AM when an unidentified male called their residence and said, "May I speak to Mrs. OWEN?" Mrs. ANDERSON stated that she told the caller that her mother was sleeping and that she then asked the caller if he wanted to speak with Mr. OWEN and he replied "No". Mrs. ANDERSON said that when the caller again asked to speak to Mrs. OWEN, she asked the caller his name, but that he would not tell her who was calling. Mrs. ANDERSON stated that she then called her father to the phone and told him that some "nut" wanted to talk to her mother.

Mrs. ANDERSON advised that the caller sounded like a foreigner, that he had a Lebanese accent similar to that of Father GEORGE C. JAMES, an acquaintance of the family, but that she had never heard the voice of the caller previously, and that she did not know the identity of the caller.

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On 12/29/63 at Savannah Beach, Ga. File # Savannah 89-38

by SA JOSEPH J. O'NEILL /ecw Date dictated 12/30/63

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DL 89-43

RE: INFORMATION FROM EDWARD POST
REGARDING BROADCAST OVER RADIO
STATION WOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
NOVEMBER 23 or 24, 1963.

WFO 89-75
HRH/jgm
1

EDWARD POST, Director of Admissions, Grantham School of Electronics, 821 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. advised SA JEROME E. VEIGLE on November 26, 1963 that he, POST, is employed as Control Board Engineer for WOL Broadcasting Station, 2000 P Street, N.W.

POST informed he was on duty at this radio station on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, and Sunday evening, November 24, 1963. He said that around 8:00 p.m. on either November 23, 1963 or November 24, 1963, WOL was presenting a taped broadcast at Dallas, Texas between an unknown commentator and an unknown newspaper correspondent. This broadcast, according to POST, concerned an alleged master plot originating in Europe or Rumania to assassinate the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

POST stated that after about one minute of this broadcast it was discontinued and, as far as he knows, nothing more was presented regarding it.

POST informed WOL is a Mutual station. He said he received five or six telephone calls, after this program was discontinued, from persons inquiring as to why the broadcast was discontinued.

EDWARD POST, Grantham School of Electronics, telephone number ST 3-3614, was recontacted by SA HOMER R. HAUER on May 14, 1964. He said he believes the broadcast referred to was a regularly scheduled newscast of the Mutual Broadcasting System. He said this broadcast was not a taped presentation of WOL Broadcasting, but was being transmitted through the WOL facilities. POST said he believes this program was originating from Mutual facilities located in the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D. C.

CHARLES WARREN, Manager and Bureau Chief, Mutual Broadcasting System (MBS), Sheraton Park Hotel, 2660 Woodley Pl. N.W.

Road, N.W. advised on May 15, 1964 his office has one copy of a master tape recording all programs transmitted by MBS on November 23 and 24, 1963.

WARREN stated this tape does not contain time checks, therefore, it would be impossible to pinpoint the exact time a specific item was broadcast; however, he said an educated estimate could be made.

WARREN informed he would make this tape available for review at the MBS studios, if such were desired.

WARREN advised a log is normally maintained recording any interruptions of broadcasts. He said the logs reflect the time of the interruption and reason therefore; however, he stated these logs are usually not kept accurately during "pressure" periods such as that immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY.

WARREN states the log reflecting any interruptions during November 23 and 24, 1963 would be maintained by JOSEPH F. KEATING, MBS Vice President in Charge of Programming, New York City, N.Y.

NDAI

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 5/22/64

WASHINGTON, D.C.

LOUIS C. REGGIO, Studio Supervisor, Mutual Broadcasting System, Sheraton Park Hotel, made available various tapes recording broadcasts of the Mutual Broadcasting System (MBS) on November 23 and 24, 1963. REGGIO advised these tapes are records of broadcasts of the various presentations of MBS regarding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He said these tapes do not record various musical presentations that were broadcast during the four days on which special programs were offered.

A review of the material recorded on spool number 17 disclosed this tape pertains to broadcasts made between 4:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. on November 23, 1963. Spool number 18 is a recording of broadcasts made after 8:00 p.m. on November 23, 1964. This spool (number 18) begins with a newscast at 8:00 p.m., which was followed by a twenty-five minute special program. REGGIO advised both the newscast and the special program originated in MBS studios in New York City.

A review of material on spool number 26, recorded on November 24, 1963, determined that an interruption occurred in a broadcast that was being made shortly after 8:00 p.m. on November 24, 1963. This broadcast that was being transmitted was a representation of a program that was originally broadcast at 5:05 p.m. on November 24, 1963. The broadcast was a conversation between news commentator GUY WALLACE of MBS in New York City and BOB JET, who is a commentator associated with radio station WRR, Dallas, Texas, an MBS affiliate. The conversation pertained to the various events that occurred following the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

This program was interrupted when a direct broadcast from the Capitol Rotunda pre-empted the transmission facilities. The broadcast from the Rotunda reported the visit

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On 5/21/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 89-75

by SA HOMER R. HAUER/jgm Date dictated 5/21/64

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of Mrs. KENNEDY to the area where President KENNEDY's body was then located.

REGGIO approximated the times of the various broadcasts that were reviewed on the basis of programs that were transmitted and taped.

It is noted no taped broadcast was found that meets the description of that furnished by EDWARD POST. The only interruption of a broadcast, made around 8:00 p.m. on November 23 or 24, 1963, is that located and reported above.

DL 89-43

RE: JOHN ROBERT ROWE

The following investigation supplements information set forth on pages 151 to 160 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date November 29, 1963

JOHN ROBERT ROWE, a resident of 3600 Ridgeview Drive, West, Birmingham, Alabama, employed by the Outdoor Display, Inc., 1801 Piedmont Road, Northeast, Atlanta, Georgia, as a sales representative in the southern states, was interviewed at Nashville, Tennessee, and advised as follows:

ROWE readily admitted he was politically opposed to the Kennedy Administration based on his opposition to fiscal policy and usurpation of states rights by Federal Government. He admitted discussing political views with numerous individuals but denied advocating violence. He stated he could not recall making the statement, "You know the best news I could ever hear would be that two of the Kennedys had been killed in an airplane crash going to the funeral of the third Kennedy," but stated if he did make such a statement it was probably a repeat of something he had heard and was repeated by him as "a grizzly joke." ROWE states he realizes some statements made were thoughtless and he would certainly regret it if he had caused anyone to comrit a crime. He stated he sold signs to Mrs. MILDRED LONGWORTH, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and recalls she expressed views as anti-Kennedy Administration but made no statements suggesting violence or affiliation with any organization advocating violence. ROWE suggested she write her congressman and encourage others to do so and stated he has in the past written to Representative JIM FULTON, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Senator JOE CLARK, Pennsylvania and Senators LISTER HILL and JOHN SPARKMAN of Alabama.

ROWE denied being opposed to the use of Federal troops to enforce court order but he advocated uniformity of enforcement, citing failure of enforcement of court order in connection with labor violence in Pennsylvania, 1959-61.

ROWE was formerly employed as Training Director, Bridgeville, Pennsylvania; Management Consultant, George S. May Company, 122 East 42nd Street, New York, New York, 1952-62, and Labor Relations Manager, Servel, Inc., Evansville, Indiana, 1945-52. ROWE is a white male. He advised he was born August 24, 1905, at Brookside, Alabama.

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On 11/29/63 at Nashville, Tennessee File # Dallas 89-43 Memphis 44-1166

by SA CHARLES F. GRIESBY:lcs Date dictated 11/29/63

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DL 89-43/gm/eah

RE: EDISON VANCE SMITH

The following investigation was conducted by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER at Dallas, Texas, on December 19 & 20, 1963:

On December 19, 1963, a letter was furnished the Dallas Office in an envelope bearing the return address of Tannehill Lodge No. 52, AF & AM, E. W. SPEER, Secretary, Masonic Temple, Dallas 1, Texas, which was postmarked December 17, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. Enclosed was an unsigned hand-written note, approximately 3 3/4" x 6 1/4" in size, which reads as follows:

"11/30/63

"Brother Speer:

"Many Brother Masons are wondering just what is the background of the shooting of J. F. Kennedy and the Governor of Texas.

"The underground in Southern Florida have been heard to say CASTRO planned to have J.F.K. killed in Tampa but the job was muffed; but it was accomplished in Dallas.

"Please do not use my name in this; as they may shoot me for passing this along."

On December 19, 1963, Mr. FRANK J. BELL, Assistant Secretary, Tannehill Masonic Lodge No. 52, Masonic Temple, 507 South Harwood, Dallas, Texas, advised that Mr. E. W. SPEER, Secretary of the lodge, was confined at his home due to illness and would not be available for interview prior to December 20, 1963.

On December 20, 1963, Mr. E. W. SPEER, 5554 Richard, telephone TA 7-6536, Dallas, advised he is Secretary of the Tannehill Lodge No. 52, AF & AM, with offices in the Masonic Temple at 507 South Harwood, Dallas, telephone RI 7-3345. He said he received an unsigned note about a week prior and thought nothing about it for a day or two and finally decided to mail it to the FBI in Dallas. He said he thought the person sending the note might be identified through a "file of marks" or through other official records at the Masonic Temple in Dallas. He said that his assistant, Mr. FRANK J. BELL, would assist in trying to locate this information.

DL 89-43/gm/eah

2

He said he believed the letter transmitting this note had been destroyed.

On December 20, 1963, FRANK J. BELL, through searching the mailing lists at the Masonic Temple and receipt records, established that one EDISON VANCE SMITH, 731 North Oleander Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida, paid dues in the amount of $2.50 which was acknowledged by Receipt No. 552, issued at Dallas, on December 3, 1963, for the Dallas Council No. 18, "Royal and Select Masters."

It was noted that other correspondence in Mr. SMITH's file bore a marked similarity to the handwriting in the above-mentioned anonymous note. It is also noted that an envelope was located which was postmarked December 1, 3:30 p.m., 1963, at Daytona Beach, Florida, which contained handwriting, "Postmaster, Confidential, Deliver to ... Only," with a stamped address E. W. SPEER, Recorder, Masonic Temple, Dallas, Texas 75201. This handwriting also bore a marked similarity to the handwriting which was contained in the official records of the Masonic Temple relating to EDISON VANCE SMITH.

The known handwriting of EDISON VANCE SMITH consists of a petition to the Dallas Chapter #47 Royal Arch Masons or "Cryptic Degrees, Royal and Select Masters," which was dated June 5, 1946. This application reflects SMITH was born in Monticello, Indiana, September 26, 1898, and indicated he was a mechanical engineer for the Veterans Administration and his residence was shown to be 2027 West 10th Street in Dallas, Texas.

A handwritten letter dated April 2, 1958, from SMITH advised the Masonic Temple that he was living at 860 Riverside Avenue, Apartment 3, Jacksonville, Florida, and that he had recently been transferred there from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

The current mailing address in the records at the Masonic Temple indicates EDISON VANCE SMITH is residing at 731 North Oleander Avenue, Daytona Beach, Florida.

DL 89-43/gm/eah

3

Mr. BELL said that no other information was contained in the official records of the Masonic Temple which would indicate anyone else might have mailed in dues from Florida during the period November 30 to December 4, 1963.

Mr. BELL advised that he and Mr. SPEER did not know EDISON VANCE SMITH personally, and neither of them could give any additional information concerning him.

TP 62-455
DL 89-43
HKR:bb:eah
1

Re: EDISON VANCE SMITH

AT MERRITT ISLAND, FLORIDA

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN JAMES O'BRIEN:

On December 24, 1963, an individual, who requested his identity not be divulged, and who has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to establish his reliability, advised he knew that EDISON VANCE SMITH, Mechanical Engineer, Corps of Engineers, Merritt Island, Florida, had sent a note to E. W. SPEER, Dallas, Texas, on November 30, 1963, concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

This individual advised that the reason SMITH sent the letter to SPEER was that about November 25, 1963, SMITH overheard a conversation among five or six men on a street corner in Daytona Beach, Florida, and heard one of the men say that information from the Underground in Tampa was that President KENNEDY was to have been shot in Florida. Another man said the job had been muffed in Tampa. The source said that SMITH assumed, as a result of the conversation he overheard, that CASTRO or pro-CASTRO elements in Tampa were the plotters of the assassination, although SMITH acknowledged that nothing to this effect was mentioned specifically. SMITH told the source he could not identify the men whom he had overheard as he did not know them and has never seen them before or since. This source said SMITH also related his wife had been told by Mrs. EDWARD BROWN, a widow living in Daytona Beach, that Mrs. BROWN had heard information similar to that overheard by SMITH. This source claimed he could not further identify Mrs. EDWARD BROWN.

FLA

The above source stated by way of background that SMITH had been employed by the United States Corps of Engineers for the past thirty years; holds the office of Grand Chef de Train for Florida in the 40 and 8, a World War I veterans' organization, and is a member of Voiture 304, American Legion, at Daytona Beach, Florida.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date May 7, 1964

Upon his return to Daytona Beach, Florida, EDISON VANCE SMITH was interviewed at his residence, 731 Oleander Avenue. The purpose of this interview was to further identify Mrs. EDWARD BROWN, who according to Mr. SMITH, informed his wife that she had heard information similar to that which he had heard.

Mr. SMITH stated that he did not wish to further identify Mrs. EDWARD BROWN or furnish the address of her residence.

Mr. SMITH stated, "People won't talk to the FBI now, they're scared. I don't want to be associated with you - not even your car seen in the neighborhoold of my house."

Mr. SMITH stated that he would attempt to contact Mrs. BROWN and would subsequently contact the FBI.

247

On 12/26/63 at Daytona Beach, Florida File # Jacksonville 89-10

by SA EDWIN H. DUFF II:ssl -djp Date dictated 5/7/64

DATION

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date May 7, 1964

Upon her return to Daytona Beach, Florida, Mrs. BARBARA SMITH was interviewed at her residence, 731 Oleander Avenue. The purpose of this interview was to further identify Mrs. EDWARD BROWN, who, according to Mr. SMITH, informed his wife that she had heard information similar to that which he had heard.

Mrs. SMITH stated that she did not wish to further identify Mrs. EDWARD BROWN or furnish the address of her residence.

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On 12/26/63 at Daytona Beach, Florida File # Jacksonville 89-10

by SA EDWIN H. DUFF, II :ssl-djp Date dictated 5/7/64

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May 7, 1964

SA EDWIN H. DUFF, II received an anonymous telephone call on this date. When SA DUFF identified himself the caller stated, "No contact."

In view of the fact that SA DUFF had talked to EDISON VANCE SMITH the previous day, at which time SMITH had indicated he would contact the FBI after he talked to Mrs. EDWARD BROWN, SA DUFF asked the caller if he was in fact Mr. SMITH.

The caller replied, "This is S."

SA DUFF again inquired if the caller was Mr. SMITH.

The caller stated, "Let's forget that," and terminated the conversation.

In view of the tenor of the conversation, SA DUFF felt that the caller was undoubtedly EDISON VANCE SMITH.

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On 12/27/64 at Daytona Beach, Florida File # Jacksonville 89-10

by SA EDWIN H. DUFF, II :ssl Date dictated 5/7/64

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JK 89-10
EHD:ssl-djp
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA EDWIN H. DUFF, II:

On December 27, 1963, M. J. BENSON, Assistant Postmaster, Daytona Beach, Florida, and State President elect of the American Legion in Florida, advised that he is casually acquainted with EDISON VANCE SMTIH and described SMITH as "extremely odd in behavior".

On December 27, 1963, WILLIAM W. JUDGE, 724 North Oleander, Former State Attorney and now a practicing attorney, described EDISON VANCE SMITH as "a crackpot, and one who is always having trouble with his neighbors." He also stated that SMITH is "unable to get along with anyone and is very odd in his behavior".

DL 89-43

Re: JAMES PAUL SMITH

1
DL 89-43
RPG:eah

At 9:35 AM, on May 31, 1964, Tarrant County Sheriff's Office Dispatcher J. W. TUCKER telephonically advised Security Patrol Clerk FOREST L. LUCY that his office had received a call from an individual identified as JAMES SMITH, 940 Jerri Lane, Bedford, Texas, telephone number BU 2-1269.

In this call, SMITH alleged his neighbors were blaming the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on him, but that he (SMITH) had information that the "real assassin" is a "disc jockey" for Radio Station WBAP, Fort Worth, Texas. The only description furnished by SMITH of this "disc jockey" was that he was supposed to be six feet tall.

1

DL 89-43
RPG/ds

At approximately 2:00 P.M. on June 1, 1964, Captain PAUL BARGER, Irving Police Department, Irving, Texas, telephonically advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that the Irving Police Department Dispatcher, TOMMY FREE, had just received a telephone call from an individual identifying himself as JAMES SMITH, 940 Jerri Lane, Bedford, Texas, telephone BU 2-1269, who had stated that the assassination shots came from a different building than the Texas School Book Depository and that he had seen a man with a small rifle in the building across the street from the Texas School Book Depository.

Captain BARGER stated that he had checked and determined that JAMES SMITH was considered to be a mentally disturbed person.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 6/2/64

JAMES PAUL SMITH, aged 25, 940 Jerri Lane, Bedford, Texas, telephone number BU 2-1269, furnished the following information:

James X SMITH was born in Dallas, Texas, on December 31, 1938. He went to school up until the ninth grade. He has suffered from motor epilepsy since 1956. He has taken medicine for this ailment and at the present time takes six tablets a day to prevent an epileptic seizure.

SMITH stays at home all the time and watches television and also tries to read the paper. He said he had trouble in reading some of the articles in the paper. He has watched pictures on television about the KENNEDY assassination, and the way he figures it out, there were about five or six shots fired. He does not have any concrete information or facts to back up his thoughts in working out just how KENNEDY was shot. He believes that OSWALD fired one shot from the Texas School Book Depository Building with his rifle and hit KENNEDY. Across the side street there is another brick building and JACK RUBY was in this building and fired another rifle and hit KENNEDY with this rifle. There was also a Secret Service man in the car with KENNEDY and CONNALLY and this Secret Service man shot KENNEDY in the side. The car was approaching an underpass and there was someone on top of this overpass that fired two shots into the automobile. He believes one or two of these shots are the ones that hit Governor CONNALLY.

SMITH believes that some cameraman with WBAP might have had something to do with it as he saw a man showing a film on WBAP which was all about the assassination. He did not have any facts to back up this information.

SMITH believes that more than one person was involved in the shooting and, toward the end of the interview, he made the statement that NIXON was behind the whole thing. He recalled that NIXON and KENNEDY had some debates and NIXON was

on 6/1/64 at Bedford, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent ROBLEY D. MADLAND and EARLE HALEY/ds Date dictated 6/2/64

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very mad at KENNEDY when he lost the election. He recalled that NIXON made the statement, "I am going to get even with KENNEDY." He thought that NIXON had been behind this to get even with KENNEDY for beating him in the election.

On two different occasions during the interview, SMITH became rather nervous and started crying. He only cried for a few seconds and stated that he does get upset easily. He appeared to be nervous and did not appear to be a well-educated individual. He wanted to furnish this information to Agents away from his parents. He said that if his mother or father knew that he was giving out any information, they would "get after him".

1.
BS 89-43
DBC:ejb

Re: PORFIRIO PALLAN SORSE, also
known as Paul Sorse
Newport, Rhode Island

DC

On November 24, 1963, C. J. MAISANO, Administrative Assistant to Senator JOHN O. PASTORE, Democrat, Rhode Island, telephonically advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that Senator PASTORE's office had received a telephone call from Miss CAROL CARGILL, then staying with WARREN CARGILL, 118 Gorham Avenue, Warwick, Rhode Island. Miss CARGILL, who wanted to talk to Senator PASTORE, advised she was formerly employed by CIA, was living and working in New York City and that she had important information regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. MAISANO advised CAROL CARGILL he was turning the information over to the FBI.

CAROL CARGILL, 118 Gorham Avenue, Warwick, Rhode Island, advised Special Agents JAMES F. MC MAHON and JOSEPH A. OXLEY of the FBI on November 24, 1963, that the only information she possessed was obtained from BEATRICE REIS, 590 Providence Street, West Warwick, Rhode Island.

AUDREY CARGILL, 118 Gorham Avenue, Warwick, Rhode Island, aunt of BEATRICE REIS, advised on November 24, 1963, that the only pertinent information she could furnish was that BEATRICE REIS told her in June, 1963, of a conversation between PAUL SORSE of Newport, Rhode Island, and MARGARET RESTOR of West Warwick, Rhode Island. AUDREY CARGILL was unable to determine from BEATRICE REIS just when the alleged conversation took place between PAUL SORSE and MARGARET RESTOR, or to whether it had been recent or had taken place in the summer of 1962.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1. Re: PATRIO PALLAN SORSE, also known as Paul Sorse, Newport, Rhode Island — Date 11/25/63

BEATRICE REIS, 590 Providence Street, West Warwick, Rhode Island, advised on November 24, 1963, that some time during the summer of 1962 or 1963, she visited at the home of MARGARET RESTOR, also at 590 Providence Street, West Warwick, Rhode Island, a friend. During the course of the visit, one PAUL SORSE of Newport, Rhode Island, spoke of an intended visit of President KENNEDY to Fort Worth, Texas. SORSE asked REIS in the presence of only REIS and RESTOR of her feeling toward the President. Upon answering that she liked him, SORSE said it would make no difference as he would get it when he goes there. Also during the conversation RESTOR spoke the name OSWALD with no specifics. REIS advised that while she and RESTOR had been friends, trouble arose between them terminating their friendship and she indicated RESTOR had taken a hostile attitude toward her since the time of the trouble.

During the time of the interview BEATRICE REIS was hysterical and was crying. She was very much upset regarding the death of President KENNEDY and advised she had been viewing and listening to television and redio broadcasts of the events following the assassination of the President. REIS was uncertain and incoherent about the date the alleged conversation took place and the context of SORSE's conversation, particularly any connection of the word OSWALD with the name of the late accused slayer of the President, or any information regarding the background of instant OSWALD, or any additional names or pertinent information.

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11/24/63 West Warwick, Rhode Island BS 89-43

On SA JAMES F. MC MAHON/ File #

SA JOSEPH A. OXLEY/ejb 11/25/63

by Date dictated

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Re: PORFIRIO PALLAN SORSE, also known as Paul Sorse
Newport, Rhode Island

1. Date 11/25/63

PORFIRIO PALLAN SORSE, also known as Paul, born June 2, 1900 at Valladolid, Phillippine Islands, Certificate of Naturalization No. 8342168, dated August 28, 1961, at Providence, Rhode Island, with United States Navy service from July 6, 1918 to August 11, 1919, NSN 193-39-71, who resides at 57 Thames Street, Newport, Rhode Island, was interviewed on November 24, 1963. SORSE advised he is currently employed at Christie's Restaurant on Thames Street in Newport as a cook, and was formerly employed in that capacity at the Newport Motor Inn and by CORNELIUS C. MOORE, Attorney and Banker in Newport, and JELKE F. FRAZIER, Financier, also of Newport. SORSE is also a manufacturer of a product known as Copure, a coconut oil product for application to skin and hair, for which he holds a United States patent.

RE: CORNELIUS MOORE

SORSE admitted knowing MARGARET RESTOR and visiting at her home at 590 Providence Street, West Warwick, on numerous occasions extending over the past few years. He denied making any statements to anyone regarding President KENNEDY's trip to any place including Texas. SORSE claimed no knowledge of any such trips. He expressed great admiration for President KENNEDY and said the only time he ever saw KENNEDY was in a crowd at St. Mary's Church, Newport, Rhode Island, in the summer of 1963. He stated he had no other contact, conversation or viewing of President KENNEDY.

SORSE disclaimed any knowledge of or connection with the assassination or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or any other persons in Texas. He could furnish no information or any pertinent names or activities concerning instant assassination. He stated the only time he had been in Texas was in 1926, when employed as a mess boy on a ship entering the harbor at Galveston. SORSE advised he has been a resident of Newport since about 1937, and has a son, PAUL, presently serving with the United States Air Force in Europe.

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On 11/24/63 at Newport, Rhode Island File # BS 89-43

by SA JAMES F. MC MAHON/ SA JOSEPH A. OXLEY/ejb Date dictated 11/25/63

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/25/63

1.

Re: PORFIRIO PALLAN SORSE,
also known as Paul Sorse
Newport, Rhode Island

MARGARET RESTOR, 40 Second Point Road, Warwick, Rhode Island, advised she formerly lived at 590 Providence Street, West Warwick for 4½ years prior to moving to her present address in August, 1963. She advised she has known PAUL SORSE for about 21 years, since the time he was the father of her child, PAUL SORSE, born out of wedlock, and that SORSE has visited at her home on a number of occasions. She said she has not seen him for about two weeks and said that he works as a cook.

RESTOR spoke highly of SORSE and stated she and her husband had vouched for him when he became a citizen of the United States in August, 1961. She advised that to her knowledge SORSE never expressed any ill feeling toward the United States Government or any of its officials. She stated that he served in the United States Navy and was honorably discharged. In addition, she advised that to her knowledge SORSE has no criminal background; that he does not mix too much with people, and she knew of no friends of SORSE who would have a criminal background.

RESTOR advised that during some of the visits by SORSE to her home, BEATRICE REIS was also present but at no time during any of the visits did SORSE make any statements about or against any governmental official, including the President, while BEATRICE REIS was present. RESTOR stated she does not know anyone with the first or last name of OSWALD, and at no time has she referred to that name in any conversation at her home in the presence of either REIS and/or SORSE. She advised she could furnish no information that would be helpful in resolving the reason for the facts surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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On 11/25/63 at Warwick, Rhode Island File # BS 89-43

by SA JAMES F. MC MAHON/
SA JOSEPH A. OXLEY/ajb Date dictated 11/25/63

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BS 89-43
DBC:ejb:vm

Re: PORFIRIO PALLAN SORSE, also known as Paul Sorse
Newport, Rhode Island

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JAMES F. MC MAHON and JOSEPH A. OXLEY of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 25, 1963:

FRANCIS X. SULLIVAN, owner and operator of the Newport Motor Inn, 936 West Main Road, Middletown, Rhode Island, advised he has known PAUL SORSE for a number of years as a resident of Newport, Rhode Island. He said he knew him to be employed at Christie's Restaurant and also at his Motor Inn for the winter season of about November, 1962, through June, 1963, when he left and returned to employment at Christie's. He stated that some time previously he was employed as a cook by Newport Attorney CORNELIUS MOORE. He said that in all the time he had known SORSE he had never known him to be involved in any type of criminal action or to possess a violent nature in any respect. He thought SORSE to be "meek, mousey." He could furnish no other information regarding SORSE's associates or activities that would be of assistance to this investigation.

STEPHEN F. CHRISTIE, owner and operator of Christie's Restaurant, 351 Thames Street, Newport, Rhode Island, advised PAUL SORSE has been currently employed as a cook since December 24, 1960, except for a period of months when he was employed at the Newport Motor Inn, until his re-employment at Christie's in June, 1963. He stated he considered SORSE a quiet person who had not been involved in any type of trouble. He also said he had not heard him make any statements or take any action adverse to the best interests of the United States, or any of its officials. He said he could furnish no information about SORSE's friends or activities.

Captain PAUL SULLIVAN, in charge of the Detective Division, Newport, Rhode Island Police Department, advised he had known SORSE as a resident of Thames Street, Newport, and as a producer of a coconut oil preparation, but he could furnish no information about his friends, associates, or activities. He said to his knowledge SORSE had not been involved in any type of trouble and he further stated the records of the Newport Police Department contain no record for SORSE.

JOHN FLANAGAN, Rhode Island Bureau of Criminal Identification, Providence County Courthouse, Providence, Rhode Island, a central clearinghouse of criminal and arrest records for the State of Rhode Island, advised the files of that office reflect no record for SORSE.

Map Furnished W. J. STOLP
By Unknown Individual,
Dallas, Texas, which Reportedly
Has Route Marked Almost
Identical to Route Taken by
President KENNEDY Just Prior
to Assassination

On February 20, 1964, Mr. W. J. STOLP, a sales representative for the Special Products Division, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, advised SA ROBERT G. AULENBACHER that he and his wife arrived via air in Dallas, Texas, on official company business at approximately midnight, November 7,1963. They remained there all of the remainder of that day and the following day, which was November 8, up until approximately 4:30 or 5:00 p.m., at which time they left Dallas via automobile for a nearby city, where they made air connections and eventually returned to Rochester, New York. Mr. STOLP advised that upon his arrival at Dallas at about midnight, November 7, 1963, he rented an automobile from either the Avis or the Hertz Companies, and approximately 4:30 p.m. on November 8, 1963, he returned to the Dallas Airport for the purpose of meeting his wife to drive to the nearby city. While he was waiting for his wife, he went up to the counter of either the Avis or Hertz Company, which is located at the Dallas Airport and asked them how to get to a nearby city. The individual whose identity he does not know, then reached in a rack along side, took out the map and explained to him how to get from the airport to some express highways for the purpose of going to the nearby city. Mr. STOLP stated that it was only a day or so ago that he was going through his belongings and came across the map which was given to him at that particular time. Upon looking at this map, he noticed what, in his opinion, was a rather peculiar situation. It will be noted that in the middle of the map is a small "x" marked in ink. He stated that the spot in this "x" is in the approximate area of either the Statler Hotel or the Hertz Garage in downtown Dallas. The little red square immediately to the right of the "x" is, in his opinion, the City Hall. He then pointed out to the ink line running between the "x" and the

little red square, proceeding outwardly for a short space and then turning left and proceeds then almost to highway 35E. He stated that these markings were on the map at the time he received it, however, he never realized until just recently that the ink line is, as far as he can recall, almost identical to the route taken by former President KENNEDY, just prior to his assassination.

Mr. STOLP advised that he does not attach any significance to this map, that he could never identify the clerk at either the Hertz or the Avis Companies at the Airport, from which he got the map, but desired to make this information and the map available to the FBI for any possible use or investigative purpose it may serve.

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DL 89-43
PEW/ds

An examination of the map of Dallas, furnished by W. J. STOLP, was made by SA PAUL E. WULFF on May 18, 1964. It was noted the "x" appears on Commerce Street, one block west of the City Hall, which is located at the corner of Harwood and Commerce Streets. The ink line runs from the "x" to Harwood Street, then left or north on Harwood a distance of two blocks, then left or west on Elm Street to a point west of Houston Street where the access road to Stemmons Freeway is located.

It is noted the Presidential Motorcade proceeded west on Main Street in downtown Dallas. In addition, according to information appearing on page 5 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, under the caption LEE HARVEY OSWALD; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL OFFICER, the route of the Motorcade was selected on November 19, 1963, and information regarding the route appeared in Dallas newspapers November 20, 1963.

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BH 89-45
DL 89-43
RTM:hss

RE: ROBERT TEAL

The following letter was directed to the Director of the FBI under date of December 9, 1963, from LOUIS B. MOODY, Route 3, Blountsville, Alabama:

LOUIS B MOODY

"Dear Sir:

I would like to inform you that I know a man here who came back from Texas a few days before the president was assasinated and advocated that a groupe of people would kill the president while in Texas. Also that a groupe of people there in Alabama cheered the death of the president, I regret very much that I didn't learn this until the moment the news came that the president was Dead. These people let out and made many remarks about it, therefore, I am of the opinion some __ the people here are connected with those in Texas in the assasination.

As the conditions exist I am not able to come to your office. If you would like to discuss this with me pleas_ let me know or hear from you at your earliest convienance.

I seriously would like to help find all that are involved in his murder.

Sincerely yours

Louis B. Moody "

MOODY was located on December 16, 1963, and further advised as follows:

He advised that the man to whom he referred as having returned from Texas a few days before the President was assassinated was one ROBERT TEAL, Route 3, Blountsville, Alabama. He advised he believed that TEAL is a member of the Teamsters Union in the United Mine Workers Union and that he, MOODY, could not recall TEAL's exact words except that MOODY claims TEAL made some statement that he and his family were glad the President

BH 89-45
DL 89-43

was killed. He advised that he did not know what group TEAL was referring to as having advocated the killing of the President and stated TEAL would have to furnish this information if he would.

During the interview with MOODY, he kept getting off the subject of the interview and kept wanting to talk about all of the trouble the United Mine Workers Union had given him and repeatedly stated he was certain TEAL was a member of the Union and that TEAL had kept him from working in the past and from mining coal in this area.

MOODY was unable to furnish the names of any of the persons in this area connected with anyone in Texas as regards the assassination of the President. He stated he felt that the United States Senators, U. S. Representatives, Alabama State Legislators, and other high officials were in "cahoots" with those in Texas that killed the President. He was unable to give any reason for this other than his own suspicions.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12-18-63

ROBERT TEAL, Route 3, Blountsville, Alabama, was advised that he did not have to make any statement; that any statement he did make could be used in a court of law against him, and that he had the right to consult an attorney prior to making a statement.

After being advised of the identity of interviewing Agent, TEAL advised that he knew why the Agent was there and that it was concerning a statement he had made just prior to President KENNEDY going to Texas, just before he was assassinated. TEAL advised he had worked at construction work for several months in Texas, particularly around the Dallas-Fort Worth area. He stated, however, that he returned from Texas in April, 1963, and has not been back to Texas since that time.

He advised he was around a group of persons picking cotton in the Blountsville, Alabama, area in November, 1963, when the subject came up about President KENNEDY going to Texas. He said he made the statement in front of several persons to the effect that "KENNEDY had better watch out in Texas, as those people down there are fed up with him and don't like niggers anyway." He stated what he meant was that after having lived in Texas a short period of time he found that most of the people he was around or came in contact with did not want integration and did not like the President because of his Civil Rights stand. He stated that he, personally, has no first-hand knowledge of the assassination. He further stated that his family had been accused by LOUIS MOODY of cheering when the President had been killed.

TEAL advised he would like to get this straightened out and related that on the date of the assassination someone told him about the shooting of the President and he replied, "That was quite a joke", as he thought someone was just kidding with him. He stated he did not believe this and passed it off as a joke until later in the afternoon when he heard the news on the radio.

TEAL stated he regretted that there had been a misunderstanding in this matter.

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On 12/16/63 at Blountsville, Alabama File # BH 89-45
DL 89-43

by SA ROBERT T. MORAN - HSS Date dictated 12/17/63

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BH 89-45
DL 89-43
RTM:hss

Mrs. ROBERT TEAL, Route 3, Blountsville, Alabama, who was present during the interview with her husband, confirmed the information as furnished by ROBERT TEAL to SA ROBERT T. MORAN. Both Mrs. TEAL and her husband stated they assumed that LOUIS MOODY was the person who reported Mr. TEAL. They stated there had been "hard feelings" between the MOODY and TEAL families.

FOUND

DL 89-43

RE: THOMAS LLOYD THOMSON

The following information supplements that appearing on pages 1000-1010 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated May 15, 1964.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date June 1, 1964

Sgt. VERNON HOLLOWAY, Jail Annex, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, 3319 W. Durango, Phoenix, Arizona, advised that all mail being sent out of the jail by the prisoners incarcerated there is censored by him. On May 28, 1964 Sgt. HOLLOWAY noted the following letter being sent by THOMAS LLOYD THOMSON, who is presently serving a sentence imposed on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. THOMAS L. THOMSON

"3319 West Durango
Phoenix, Arizona 85009
May 27, 1964

"Life Magazine
Editor in Chief
510 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Sir:

"Your recent editorial regarding the automatic reappointment of J. Edgar Hoover aroused me to express my reasons for not believing in his infallibility and that of his corps; and to question LIFE, as a representative of the press, as to why the FBI and, for that matter, the Secret Service, escaped the scrutiny and vilification of the press for completely 'dropping the ball' re the ugly demise of our beloved John F. Kennedy. In the final analysis, these agencies were mostly responsible for the ex-presidents death because of leadership at the top that approaches senility and the resultant incompetence in some parts of their rank and file. I offer the following personal reasons for arriving at this conclusion, to wit:

"While employed as an Engineering Writer for the General Dynamics Corporation in Fort Worth, Texas, I was informed by a colleague that 'an ex-marine who spent a couple of years in Russia is right here in Texas and no one seems to know or care about it.' I never forgot the name of the 'ex-marine' because I associated it with a manufacturer by the same name for whom I had worked in New York years past. I informed my wife of

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On 5/28/64 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 89-42

by SA CALVIN W. EVANS/rfh Date dictated June 1, 1964

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my finding and told her that I was suspicious of the information. Against my wife's insistance that I had too vivid an imagination, I called the FBI and informed them of my conversation with the aforementioned colleague. My call was treated lightly and I felt guilty endangering the character of my associate. (Oddly enough, this same associate maliciously placed a magazine cut-out of Fidel Castro's head in mosaic with a portrait of JFK at his white house desk; the latter also from LIFE) and which I kept on my desk.)

"On November 22, 1963 I called the FBI and submitted the name of my questionable co-worker as possibly knowing, or having something to do with, the assassin of Big John. Having imbibed excessivly to drown my grief of the presidents death, I irrationally responded to the inculcations of television media that the extreme right wing were inextricably involved in the shooting and forthwith attempted to splinter the plate-glass windows of the American Opinion Library (John Birch Society) with a .357 six-shooter. These events occurred in Phoenix, Arizona.

"While serving 120 days in the Phoenix city jail for 'malicious mischief and driving while intoxicated', a Mr. Walters of the U. S. Secret Service visited me re my reports to the FBI. I reported my knowledge to this elderly gentleman and he informed me the the Secret Service 'had no knowledge whatsoever of Oswald's existence'. The agent didn't seem acute mentally and had drawn seven circles in a blick note book that more resembled rachets than circles. (In explanation, I reported to the FBI and SS that I 'was going' to make a phone call to the FBI in the summer of '63, but that my wife had 'talked me out of it.' By virtue of the vegetation of incarceration, however, I recalled that I did, in fact, make the call.) Also, I requested an interview by the FBI in the early part of this year, which was granted, because I thought my civil rights were being denied in that I was being held without trial for an additional crime that was never committed. (I subsequently plead guilty to the latter on the erroneous advise of my court-appointed attorney, who was clandestinely cooperating with the district attorney to 'see that he gets six months.')

PX 89-42

"In the case of this citizen, I cannot exonerate the FBI for not keeping a close surviellance on Oswald, expecially since I PERSONALLY informed them of his existence; or the heads of the FBI and Secret Service for such faulty lines of communication. Unless Mr. Walters was putting me on, one would think these agencies would coordinate their information in such crucial assignments as guarding our president.

"I am one-hundred percent behind you: I think J. Edgar Hoover should be forced to retire to make room for more vigorous leadership. Senility and organizational rigor mortis in these agencies has reared its head in a most ugly fashion. The press certainly denigrated everyone else for JFK's murder; why should the failure of these 'protective agencies' go without public scolding?

"Respectfully,

/s/ Thomas L. Thomson

Thomas Lloyd Thomson'

Sgt. HOLLOWAY stated that this letter would be mailed on the evening of May 28, 1964 and sent to "Life Magazine"

1

BS 89-43
DBC:cm;ds

RE: UNKNOWN MALE ON FLIGHT #20
BRANIFF AIRLINES, FROM
HOUSTON TO DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 21, 1963

CORNELIUS LENNON, 108 Spruce Street, Watertown, Massachusetts, advised SA FREDERICK M. CONNORS of the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 22, 1963, that he was on Flight #20, Braniff Airlines, from Houston, Texas, on November 21, 1963. A male individual who boarded the flight at Houston and departed at Dallas, Texas, occupying seat 15-C, indicated his displeasure with the President. He commented that he was not liked and that they were concerned about the President's welfare during his visit to Texas. He said it was obvious there was concern as the Vice President was coming to Texas on a separate flight.

The occupant of seat 15-C is described as a white male, fifty-five to sixty years of age, five feet ten inches in height, weighing one hundred sixty pounds, with grey hair. This individual did not make any specific threats, but simply indicated his dislike for the President.

1

DL 89-43
RJD/ds

On November 23, 1963, Mr. LOYD EDEN, Assistant Treasurer, Braniff Airways, Inc., Dallas, Texas, was telephonically contacted at his home by SA ROBERT C. LISH, at which time he advised that he is in charge of all ticket records for the company.

Mr. EDEN stated Flight 20 is jet from Houston to Dallas, and, due to the fact this flight is only in the air for a short 40-minute period between Houston and Dallas, time does not permit the hostesses to ascertain the names of the persons who may occupy each individual seat number.

DL 89-43

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, ALSO KNOWN AS "L.C."; LETTER POSTMARKED DECEMBER 3, 1963, AT FORT WORTH, TEXAS, DIRECTED TO JACK RUBY, DALLAS COUNTY JAIL, DALLAS, TEXAS; PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON - VICTIM; SHERIFF BILL DECKER - VICTIM

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 1/3/64

Sheriff J. E. (BILL) DECKER, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, made available a copy of the following letter which was received at the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, directed to JACK RUBY, Dallas County Jail, which letter was postmarked December 3, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas:

"Jack

"Don't wory we will get you out even if we have to blow up the whole city. We will be there the 9th_ be ready_ don't be a fool like Lee. we have all the connections and as far as Prest. Johnson it will be done right this time_ We are in Ft. Worth now, if any one reads this don't talk. You have done a good job so far. we will go to Mexico when this is over. Tell Howard stop talking so much_ we don't need him. We got Decker all planned out_ He is as good as dead. dont do any thing nasty. They might not have told you but they think Lee done all the shooting. They know a lot but not all. We are bringing it with us. Dont get scared like Lee_ he did the job but not all of it. He didn't get Johnson. We will take care of Connally before we see you. Look for us. There will be 4 (circled).

"signed L.C."

Sheriff DECKER stated the original of the above letter had not been shown to JACK RUBY and Sheriff DECKER did not give any indication the original of the letter would be shown to RUBY, who is an inmate in the Dallas County Jail at the present time, charged with the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, accused assassin of former President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

Sheriff DECKER retained the original of the above communication and he advised he is cognizant of its content and, further, he had made the contents of this letter available to appropriate state and local authorities.

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on 12/20/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./wvm;ds Date dictated 12/27/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1
DL 89-43/eah

The content of the letter was discussed with Assistant United States Attorney B. H. TIMMINS, JR., Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas, December 20, 1963, and Mr. TIMMINS, in consultation with United States Attorney H. BAREFOOT SANDERS, Tex. advised SA KENNETH C. HOWE from the language and tenor of the letter it appeared that the writer and/or person depositing the letter in the mail may have intended to convey a threat to injure or kill President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Governor JOHN CONNALLY, Tex and/or Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas County, Texas. Assistant United States Attorney TIMMINS advised further it was believed by him and United States Attorney SANDERS that an investigation should be conducted to attempt to determine the identity of the person or persons causing the letter to be delivered, and the intent of such person concerning the possible threats contained in the letter, in order that a positive determination could be made in this case.

Fipzc
Tex
D.C.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59). FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/13/64

1

FORT WORTH, TEX.

KAREN LYNN CARLIN, 3209 Meadowbrook, was advised IDENTITY OF INTERVIEWER and that she did not have to make a statement, that any statement she did make could be used against her in court, and of her right to consult an attorney before making any statement. She advised she is also known as KAREN LYNN BENNETT, KAREN KARLIN, LYNN CARLIN, Mrs. BRUCE RAY CARLIN, and "LITTLE LYNN." CARLIN stated in the past she has been employed as an exotic dancer or "stripper" and she has performed in the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, formerly operated by JACK RUBY.

MRS. KAREN LYNN BENNETT

CARLIN said she was called as a defense witness at a bond hearing for JACK RUBY at the Dallas County Courthouse on December 23, 1963. She stated at that time a Dallas County Deputy Sheriff found an old pistol in her pocketbook. As the result of the finding of this weapon, she received considerable publicity in connection with the JACK RUBY trial. CARLIN stated this was an old gun which was unloaded, which she had placed in her purse on some unrecalled date, and she had forgotten the gun was in her purse.

CARLIN denied she had anything whatsoever to do with the writing of a letter which was directed to JACK RUBY at the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, which was postmarked December 3, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas. CARLIN stated she has never had any enmity toward RUBY and under no circumstances would she write such a letter to RUBY. CARLIN stated she has always endeavored to be law-abiding and under no circumstances would she want to become involved with a violation of the law in any way.

CARLIN said she has known JACK RUBY for approximately eighteen months and she worked for him at the Carousel Club, where she performed under the name of "LITTLE LYNN" for a period of two or three months prior to November, 1963. CARLIN said she is expecting the birth of a baby within the next few months and, for that reason, she has not been performing as an entertainer and, further, her husband, BRUCE CARLIN, does not desire her to perform as an exotic dancer.

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on 1/3/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., & EARLE HALEY/wvm/sah Date dictated 1/3/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CARLIN said she knows there are several people living in Fort Worth at the present time, or who have lived in Fort Worth in the past, who regard her as an enemy and she felt any one of those persons could have written the type letter which was written to JACK RUBY postmarked December 3, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas. CARLIN said her best suspect would be an individual by the name of JERRY HARRIS BUNKER, whom she and her husband suspect as having made several telephone calls to the CARLIN residence within the past few weeks attempting to cause trouble between the CARLINs.

CARLIN said she and BRUCE CARLIN have received seven or eight of these calls and, in some instances, the caller has impersonated a woman's voice in talking with BRUCE CARLIN, at which time the person made many false claims against the reputation of KAREN in trying to cause friction between KAREN and her husband.

CARLIN said she is unable to account for the personal dislike many persons have for her, except she had "taken" the boyfriends of several other girls which has lead to considerable jealousy on the part of these girls.

CARLIN continued another person who may have written such a letter would be one JOY DALE, who was recently married, and is four months pregnant. DALE is located somewhere in the State of Minnesota at the present time, possibly Minneapolis, Minnesota. CARLIN said she believed DALE was writing to JACK RUBY at one time, although she had no reason to believe there was any animosity between DALE and JACK RUBY.

She stated another individual who may have written this letter would be one "PAT KIRKWOOD," who operates a tavern in Fort Worth known as the "Cellar." CARLIN said KIRKWOOD has a shady reputation in Fort Worth and she would not put it past KIRKWOOD to write such a letter, although she did not know of any animosity between KIRKWOOD and RUBY.

CARLIN said any of the above persons, in addition to other girls whom she has met in her profession, has a strong

dislike for CARLIN and any of these persons could have written such a letter to try to place suspicion or blame on CARLIN to "get even."

CARLIN said with regard to her "marriage" to BRUCE CARLIN they are not actually married and have been living together for several months as common-law man and wife. CARLIN said she was first married when she was fourteen years old, and she does not know the present whereabouts of her parents.

She furnished the following descriptive information concerning herself:

Born:	7/20/44, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Race:	White
Sex:	Female
Height:	5'1"
Weight:	90 lbs.
Hair:	Dark blonde
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Fair
Teeth:	Good
Previous husband:	LARRY BENNETT, whereabouts unknown
Education:	7th grade U.S.A.

KAREN LYNN CARLIN voluntarily furnished handwriting specimens after she had been advised she did not have to furnish such specimens, that any specimens she did furnish could be used against her in a court of law, and further that she had the right to consult an attorney before furnishing such specimens. CARLIN stated she would gladly furnish such specimens, inasmuch as she knows she had nothing to do with the preparation of this letter, and she desired to cooperate with investigating officers in any way possible to clear up this matter.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/13/64

1

BRUCE CARLIN, 3809 Meadowbrook, was advised that he did not have to make a statement, that any statement he did make could be used against him in court, and of his right to consult an attorney before making any statement. BRUCE LAYTON CARLIN FORT WORTH, TEXAS

He advised at the present time he is living as common-law man and wife with KAREN LYNN CARLIN. CARLIN stated he is unable to furnish any information which might assist in identifying the person or persons responsible for writing a letter to JACK RUBY at the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, which letter was postmarked December 3, 1963. CARLIN said in the last few weeks he and KAREN CARLIN have received seven or eight telephone calls, in which calls the person calling was making an effort to cause friction between himself and KAREN CARLIN. He continued apparently someone is jealous of his relationship with KAREN CARLIN and someone has a strong desire to cause trouble for them, or to cause friction between them. CARLIN said his best suspect in regard to the telephone calls is a co-worker of his by the name of JERRY HARRIS BUNKER, who formerly dated KAREN CARLIN. CARLIN said BUNKER was observed in close proximity to a telephone booth on one occasion shortly after KAREN CARLIN had received one of these telephone calls, and there was every indication BUNKER had made the call. CARLIN said he has heard some mutual friends state BUNKER is an "odd individual."

CARLIN said that, with the exception of JERRY BUNKER, he would not know anyone else who might have written a letter to JACK RUBY at the Dallas County Jail from Fort Worth, Texas, postmarked December 3, 1963.

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on 1/3/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., & EARLE HALEY/wmc/eah Date dictated 1/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/15/64

1

JERRY HARRIS BUNKER was advised that he did not have to make a statement, that any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law, and that he had the right to consult an attorney. He stated he resides at 3108 Cockrell, Fort Worth, at the present time. He operates a drug service and works out of his home at 3108 Cockrell. BUNKER emphatically denied he had ever written a communication of any type to JACK RUBY at the Dallas County Jail, Dallas, Texas, and stated more specifically he did not write a letter to JACK RUBY at the Dallas County Jail, which was postmarked December 3, 1963, and contained threats against President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Sheriff BILL DECKER, Dallas County, Texas, and Governor JOHN CONNALLY.

BUNKER said he was at a loss to understand who would write a letter of this type, and he advised he is unable to furnish the identity of any person or persons who would write such a letter. BUNKER stated he is acquainted with KAREN LYNN CARLIN and her husband, BRUCE CARLIN, and his friendship with these persons has continued on a friendly basis for some period of time. BUNKER was advised he did not have to furnish handwriting specimens, that any handwriting specimens furnished by him could be used against him in a court of law, and further that he had the right to consult an attorney before furnishing any handwriting. He stated he had no objection to furnishing any specimens and he desired to clear up any suspicions whatsoever that he may have written a letter to JACK RUBY and, further, he would voluntarily furnish handwriting specimens for examination in connection with this letter.

BUNKER furnished the following background information concerning himself:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	American
Birth data:	October 2, 1935, Fort Worth, Texas
Height:	5'8"

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on 1/3/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., & EARLE HALEY/wra/eah Date dictated 1/9/64

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Weight:	170
Hair:	Dark, graying at temples
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Fair
Teeth:	Good
Scars & marks:	None visible USA Mississippi Burn
Wife:	BARBARA BUNKER
Marital status:	Separated
Parents:	FRANK W. and JUNE BUNKER, Imperial Terrace Apartments, Fort Worth, Texas

F BUNKER

1
DL 89-43/eah

By communication January 16, 1964, Dallas furnished to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., a copy of the letter directed to JACK RUBY, Dallas County Jail, postmarked December 3, 1963, at Fort Worth, Texas, along with handwriting specimens obtained from KAREN LYNN CARLIN and JERRY HARRIS BUNKER. The FBI Laboratory was also requested to compare the handwriting appearing in questioned letter with known handwriting of CURTIS LAVERNE CRAWFORD, who was identified as a former close associate in Dallas of JACK RUBY.

By communication January 30, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised Dallas as follows with regard to an examination of the questioned letter and handwriting specimens submitted:

"Qc1 Photocopy of an envelope postmarked "FORT WORTH TEX. DEC 3 5 PM 1963" bearing hand printed and handwritten address 'MR Jack RUBY Dallas County Jail, Dallas Texas' and accompanying two-page handwritten letter beginning 'Don't worry we will get you out...' and ending on second page '... there will be 4. signed L.C.'

"K1 Two sheets of paper bearing known handwriting of KAREN LYNN CARLIN

"K2 Two sheets of paper bearing known handwriting of JERRY HARRIS BUNKER

"Result of examination:

"Qc1 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

"It was concluded that Qc1 was not written by the writers of K1 and K2."

By communication dated January 30, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised Dallas it was concluded that the questioned letter received by JACK RUBY was not written by CURTIS LAVERNE CRAWFORD.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/20/64

1 Dallas, Texas

Sheriff J. E. (BILL) DECKER, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, advised he did not desire JACK RUBY be interviewed regarding a letter directed to him at the Dallas County Jail, which letter was postmarked December 3, 1963. Sheriff DECKER explained that, because of intense newspaper coverage of the activities of JACK RUBY in connection with his impending trial at Dallas for the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, accused assassin of former President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, he did not feel such interview should be conducted.

Sheriff DECKER said he felt the letter directed to JACK RUBY on December 3, 1963, from Fort Worth was sent as a "prank" and he did not feel it warranted the hazard of undue publicity which might result from an interview with RUBY. Sheriff DECKER stated that in the event newspapermen learned of the letter he felt the matter could be "blown out of proportion" and no advantage would be served to anyone.

Sheriff DECKER stated he did not desire RUBY be contacted and interviewed as to the possible identity of the person or persons who may have been responsible for writing this letter for reasons stated above. Sheriff DECKER further advised he has not shown the letter to RUBY for the reasons stated above, and he did not intend showing the letter to RUBY since he has considered the matter a "prank" from the outset and his belief has been borne out by the failure of person or persons to carry out the threat set forth in the letter that "...we will be there the 9th."

DECKER stated that, if at all possible, he did not desire any further action be taken in this matter for the reasons he stated above.

Sheriff DECKER pointed out numerous "prank" letters have been received by law enforcement agencies in Dallas following the assassination of President KENNEDY, and he felt this is just one more of the "prank" letters which have been received.

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on 2/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 89-43

by Special Agent CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./wvm/eah Date dictated 2/14/64

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DL 89-43

On February 20, 1964, the facts in this case were discussed with Assistant United States Attorney B. H. TIMMINS, JR., Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas, by SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., at which time he advised it appeared no further investigation is warranted in this matter. However, he stated information obtained in the investigation would be presented by him to the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., for final decision.

On April 16, 1964, Assistant United States Attorney B. H. TIMMINS, JR., advised SA BROWN he telephonically communicated with officials of the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., at which time he discussed this case. Assistant United States Attorney TIMMINS stated, after discussing this case with officials of the Department of Justice in Washington, in his opinion no further investigation was warranted.

DL 89-43

Re: Unknown Youth in Late Model Black Convertible, on Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas, 1:25 PM, November 22, 1963

DL 89-43
ADN:les
1

RE: UNKNOWN YOUTH; Late Model Black Convertible, Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas, 1:25 PM, 11/22/63

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

The following letter was received by the Dallas Office on March 10, 1964:

"Federal Bureau of Investigation 3-9-64
Dallas Texas

"Gentlemen:

"On November 22, 1963 my wife and I left the Presidents Luncheon immediately upon hearing of the assination attempt on my transistor radio. We proceeded to Richarson, Texas to get our children. We entered the Central Expressway at Northwest Hwy and at 125 PM a short distance north of NW Hwy on the expressway I noticed a late model black convertible proceeding at about 70 mph weaving in and out of traffic. The licence plate was Oklahoma 37-1963. The convertible top was loose and it rippled in the breeze badly. There was a young man in the car alone.

"Until the recent Times Herald article about a man fleeing from The Texas Book Depository I did not consider this observation worthy of reporting. I have not mentioned this matter to anyone; the event did not seem consequential as the automobile seemed only a little more hurried-typical of some teenager.

"/s/ James R. Ellis
RI 92288 or DI 8-3374
9622 Forestridge
Dallas 38 Texas"

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY at Dallas:

On March 23, 1964, Mr. James R. Ellis, 9622 Forestridge, Telephone DI 8-3374, advised that he was unable to supply any additional information other than that set forth in his letter of March 9, 1964. He explained that he was certain that this was an Oklahoma License.

DL 89-43
ADN:les
2

He stated that he recalled the prefix 37 as the number worn by DOAK WALKER of Southern Methodist University (former all-American football player) and the other numerals 1963 he associated with the current year. He advised he was unable to identify the car, but stated it was a 1961-1963 black convertible and believed that it was of a General Motors make.

TEY

NOTION

1
OC 89-41
DL 89-43
DHB:pw:eah

The following investigation was conducted by IC DWIGHT G. GARRETSON at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma:

MARGARET MC NERNEY, Records Clerk, Motor Vehicle Bureau, Oklahoma Tax Commission, advised on April 7, 1964, that Oklahoma automobile license tags do not begin with digit prefixes. She advised that the last year such tags were issued was 1962; however, commercial trucks and farm trucks are issued tags with digit prefixes.

She advised that 1962 Oklahoma license 37-1963 was registered to a 1953 Chevrolet two door, VIN B53K060123, owner - J. P. MORROW, JR., P. O. Box 201, Disney, Oklahoma.

She advised that 1963 farm truck license number 371-963 was registered to a 1957 Chevrolet half-ton pickup, VIN 3A57K133330, owner - C. TRENT, Route 2, Atoka, Oklahoma. The farm plate for 1963 was of white background, with black numbers.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/29/64

Mr. C. TRENT, Route 2, Atoka, Oklahoma, advised that he was a former owner of a 1957 Chevrolet half ton pickup truck bearing 1963 Oklahoma license 371-963. Mr. TRENT stated that he had sold this vehicle to ARTHUR HALE, a rancher, Route 4, Atoka, Oklahoma, in June, 1963. He stated he did not know the vehicle identification number inasmuch as the ownership papers were given to Mr. HALE at the time he purchased this truck.

Mr. TRENT stated that the 1963 Oklahoma license 371-963 was in fact on the vehicle when he sold it.

290

On 4/27/64 at Atoka, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41

by SA LEO W. USELDING:jj Date dictated 4/28/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG

1 Date 4/29/64

ORVILLE HALE, Route 3, Atoka, Oklahoma, advised that he had purchased a 1957 Chevrolet half ton pickup truck, vehicle identification number 3A57K1336330 from Mr. C. TRENT of Atoka, Oklahoma, in the first part of June, 1963, which vehicle is still in the possession of Mr. HALE. Mr. HALE advised that the 1963 Oklahoma farm license 371-963 which was attached to this vehicle when he purchased it had not been stolen or lost but stated he had replaced this license number with the 1964 Oklahoma license which instant vehicle now bears.

Mr. HALE stated that he had removed the 1963 Oklahoma farm license 371-963 in February, 1964, at his home, which license tags he had destroyed.

Mr. HALE stated this vehicle has never been in Dallas, Texas, and has always been in his possession as it is the only vehicle that he owns. He stated he could furnish no information regarding this matter.

1

On 4/27/64 at Atoka, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41

by SA LEO W. USELDING:jj Date dictated 4/28/64

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HO 62-2115
DL 89-43
GWK:yk

RE: VANDALISM IN SCHOOLS
IN HOUSTON AREA

The following investigation was conducted by SA GRAHAM W. KITCHEL:

On November 27, 1963, Mr. GERALD JONES, Principal, Ralph Anderson Elementary School, 5727 Ludington, Houston, Texas, advised that, in light of the President's assassination, he thought the following information should be made available. He stated that three separate incidents, all of which are similar in nature, took place at the above school. He stated that between Friday evening, November 22, 1963, and Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, American flags in the school were torn down. He stated the flags were again torn down on Sunday afternoon, November 24, 1963, and on this occasion they were cut into ribbons. Again, between Monday evening and Tuesday morning, November 26, 1963, they were torn down and were stained with ink and duplicator liquids.

Mr. JONES said he could supply no additional information concerning the reasons or the persons involved in the commission of these acts.

The Houston Press for November 27, 1963, contained and article entitled "Vandals Desecrate Flag, Constitution." This article set out that vandals apparently deliberately desecrated every American flag and a framed copy of the United States Constitution in three separate break-ins at the Ralph Anderson Elementary School in the Westbury Addition of Houston, Texas.

GERALD JONES, Principal of the school, is reported as saying that this seems to be an act of anti-Americanism. The flag of the United States and the state flag of Texas were targets throughout the school in these acts of desecration.

JONES is further reported to have... stated that a framed copy of the Constitution of the United States was torn from the wall of the school's library and had been

battered against furniture, thrown on the floor, stomped upon, and ripped into threads.

JONES stated every one of the eight American flags hanging in the school's classrooms had been torn down, thrown to the floor, and some had been smeared with paint. In addition to the reviling of the flags, the school was turned into turmoil by the vandals, who wrote obscene words across the walls, and a great number of books were pulled from cases and thrown about the building in wild disorder. The initials "K.C.S." were scribbled on the floors, in lipstick. The clock in the principal's office was pried from the walls, and its parts strewn about the office. Desks were ransacked and ink poured on vast amounts of paper. Fire extinguishers were turned upside down and their chemicals emptied on the floors, walls and ceilings and on books.

JONES was reported to have stated that it is the desecration of the flags and the Constitution that hurts so deeply. It is apparent, he said, that we have to do a better job of instilling some of the basic American concepts in our young people than we have done in the past.

The article advised that Juvenile Division Captain C. P. ANDERSON is investigating this matter and stated that the initials "K.C.S." have also been painted outside of a Houston Police Substation in the general area of the Anderson Elementary School and on the exterior of the Johnson Junior High School in the same general area.

Officer T. J. HOLLINGSHEAD is reported to have stated that the initials "K.C.S." stand for "King Cutters," reportedly the mark of a gang of youths between the ages of 14 and 16.

The Houston Post for November 28, 1963, carried an article entitled "Less Than Fifteen Students Cheered, Landrum Says." This article stated that Dr. H. M. LANDRUM, Superintendent of the Spring Branch School District, had commented that the only cheers reported to his office came from "less than 15" of the 2,800 students at Memorial High School. He stated that approximately 22,000 students attend classes in that school district and all but a tiny

minority shared the nation-wide reaction to the death of President KENNEDY. Dr. LANDRUM is reported stating that suddenly changing from prejudice to sorrow may be hard for an immature youngster, who has heard bitter political criticism of a man for three or four years. The cheering was probably just a spontaneous result of what the students had been hearing in their homes.

LA 89-75
LLB:DHA

DICK WATLEY
3350 N.W. 18th Terrace
Miami, Florida

On November 23, 1963, SID MARKS, Gardena, California, advised that about 30 days ago or a little more he was in the private detective offices of DICK HATHCOCK at 6603 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. At this time an associate of HATHCOCK, ROY PAYNE, was there and prior to leaving asked MARKS and HATHCOCK if anyone had been in to get a rifle for $50.00. PAYNE is white, male, 6'0" tall, 210 pounds, and shaved bald head.

After awhile an individual named "SKIP" came in and got a high powered rifle which looked identical to the one shown on television on November 23, 1963 as being used in the assassination of President KENNEDY. "SKIP" is male, Mexican, 6'0" tall, 40-45 years, slender, and a loud mouth.

On November 23, 1963, RICHARD HATHCOCK, Allied International Detectives, Suite 310, 6605 Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, telephone number HO 4-5644, advised ROY PAYNE is his associate in the above enterprise. HATHCOCK advised as follows:

He, HATHCOCK, has known one DICK WATLEY for several years. WATLEY, to the best of HATHCOCK's information, currently resides at 3350 N.W. 18th Terrace in Miami, Florida. WATLEY is a male Caucasian.

Prior to HATHCOCK's present occupation, he was the proprietor of the Adventurers Corner, a shop at the corner of Sunset and La Brea, Los Angeles, which sold articles from all over the world and was an unofficial gathering place for adventurers in this area.

Shortly after the Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba, WATLEY, whom HATHCOCK had not seen for some time, came into the Adventurers Corner and gave HATHCOCK a shoulder patch that had a skull and cross-bones on it plus the words, "Brigada Internationale." WATLEY told HATHCOCK that he had been in Guatemala instructing troops down there and that he had pulled out a week or two prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion and had not participated in the invasion.

HATHCOCK did not see WATLEY again until about seven or eight months ago when he came to HATHCOCK's office with two other men, all three of whom were wearing green fatigues and one of the men was wearing a "mohawk" hair cut. The men were interested in getting into the wild animal business and asked HATHCOCK where they could get some wild animals. B. NOVOK - 1733 - 1734 ELA. CAL

Approximately one year ago, JERRY PATRICK, whose true name is JERRY HEMMING, a male Caucasian, approximately 30 to 31 years, 6'4" tall, 230 pounds, well built, curly brown hair, handsome, and LORENZO PASCILLIO, also known as LORENZO HALL and "SKIP" HALL, a male Caucasian, 35 to 42 years, 5'11" tall, 175 to 180 pounds, black hair, mustache, ruddy complexion from Wichita, Kansas, came into HATHCOCK's office which was then located at 6715 Hollywood Boulevard, stating that they were broke and that they knew DICK WATLEY and WATLEY had sent them to him. They had with them a set of golf clubs and a 30-06 Johnson Semi-automatic rifle with a Bushnell Variable Powered Scope. HATHCOCK loaned them $100- $50 on each item and it was his understanding they were to pick up the articles as soon as possible. HATHCOCK only saw JERRY PATRICK once after that and that was about one week later when he again came to the office.

Several months ago, since the men did not retrieve the articles, HATHCOCK sold the golf clubs. On September 18, 1963, LORENZO HALL came in with $50 and retrieved the rifle. Shortly thereafter HATHCOCK received a telephone call from JERRY PATRICK who was then residing at 2450 N.W.

North River Drive, Miami, Florida, inquiring as to whether HATHCOCK still had the rifle. HATHCOCK told him that he had given the rifle to HALL for $50 and this seemed to irritate PATRICK to some extent. Since then HATHCOCK has sent the receipt he received from HALL for the $50 to PATRICK to convince him that he had returned the rifle.

On the day HALL retrieved the rifle, he sold him a Bolex Motion Picture Camera with telephoto lens which was then the property of HATHCOCK. HALL paid by two checks - one drawn on the Citizens Bank on the account of the Committee to Free Cuba in the amount of $350 and another in the amount of $150 on the account of a resident of La Habra. HATHCOCK gave HALL back $100.

HATHCOCK advised both PATRICK and HALL are violently anti-communist and anti-Castro and they both told him they fought in the mountains with Castro in Cuba, however, fell out with him after the revolution. LORENZO told HATHCOCK he spent seven months in prison in Cuba, however, eventually got back to the United States. PATRICK stated that he fell out with Castro and eventually got back to the United States.

(HATHCOCK has Zerox copies of newspaper articles from Florida in his office concerning the anti-Castro troops training there and PATRICK's picture appears as one of the anti-Castro troops).

PATRICK, when in Los Angeles, had an address of 1209 South Atlantic, Alhambra, (Atlantic Radio & TV), telephone number AT 1-6421, and an address of in care of HOWARD K. DAVIS, 3350 N.W. 18th Terrace, Miami, Florida, telephone number NE 4-1373.

It is HATHCOCK's information that DAVIS was Castro's personal pilot and also a close friend of DICK WATLEY.

LA 89-75
LLB:DHA
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LORENZO HALL now resides at 1191 College View Drive, Apartment 7, Monterey Park, California, telephone number 261-8911 and HATHCOCK does not know where he is now employed. He last saw HALL about two weeks ago when he came by HATHCOCK's office simply to talk.

HATHCOCK reiterated that both men are anti-communist and very strongly anti-Castro.

No further investigation was conducted as it is obvious that the rifle mentioned above was not used in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

DL 89-43/eah

Re: Information from JOE BROWDER WILLIAMS
Concerning Unknown Cab Driver, New
Orleans, Louisiana, August, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 4/7/64

JOE BROWDER WILLIAMS, 8053 East Avon Lane, Lincoln Nebraska, self employed Research Consultant, advised on November 25, 1963, he was in New Orleans for two and one-half weeks in August, 1963, directing a state-wide political survey for the Opinion Research Corporation, Princeton, New Jersey. He lived at the Hilton Inn, near the airport. During the period of time between August 18, 1963 and August 22, 1963, probably the afternoon of August 19, 1963, he took a cab at a cab stand across Canal Street and near the State Employment Service Building. The cab may have been black and white. The cab was driven by a man in his 50's; medium build; 5'10 or 11"; brown-gray speckled hair. He wore glasses and no hat. WILLIAMS cannot further describe the driver of the cab. The driver was friendly and also quite profane. The driver remarked he did not like trips to the airport as he had to "deadhead" back.

WILLIAMS, as is a custom, asked the driver some of the questions on the KENNEDY Poll. The cab driver made the following remarks in essence: "I'll bet you most people will tell you what we think of the S-O-B down here." (Meaning President KENNEDY). "I'll bet you find out one thing, they hate that brotner of his worse than they do KENNEDY." (Referring to ROBERT KENNEDY). He then referred to "BOBBY" KENNEDY with profanity. The driver mentioned that he, the driver, was a member of the White Citizens Council and had been to a meeting either one or two nights before. He then said, "We are going to kill that little S-O-B." He spoke of the hatred of KENNEDY by his group and stated that "they have already drawn straws to see who would get him and they will take care of him like they took care of HUEY LONG." The driver made numerous references to the KENNEDYs' Civil Rights Program and referred to them as "Nigger lovers".

WILLIAMS stated he did not think too much of the remarks at the time as he believed the driver to be either

303

On 11/25/63 Lincoln, Nebraska File # OM 89-20
DL 89-43

by SA HARMON J. OGREN:sac Date dictated 4/7/64

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telling untruths or, if he was telling the truth to a stranger, he felt that law enforcement agencies must know of plans or activities of the group. He did not recall the incident until the evening of November 24, 1963, when he felt he should probably report the incident. He was unable to supply additional information, description or statements by the cab driver. He does not know if he would recall this driver from photographs.

1
DL 89-43
RPG:eah

Re: Letter from GEORGE B. WOODS

The following letter, dated May 9, 1964, at Fort Worth, Texas, was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.

"5. 9. 1964
"FORTWORTH, TEXAS.

"MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER.
WASHINGTON.
DC.

"DEAR SIR.
"this is. ATTORNEY AT LAW.
GEORGE B. WOODS.

"i am writeing you. to ask you, what do you all expect to do, with them men; in DALLAS, who killed , MR. KENNEDY. now it is widely known, who killed him. the F.B.I. of dallas texas. are the one that killed him. the same day he, was killed, a boy in dallas seen, the men. that put all that to a hush mouth, when, MR. KENNEDY, was killed. his wife, MRS OLWALD. said she know her husband, didnt kill, MR. KENNEDY. very short ly, after the killing, the. F.B.I. kept his wife in a secreet place, for a perioud of time, learning her how to speak, english language, and come out with a, faulse tail. thay made her say, that her husband, killed , mr. kennedy. this . LEE OSWALD, knew the men who killed, mr. kennedy, so what thay done, that had, JACK RUBY, to kill him, to stop him, from talking, and this EARL WARREN, is suppose to be, UNITED STATES JUSTICE. he has been covering up all he can. everysince the murder of mr. kennedy, it was a plan dearth. for dallas texas, to kill mr. kennedy. the big men, had thi done. that brain wash the. F. B. I. men, and possible thay was paid a large, sum of money for killing, mr kennedy. i never has seen it on this order, befo that a DESTRICT JUDGE, have a federal man, TRIAL. if it ever was a federal, man, MR. KENNEDY, was one because he

was the, PRESIDENT OF THE/ UNITED STATES thex why should, washington, let the men, that murdered him, have his trial. dont you see. thay are trying to say, JACK RUBY, is crazy. thay are not goin to do anything, with him. you are the head man, of this FBI, company, and we feel that you should, see that this case be worked out well. the FBI men go, everywhere, and get other men, but you dont hear, of them, getting the FBI, in dallas texas, who killed, mr. kennedy. what good is a law, if you dont, force it. these FBI, in texas, who killed, MR. KENNEDY, must be brought to, the light. thay put this country is a bad, spot, since MR. kennedy, has been, dead, thay say now in the news, the RUSSIAN, have brought a great army, back, in cuba. texas is the blame for all this. MR. KENNEDY, was one of the best, and greatest, president, this country ever has had. the FBI, slip this woman, out of DALLAS, one night, after thay had trained her, to lie, MRS, OLWALD. this is just as plain, as nose of your face. how could, LEE OSWALD, killed, mr. kennedy. in a moveing car, shot, the governor, the a few minutes later, her killed an officer. all this is just a bunch of Lies, thay are telling. it is, known all over texas. that the FBI, of texas, are the ones, killed him. one man said he saw three of them standing in the same window, at the time of the KILLING. i am just giveing you some information, on who killed mr. kennedy. and it must be something done about it. what do this country wont, with that, type of men, on the FBI force. thay are murders. thay must be brought to the, light. this EARL WARREN, been covering up for them, all the way. you must get, to work, on these. FBI, at once. juyst, the idea, of a set of murders, killed, that poor ma n. and he fell in wife lap. why should any man, hide for that, type of murdering. you and this NORTH, FBI, must bring these murders to the, top, and let this people know. how durty DALLAS TEX. are, loaded with hate, texas, should pay for the dearth of the president. thay killed him from his, wife and two children. it dont matter, how much

FOU

"money, thay have. texas have a rite to pay for the crime, thay done. now i live HERE. DONT MENTION MY NAME."

A search of the 1964 Martindale Hubbell Law Directory does not list GEORGE B. WOODS as an attorney in the Fort Worth, Texas, area.

The following investigation was conducted at Fort Worth, Texas, by SA EARLE HALEY in an effort to identify GEORGE B. WOODS, Attorney at Law:

On May 15, 1964, the city directories and telephone directories for Fort Worth, Texas, were checked for the past five years with negative results.

On May 15, 1964, the following individuals and organizations were contacted to determine if any record could be located concerning a GEORGE B. WOODS with negative results:

Credit Bureau of Greater Fort Worth;

Identification Records, Fort Worth Police Department;

Identification Records, Fort Worth Sheriff's Office;

Mr. WILLIAM L. HUGHES, JR., Assistant United States Attorney;

Mr. ROBERT S. TRAVIS, Assistant United States Attorney;

Mr. JOHN A. LOWTHER, United States District Court Clerk.

On May 18, 1964, the following persons were contacted to determine if they had any information concerning a GEORGE B. WOODS, Fort Worth, Texas, or if such individual was known to them, with negative results:

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DL 89-43

Mr. ANDRE FOURNIER, Chief Deputy Sheriff;

Mr. GRADY HAIRE, Chief Investigator, Fort Worth Sheriff's Office.

On May 19, 1964, Mr. ROBERT MADDOX, Attorney, past President of the Fort Worth Bar Association, was contacted, and advised he was unable to identify anyone by the name of GEORGE B. WOODS.

THEAA

DL 89-43

Re: MAJOR JOHN S. WYLLIE;
GEORGE PATRICK WYLLIE

KX 89-27
DL 89-43

Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Washington, D.C., requested interview of G. P. WYLLIE and Major JOHN S. WYLLIE to determine if there is any evidence to support the claims made by G. P. WYLLIE in a letter to the President's Commission dated January 4, 1964.

In this letter, Mr. WYLLIE alleged that the Texas gamblers, who were being investigated by General EDWIN A. WALKER TEX and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY, knew that they could not openly and obviously murder Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY, as this would spell the doom of their enterprises. Mr. WYLLIE further alleged they tried to kill General Walker in order to scare Governor CONNALLY, when he was with President KENNEDY, and make it look like a mistake, but "the mistake happened in reverse". In this letter Mr. WYLLIE further alleged JACK RUBY was acquainted with a deceased Cleveland, Tennessee gambler, "CUE" HOOPER and they had met in Chicago. According to Mr. WYLLIE, his brother, Major JOHN S. WYLLIE, while on leave last month said "OSWALD was after CONNALLY".

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent FRANK W. MORRIS:

Background 1937

Mr. GEORGE PATRICK WYLLIE, a white male, age 27, was interviewed at the home of his parents, 863 Maple Avenue, Cleveland, Tennessee on January 21, 1964. Mr. WYLLIE advised he was not employed, has had no gainful employment and was engaged at the present time in completing his education along "scientific lines". He did not explain what was included in this education.

Pilot Civil Aircraft.

Mr. WYLLIE advised he had no information that General EDWIN A. WALKER and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY of Texas were investigating gamblers in Texas. He said he had reasoned this was so because both men were shot at by snipers. It was his reasoning alone which told him gamblers had first attempted to kill General WALKER in order to frighten Governor CONNALLY. His reasoning also told him the sniper, who shot and killed President JOHN F. KENNEDY, had actually been trying to kill Governor CONNALLY.

KX 89-27
DL 89-43

CLEVELAND, TENN. DECEASED ILL TEX

Mr. WYLLIE said he had heard from his sister-in-law, Mrs. RUTH WYLLIE, 1923 Harle Avenue, that JAMES PAUL "CUE" HOOPER had been acquainted with JACK RUBY. He stated "CUE" HOOPER was a Cleveland, Tennessee, night club operator and gambler, who had been killed by his son about three years ago.

Mr. WYLLIE stated he had no knowledge of any connection between JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He had no information to furnish concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, the shooting of Governor CONNALLY, or the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He did not give any reason for writing this letter.

CLEVELAND, TENN.

Mr. CLEMENT A. WYLLIE, 863 Harle Avenue, father of Mr. GEORGE PATRICK WYLLIE, said his son was very interested in "politics," but was not interested in anything else. Mr. WYLLIE stated his son had been engaged for a considerable time in writing letters to Washington, D. C., but he did not know the identities of the addressees of these letters and he did not know the subject matter of any of these letters.

Mrs. RUTH WYLLIE, 1923 Harle Avenue, Cleveland, Tennessee, sister-in-law of Mr. GEORGE PATRICK WYLLIE, advised she worked evenings as a waitress at the bar of the Cleveland, Tennessee, Country Club. On the Sunday evening when the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on television, LARRY HOOPER, whom she described as no relation of "CUE" HOOPER and who was then present at the bar of the country club, stated he understood "CUE" HOOPER had met JACK RUBY at Chicago or New York. Mrs. WYLLIE stated she had no other information and further stated she was sure LARRY HOOPER had no information of value in connection with LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. TENN

Mrs. WYLLIE further advised Mr. GEORGE PATRICK WYLLIE, her brother-in-law, was 27 years old, had never worked, but "laid around home all the time." According to Mrs. WYLLIE, he subscribed to numerous drawing courses and draws pictures at home all day.

Mr. LARRY HOOPER was interviewed at the residence of his grandfather at Hopewell, Tennessee, on January 23, 1964. He said he had no knowledge of any contact between JACK RUBY and "CUE" HOOPER. He stated he had heard his father, BRACKETT

Courtesy THE AARC

HOOPER, make a remark that "CUE" HOOPER had been in contact with JACK RUBY at Dallas, Texas several years ago.

Mr. BRACKETT HOOPER, 207 Country Club Drive, Cleveland, Tennessee, was interviewed at the Chattanooga, Tennessee Stockyards on January 23, 1964. Mr. HOOPER said he had learned from BEN BURNS, whom he described as a Cleveland, Tennessee drunk and frequently an inmate at Cleveland City Jail, that "CUE" HOOPER had frequented JACK RUBY's night club at Dallas, Texas, several years ago, and BEN BURNS and HAZEL BRADLEY were there with him. Mr. BRACKETT HOOPER stated his father was a first cousin to "CUE" HOOPER's father.

Mr. BEN BURNS, Cleveland, Tennessee City Jail, said he had been at Dallas, Texas with "CUE" HOOPER and HAZEL BRADLEY from January, 1956 to March, 1956 and "CUE" HOOPER and Mrs. BRADLEY had stayed at Dallas until April, 1956 at which time they returned to Cleveland. Mr. BURNS stated he and "CUE" HOOPER had frequently visited a small bar two or three blocks from the Dallas, Texas Police Department. Mr. BURNS advised he had asked someone whose name he never knew, the name of the bartender at this bar. Mr. BURNS said this person told him the bartender was JACK RUBY and that RUBY owned a large night club in Dallas.

Mr. BURNS further advised he had no other information concerning JACK RUBY. Mr. BURNS also stated he had made a remark at the Cleveland City Jail several days after LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY to the effect that "CUE" HOOPER had known JACK RUBY at Dallas, although he knew this was not true.

Mr. BURNS also voluntarily related he had been arrested on numerous occasions in Cleveland, Tennessee for drunkenness and he had no permanent home address.

Mrs. HAZEL BRADLEY, Circulation Department, Cleveland Daily Banner, Cleveland, Tennessee, on January 22, 1964 advised she and "CUE" HOOPER had gone to Dallas, Texas, in 1957 and were there for several months. She said while in Texas Mr. HOOPER had not engaged in any night club activities and had not engaged in any gambling activities. She stated they were there for the purpose of trying to introduce coupon books among the laundries

KX 89-27
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at Dallas. Mrs. BRADLEY advised that the only person she specifically recalled having been in touch with in this activity was a police lieutenant who had an interest in the Blue Bonnet Cleaners at Dallas.

She further stated she had never met JACK RUBY and had never heard HOOPER mention him by name. She said if HOOPER had any contact with RUBY she was unaware of it. The only prior recollection she had of JACK RUBY was that she seemed to recall his name had been mentioned in connection with publicity about a strip-teaser, CANDY BARR. She advised that she had no information or knowledge concerning the shooting of President KENNEDY at Dallas in November, 1963. TEX.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/12/64

1

Major JOHN S. WYLLIE, ASN 0946715, is Senior Unit Advisor (SUA) of the U. S. Army Reserve Center, 12th and Bern Streets, Reading, Pa., which is the meeting place of approximately 15 local Army Reserve Units. Major WYLLIE on January 20, 1964, advised that his home was originally in Cleveland, Tenn. His mother still lives there, and he visited her a couple of weeks before Christmas 1963. He has a young brother, GEORGE PATRICK WYLLIE, who resides at home. The Major said he did not see his brother, "PAT," on his last trip home; however, this was just a few days after the assassination of President KENNEDY in Dallas and "Naturally, everybody was talking about." Major WYLLIE said that he had been stationed in the Canal Zone when during 1963 President KENNEDY made a trip there and WYLLIE had been part of the Army Security Guard at that time.

Major WYLLIE said he personally has no first hand information of any sort about the assassination of the President or any of the following events. He did say that the papers had been full of articles and some speculated as to the fact that OSWALD might have been trying to kill Governor CONNALLY, because CONNALLY had been Secretary of the Navy when OSWALD tried to get an honorable discharge. Major WYLLIE may have said to his mother that "no one knows for sure who OSWALD wanted to kill."

Major WYLLIE was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, from September 1961 to September 1962 but related that he spent 99 per cent of his time on the base and denied that he had related any information about gambling operations in that area to any of his superiors or even learned of any such operations.

According to Major WYLLIE, "CUE" HOOPER was a "local character" in Cleveland, Tenn. HOOPER was rumored to be a gambler and bootlegger and was said to have killed at least one man personally and numerous others through his rotten bootleg whiskey. CUE HOOPER was murdered by his own son about seven or eight years ago.

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on 1/20/64 at Reading, Pa. 311 File # Philadelphia 157-916

by Special Agent WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS/JLB Date dictated 5/11/64

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Major WYLLIE stated that his brother PAT is about 27 or 28 years old. PAT does not and never did work and has more or less been "babied" by their mother. PAT has never been institutionalized and graduated from high school but is "odd" in the major's opinion. He reads a good deal and on the last occasion when Major WYLLIE was home, PAT locked himself in his room and refused to come out whenever the major was around. PAT was also rejected from military service on some doctor's recommendation, but WYLLIE does not know any of the details on this. He could furnish no further information in this matter.

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MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

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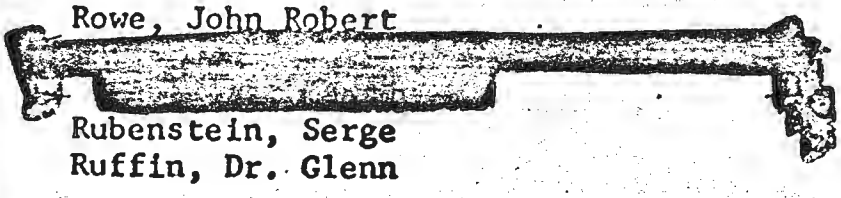
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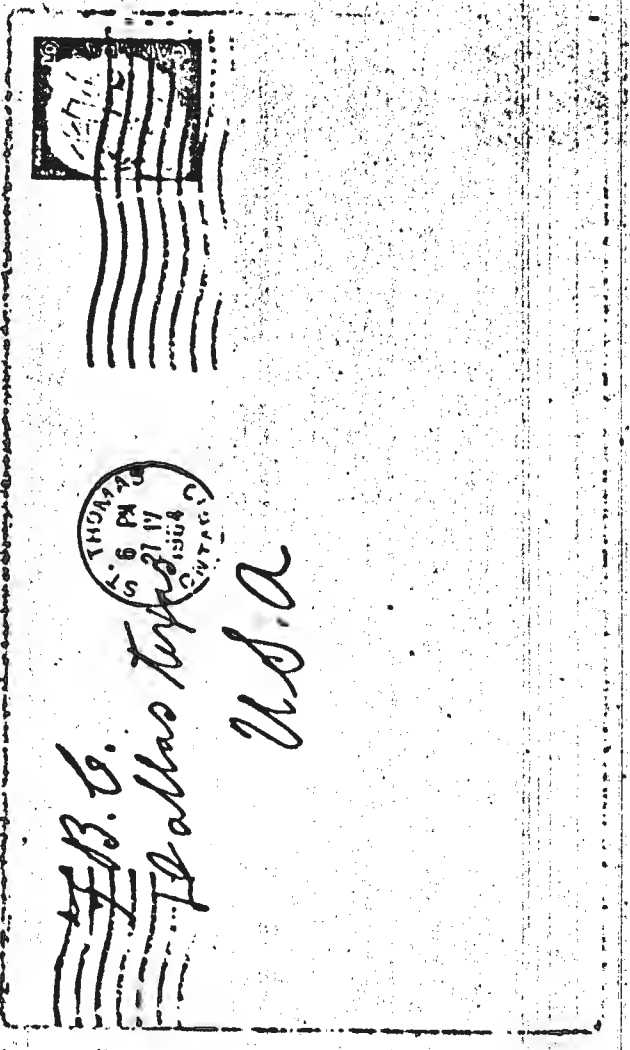
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The people of U.S. have been
trying for a long time but no
success J.F. Kennedy was killed by a
rat named Jack Webber and Oswald
was killed by another rat named Jack Ruby
and Webber was done away by Jack
Fraker and his body done away with.
There are four jacks named here
and there is four jacks in a deck of
cards and webber was a partner of
Ruby in crime and Oswald was
ready to tell what he knew about
Mr. Kennedy death when he was done
away with by a rat of low rating
power by a friend of Kennedy.



D-212

F.B.I.

FBI — DALLAS

MARY FERRELL
TION

6-23-64

Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Files and Communications Division
(Consolidation Unit)
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC, dnk

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)-3329

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 6-19-64.

The following observations, instructions and corrections were noted after a review of rerep. Those corrections indicated should be appropriately handled by receiving offices.

PAGE	CORRECTION
9	Paragraph 5, Line 3, eleventh word should be in quotes
14	Paragraph 4, Line 8, second word, last letter should be underlined Paragraph 5, last line, tenth word, second letter, should be underlined
15	Line 9, fourth word, is not clear
28	Paragraph 2, Line 7, eighth word, should be deleted
31	Paragraph 3, last line, change "the" to "an"
57	Paragraph 2, Line 2, last word should be "reception"

MAILED 5
JUN 23 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - New Orleans (89-69)
1 - San Antonio (89-67)

RDR:las
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

SEE NOTE FOR FILES & COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION PAGE FOUR

PAGE	CORRECTION
88	Paragraph 3, Line 2, third word, should be "his" Paragraph 3, Line 3, first word, should be "he" Paragraph 4, Line 2, fifth word, should be "He" Paragraph 5, Line 2, eighth word, should be "his"
943	Paragraph 2, Line 4, third word, should be "visit"
113	Paragraph 2, Line 2, change "a militant" to "well known"
123	Line 1, insert Harvey's middle name "Lee" in caption
166	Paragraph 5, Line 2, second word, should be "Hamtramck"
211	Paragraph 1, Line 4, second word, will be changed to "and" unless advised to the contrary by you
227	Paragraph 1, Line 5, last two words, should be hyphenated Paragraph 5, Line 5, last word, should be "Book"
229	Paragraph 3, Line 2, last word, should be capitalized. Paragraph 4, Line 2, next to last word, should be capitalized
231	Paragraph 2, Lines 6 and 7, phrase, Lebanese or Puerto Rican, should be in quotes
233	Paragraph 3, last line, add quotes at end of line after period Paragraph 4, Line 2, last two words should be quoted

PAGE	CORRECTION
252	Paragraph 2, Lines 4 and 5, disc jockey should be in quotes
289	J. P. Morrow, Jr., owner of a 1953 Chevrolet, 2 door sedan, bearing license 37-1963, should be interviewed and the results incorporated as a supplement in your next report to the information contained in rerep. It is possible this license plate may have been on the vehicle in question.
292	Paragraph 5, Line 1, last word, should be "reported" Paragraph 6, Line 1, the fourth, fifth and sixth words should be changed to "reported to have"
293	Paragraph 2, Line 1, third, fourth and fifth words should be changed to "reported to have" Line 4, last word incorrectly spelled
294	Second line, sixth and seventh words should be deleted and "reported" inserted
295	Paragraph 2, first and fourth lines SKIP should be in quotes
296	Paragraph 3, Line 5, fourth word, should be in quotes

The above indicated corrections have been made to Bureau copies of rerep. The Bureau wishes to reiterate that information previously furnished to the President's Commission need not be incorporated in subsequent reports in this matter. For example, the information contained in pages 306 to 312 is based on a specific request of the President's Commission and

was previously furnished to the Commission by the Bureau. Such duplicate reporting requires close scrutiny to insure it agrees with previous information furnished the Commission and also requires additional administrative handling by your office.

In reproducing letters received by your office or the Bureau in report form, it suffices to place quotation marks preceding each paragraph and at the conclusion of the letter. Any mistakes appearing therein are presumed to have been made by the writer. However, when you specifically call attention to these errors by underscoring, you then are responsible for detecting all errors including grammatical, spelling, etc., otherwise, undetected errors will be presumed to have been made by the FBI. This is being pointed out inasmuch as several letters reproduced by you contained undetected errors which were not underscored. It is suggested in the future, you merely quote each paragraph of letters reproduced and omit underscoring.

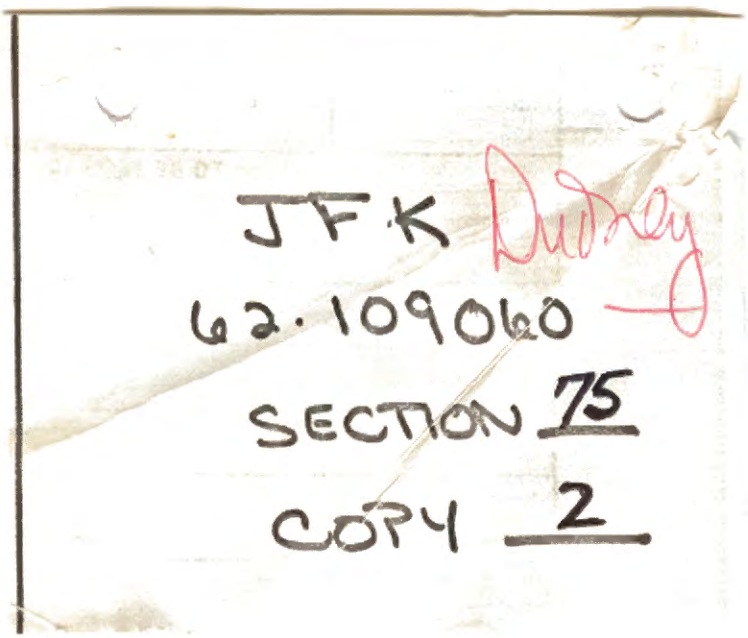
Any additional corrections detected by your office should be immediately furnished to the Bureau by teletype. It is anticipated this report will be disseminated Friday, 6-26-64, and therefore, any additional corrections must be at the Bureau on or before Thursday noon 6-25-64.

Note for Files and Communications Division, Consolidation Unit

The four copies of rerep held in room 5730 have been appropriately corrected. These copies are to be disseminated outside of the Bureau. The remaining six copies, including the original, should be corrected as indicated in this communication. Please handle.

NOTE:

The above 340 page report is the fourth such report received at the Bureau containing the results of investigation relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination. The information relates to remarks allegedly made by various persons relative to their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. Two copies of this report will be disseminated to the President's Commission and one copy will be furnished to the Department and Secret Service.


JFK Dudley
62-109060
SECTION 75
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 6/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Phoenix airtel to the Bureau dated 6/10/64; Bureau airtel to Phoenix dated 6/5/64 and Bureau airtel to San Diego dated 6/17/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 5 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of interview with ARTHUR G. IMHOFF.

Enclosed for Chicago are 2 copies of letterhead memorandum and enclosed for Phoenix, Dallas, Albuquerque, San Diego and WFO is one copy each of letterhead memorandum.

IMHOFF was interviewed by SAs DONALD M. HOLLAND and ALLEN W. HANSEN. IMHOFF could furnish no additional information concerning Mr. CANFIELD, Villa Grove, Illinois, but he stated he had additional identifying information concerning CANFIELD somewhere in his possessions and that he would look for it and make it available to the FBI if it was needed.

5 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Albuquerque (Enc. 1) (89-27)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (89-75)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2)
1 - Las Vegas
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43)
1 - Phoenix (Enc. 1) (89-42)
1 - San Diego (Enc. 1) (62-1529)

REC 81 -3330

DMH:bmr
(11)

EX-103

18 JUN 22 1964

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

A 1954 Packard, four-door sedan, two-tone grey, bearing 1964 Arizona license EZY 958, was observed parked next to IMHOFF's trailer. IMHOFF advised the interviewing Agents that the above car belonged to him. During interview, IMHOFF gave the impression of being well versed on all topics and he advised the Agents that he has invented numerous electronic devices which he claims to use in his mining operations. He talked in a rambling manner and wandered from topic to topic frequently, making it difficult to conduct the specific interview. IMHOFF stated that he is a student of the Bible, stating that in his opinion it is a book of great historical value.

IMHOFF does not claim to be a "seer" or "mystic" but advised that he has great interest in following the predictions of those persons who hold themselves out to be prophets of the future.

per N. telephone directory

IMHOFF has been residing at the Blossom Mine site located 2 miles north of the town of Searchlight, Nevada, for the past two months. He stated that he never travels to Las Vegas but constantly remains at the mine. He is in partnership with a Mr. EDWARD WAGANHOFFER who resides at 1912 Sunland, Las Vegas, Nevada. He said Mr. WAGANHOFFER is a building contractor and carpenter and an amateur "hard rock miner." IMHOFF indicated that he expects to reside at the mine site for sometime.

In an effort to verify a portion of IMHOFF's statement concerning his location at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, Chicago is being requested to attempt to identify a Mr. CANFIELD in Villa Grove, Illinois, who probably has some connection with mining or geology.

For the information of the Chicago Office, the Bureau has received an un-dated anonymous letter, probably postmarked Albuquerque, postmark probably dated 5/19/64, in which the writer said that he had overheard a conversation in a restaurant in a Mexican border town "a while back" 1964 in which a man, the driver of a 1954 or 1955 Packard, Arizona license EZY 958, made statements which could indicate that he had an intimate knowledge of the assassination plot against President KENNEDY. The statements attributed to this man by the anonymous letter writer indicated that at the time of the assassination the man was in a car with an acquaintance

on the outskirts of Dallas and he had heard the news on the car radio. According to the anonymous letter writer, the man had said that his acquaintance had wanted to drive into Dallas to see what was going on but he, the man, did not dare to because he did not want to take a chance on seeing anyone who might connect him with the affair. Investigation by Phoenix reflected that ARTHUR G. IMHOFF was the registered owner of a 1954 Packard, Arizona license EZY958. During interview, IMHOFF stated he was in the home of Mr. CANFIELD in Villa Grove, Illinois, at the time of the assassination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada

June 19, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ARTHUR G. IMHOFF

On June 17, 1964, Mr. Arthur G. Imhoff was contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Imhoff resides in a small house trailer located at the "Blossom Mine", a gold mine located two miles north of Searchlight, Nevada. Imhoff identified his occupation as "hard rock miner". He said he is a geologist and mining engineer. He is attempting to locate a new gold vein at the location of the "Blossom Mine".

Imhoff speaks Spanish, German, and French fluently. He is a frequent visitor to Mexico where he has engaged in mining operations over the past several years. He said that his present partner in the "Blossom Mine", Mr. Edward Hagenhoffer, had also been with him in Mexico several years ago.

Mr. Imhoff was unable to recall any specific conversations he may have had with anyone concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy. He said that in the past he has heard a great deal about so-called "seers" and "mystics" who claim to have predicted the assassination of President Kennedy before it happened. He recalled reading about a woman, whose name he could not recall, who claims to have written a letter to someone in Washington, D. C., prior to November 22, 1963, predicting that the assassination of President Kennedy would occur in the city of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Imhoff said that he has always

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

been interested in "seers" and "psychics" and has always wondered whether they really could predict the future. He said he has always followed [illegible] in relation to the predictions of Nostradamus, the [illegible] "seer".

Inhoff said that he often has discussed this topic with acquaintances in relation to predictions of the assassination of President Kennedy. He said that at no time had he ever made statements to anyone which would lead them to believe that he had any knowledge of the assassination prior to its occurrence.

Mr. Inhoff advised that on the date of the assassination, November 22, 1963, he was visiting the home of a Mr. Canfield who resides in Villa Grove, Illinois. He said that he first heard of the assassination when Mr. Canfield told him the President had been shot. Inhoff stated that his reaction to this news was one of shock. He said that he has the greatest possible respect for the Constitution of the United States and, in his opinion, the safeguards provided for in that document can take care of any wrongs that a President or any other governmental official may commit. He said that assassination of these people accomplishes nothing.

Mr. Inhoff stated that he was born in the state of Indiana and considers himself to be a conservative New Englander. He said he has known of the Kennedy family for many years and has always had the greatest respect for the family. He said that if he had had knowledge of any assassination he would immediately have made that knowledge known to the proper governmental officials.

Inhoff stated that he has often discussed Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court, as well as other Justices of the same court. He said that in his opinion, which opinion is well known to people who know him, Justice Warren was appointed to the Supreme Court

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

as a political favor by President Eisenhower. His feelings on this appointment was one of regret because, in his opinion, Supreme Court appointments should be made only on qualifications and reputation and not as political favors.

Imhoff advised that at no time has he ever made any statements which could be construed as a threat, implied or actual, on the life of Chief Justice Warren or any other man.

Mr. Imhoff said that he cannot recall any conversation in which he participated in a "Mexican border town" in the Spanish language but that such a conversation is possible since he has often traveled to and from Mexico both before and after November 22, 1963.

Imhoff denied ever having any information concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy other than that he had obtained from news media. He stated that he has never had knowledge of a "plot" to kill the President.

Imhoff stated that he is a citizen of the United States and of no other country.

Imhoff is described as follows:

Race:	White
Nationality:	American, German descent
Age:	62
Place of birth:	Bangor, Maine
Weight:	152 pounds
Height:	5'5½"
Hair:	Gray
Complexion:	Ruddy, tan
Eyes:	Brown

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Appearance: Distinguished, full beard and mustache

Speech: Slight German accent.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

June 8, 1964

Mr. James C. Cadigan
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cadigan:

I enclose the transcript of your deposition of April 20, 1964 which I have edited. Could you please review the transcript to insure that it is accurate, and if you find it so please sign the transcript on the last page.

During the deposition you agreed to carry out certain investigations as discussed on pages 39 and 47. Could you please make these investigations as soon as possible.

I would appreciate it if you could return the transcript by the end of the week.

Sincerely,

Melvin A. Eisenberg

162-10901(60) - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1964

ENCLOSURE

3 JUL 6 1964

Letter
6.33.64
Gen. Investigative

SEVEN
Case

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

62-109060-

June 23, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On June 11, 1964, Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, of your staff, forwarded to the FBI Laboratory the transcript of the deposition of Special Agent James C. Cadigan made on April 30, 1964, and requested certain examinations discussed on pages 39 and 47 of the transcript.

Page 39 of the transcript refers to the signature "Alek J. Hidell" on the counterfeit Selective Service System Notice of Classification, Commission Exhibit 795. It was concluded that the "Alek J. Hidell" signature on Commission Exhibit 795 was written by Lee Harvey Oswald, based on a comparison of the Hidell signature with the handwriting on Commission Exhibits 55, 56, 66, 778, 780, 781, 788 and FBI Exhibit D4.

Page 47 of the transcript refers to the rubber stamp kit, Commission Exhibit 115, and the rubber stamp impression on Oswald's vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813. As a result of a comparison of Commission Exhibits 115 and 813, it was concluded that the "NEW ORLEANS, LA." (third line) portion of the rubber stamp impression on Commission Exhibit 813 was made with the rubber stamp contained in the rubber stamp kit, Commission Exhibit 115.

No conclusion could be reached with respect to the first two lines of the rubber stamp impression on Commission Exhibit 813, since the first two lines of rubber type on the rubber stamp in Commission Exhibit 115 were found to have been changed prior to receipt and are now not comparable with the first two lines of the rubber stamp impression in Commission Exhibit 813.

105-82555

Dallas (100-10461)

JUN 22 10 20 AM '64 FBI REC'D-READING ROOM

JUN 22 4 46 PM '64 FBI REC'D-READING ROOM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The transcript has been reviewed and minor corrections have been made. It has been signed by Special Agent Cadigan and is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE: A Xerox copy of the transcript of the deposition of SA Cadigan has been made and is retained in the Laboratory file in this case.

Commission Exhibits 55, 56, 66, 778, 780, 781, 788, and FBI Exhibit D4 consist of various writings in English and Russian which have been attributed to Lee Harvey Oswald.

Letter and enclosure personally delivered to Mr. Willens of the Commission on 7/1/64 by SA James C. Cadigan

JCC 7/1/64

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6/19/64

1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Cunningham

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

As a matter of record, Mr. Douglas Prather, an employee of the President's Commission, delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham in the Laboratory on 6/18/64, three items of evidence which had been previously delivered to the Commission. FBI items A2, A6 and D64 (Commission Exhibit 116) were the items returned.

The delivery of the above-numbered items to the Commission was appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

CC:bsm (9)

NOTE: Description of the above-numbered items is as follows:
A2 Portable radio
A6 Electronic power supply (for use with radio)
D64 Two dictionaries and six Mexican postcards

REC-17 62-109060-3331

EX-107

JUN 22 1964

26 JUN 24 1964

SDX

6-22-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Oklahoma City (105-783)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReDLairtel to Bureau 6-11-64.

Oklahoma City is instructed to expedite the lead at Tulsa, Oklahoma, set out in referenced airtel. The Bureau has received indications the President's Commission is anticipating an early conclusion, therefore, all leads must be covered expeditiously. Furnish the Bureau an appropriate letterhead memorandum containing the results of your inquiry. Insure accuracy to preclude revisions or corrections at the Bureau.

For your additional information, Bureau files contain no record concerning Albert James Turinsky or Mr. Pat Malloy. However, Bureau files reveal in 1933, Oklahoma City conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation, your file 77-119, concerning Pat Malloy who may have been the father. Mr. Malloy was a former Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division from June to September, 1933, and according to newspaper articles, died at El Dorado, Arkansas, at the age of 49 on January 31, 1934. Bureau files also reveal two pending cases concerning Clifford Dixon Noe who appears to be identical with Clifford Dixon Noe, mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum furnished by Dallas' referenced airtel. Dallas files in these cases are 87-12704 and 29-1305. The ITSP case involves the obtaining of $50,000 by setting up a fraudulent, nonexistent bank account in one bank and using forged documents to obtain loans. The FRA case relates to allegations that Noe, as an unauthorized official of a bank, instructed bank employees to accept notes

1 - Dallas (89-43)
KMR:lap (5)

REC-17 62-109060-3332

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 8
JUN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 23 1964

JUN 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

of questionable value and there is indication that forged documents could constitute a violation of the Federal Reserve Act. Your inquiry along with those furnished by Dallas, will be furnished to the President's Commission due to the interest of individuals involved attempting to purchase the Texas School Book Depository Building as a memorial. Also this same information will be furnished to the Attorney General in view of the fact information received through the Dallas Police Department indicates Turinsky apparently has a letter from the Attorney General which he is using in an attempt to raise money for the memorial. However, it is noted that in the Attorney General's letter it stated in substance that Mrs. Kennedy's primary interest was in the Kennedy Library project at Harvard and that they were taking no part in local projects.

Oklahoma City is instructed that your communication should reach the Bureau by July 2, 1964.

NOTE: This matter pertains to information received by Dallas from the Assistant Chief of Police, Charles Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, concerning Albert James Turinsky and Pat Malloy, attorney from Tulsa, Oklahoma, who along with Clifford Dixon Noe and John Michael Shea, Jr., Director of American Memorial Corporation were attempting to acquire the Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD) for the purpose of creating a memorial. The Dallas Police Department was contacted on 6-4-64, by Dr. Luther Holcomb who requested the Dallas Police Department conduct a background investigation on the persons involved, which they have done and submitted copies of their reports to Dallas. John Michael Shea, Jr., and the American Memorial Corporation were not identified in Bureau files. Oklahoma City has been instructed to furnish any pertinent information from indices for appropriate dissemination concerning Turinsky and Malloy. According to a newspaper article 6-5-64, "The Dallas Times Herald," Col. D. Harold Boyd, owner of the TSBD said the building is tied up in a long term lease and the lease is not transferable without his permission.

1 - C. L. Potter (S. F. Antona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 9, 1964, and my letter dated June 16, 1964, relative to the identification of latent palm and fingerprints found on cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated June 16, 1964, incorporating the identities of Texas School Book Depository Building employees who were printed by this Bureau. You were previously advised this project was to be limited to those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question at the specific request of Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent.

The fingerprints and palm prints of those employees listed in the enclosed Dallas communication were compared with the nineteen latent fingerprints and the six latent palm prints previously developed on the cardboard cartons marked "A," "B," "C" and "D" and no identifications were effected. The prints of those employees printed by this Bureau are being retained in the files of this Bureau's Identification Division.

In accordance with my letter dated June 16, 1964, no further action is being taken in this matter.

62-109060 - ONREC.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 22 1964

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President' Commission)
RDR:las (12)

Enclosures (2)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 JUN 25 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC DALLAS)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Hon. J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC DALLAS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 6-11-64, and your airtel 6-16-64. This is being furnished for your information to furnish you the results of the Identification Division's comparison of the major case prints with the leads developed in this matter.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter 6-9-64, reiterated a previous request to determine the identity of persons leaving latent prints on cartons near where Oswald fired the assassination shots. The most recent request indicated that all appropriate methods should be used to do this job which would have necessitated the taking of major case prints of all Texas School Book Depository Building (TSBD) employees. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, of the TSBD when advised of this procedure strongly objected and requested the taking of prints be limited to those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons. Bureau letter 6-16-64, to the Commission pointed out Truly's objections and indicated we would not go beyond this point unless advised to the contrary by the Commission.

Dallas by airtel 6-16-64, submitted a letterhead memorandum indicating that 12 employees might have handled the cartons and the major case prints were submitted and compared. No identification was effected. This concludes our inquiry.

6-22-64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SAC, LAS VEGAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUREAU AIRTEL TO PHOENIX DATED JUNE FIVE, LAST, AND PHOENIX AIRTEL TO BUREAU DATED JUNE TEN, LAST, RELATING TO ARIZONA LICENSE EZY NINE FIVE EIGHT REGISTERED TO ARTHUR G. IMHOFF.

LAS VEGAS BY RETURN RAD ADVISE DATE WHEN RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION INCLUDING INTERVIEW OF IMHOFF SUBMITTED TO BUREAU.

PHOENIX AND DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

REC-17 62-109060-3333

1 - Phoenix (89-42)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
RDR:las (5)

19 JUN 23 1964

NOTE: If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent, teletype, plain text at once.

EX-104

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo 5-25-64, in the above caption, RDR:las, Briefly, an anonymous letter was received alleging that the driver of an automobile bearing Arizona license EZY 958 had made statements implying knowledge of the assassination and indicating a threat to the Chief Justice. Imhoff is apparently a transient and difficulty is being had in locating him. Phoenix in reairtel furnished Las Vegas address for him. Investigation is being pressed to resolve this matter and when the results are received it will be furnished to the President's Commission.

VIA RADIOGRAM
JUN 22 1964
1:13

2 JUN 24 1964
MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons, Room 7133
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Cunningham

DATE: June 19, 1964

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

As a matter of record, Mr. Douglas Prather, an employee of the President's Commission, delivered to SA Cortlandt Cunningham in the Laboratory on 6/19/64, item D229 (original slip of paper found in Oswald's wallet by the New Orleans Police Department on 3/10/63).

The delivery of this item to the Commission was appropriately confirmed by letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission.

ACTION: None. For information.

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan

CC;bmm (9)

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-1

62-109060-3334

JUN 22 1964

EX-104

SIX

JUN 23 1964

6 JUN 24 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060-

SERIAL NO. 3335

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

75

Air Force

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 11, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits. On 6/8/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, telephonically requested to Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory, that a Bureau representative take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached sheet. It was further requested that the Commission be furnished with three copies of each exhibit with the exception of exhibit 369, and that these photographs be furnished to the Commission by 6/10/64, if possible.

With respect to exhibit 369, it was requested that this exhibit be picked up and maintained in the Bureau's evidence file in this case.

It was subsequently determined that exhibit 369 was an item not originating with the Bureau; therefore, in accordance with a telephone request from Miss Rowcotsky this exhibit will be returned. This is in accordance with existing instructions with respect to the maintenance of non-Bureau items in the Bureau evidence file.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on the date of the request.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be furnished to the Commission as requested. Exhibit 369 will be returned to the Commission.

62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bmm
(11)
79 JUN 29 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

3336

JUN 23 1964

6/11/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
370	One taxi "Trip Sheet" dated 11/22/63
800	One photographic negative of Oswald's birth certificate, two negatives apparently X-ray photos, nine strips of photo negatives bearing various names, four negatives of Oswald's U. S. Forces in Japan ID card, front of Selective Service card, Selective Service registration certificate, U. S. Forces in Japan ID card (back side), and one photographic negative showing hammer and sickle
803	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (Oswald's)
804	One photographic negative of Selective Service notice of classification (blank form)
805	One photographic negative of a portion of Selective Service classification notice, and one photographic print of a portion of Selective Service classification notice
811	One photographic negative of Selective Service card
812	One photographic negative of USMC ID card, one photographic negative of USMC ID card (back side)
820	One Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card
828	One Fair Play for Cuba membership card
369	Two photographic prints (enlargements) showing a doorway of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building (taken at time motorcade passed)

62-109060-3336

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Cunningham - Enclosure

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 16, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/16/64, Miss Mary Rowcotsky telephonically requested of Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies be made of each exhibit and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/16/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, the exhibits which did not originate from the Bureau, will be returned to the Commission along with the copies.

62-109060
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

CC: bmm
(11)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

JUN 12

EX 101

3337

REC 30

6 JUN 22 1964

79 JUN 29 1964

6/16/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
324A	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald
324B	Copy of letter from Oswald to Robert Oswald.

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-10906) DATE: JUNE 17, 1964

FROM : SAC, OKLA. CITY (94-278)

SUBJECT: MRS. MARK E. MARTIN, aka, Shirley Martin
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to SAC Letter 64-23 (B), regarding Mrs. MARTIN.

For the information of Honolulu, Mrs. MARTIN continues to address numerous communications to the Dallas Office regarding her interpretation of the various aspects of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the results of her alleged personal investigation into this matter. She has written communications which are disrespectful to the Director, criticizing the quality and type of inquiry made into this matter by the Bureau. She has been insulting and highly disrespectful to an Agent who has talked to her in the past.

There is no indication that her husband, MARK E. MARTIN, participates with her in her alleged investigations, or that he assists in the various communications sent out by her. He is reportedly the manager of a large grain storage facility located in the vicinity of Hominy, Okla.

The Bureau has directed Oklahoma City and Dallas to continue to furnish to the Bureau pertinent data relating to Mrs. MARTIN and that we be extremely circumspect in any dealings with her, being constantly alert to the possibility that any conversation with her in any respect may be recorded.

LOT/ms
(7)
2 - Bureau
2 - Honolulu (AM)
1 - Dallas (Inf.) (100-10461)
2 - Okla. City (94-278)
(105-783)

62-10906-3338
NOT RECORDED
193 JUN 25 1964

REC 30

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUN 29 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CORRESPONDENCE

79 JUN 29 1964

OC 94-278

Information has been received that prior to moving to Hominy several years ago Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN and family resided in Honolulu, where he was reportedly manager or was in a position of some responsibility at the Honolulu International Airport. It was also indicated that Mrs. MARTIN is a native of Australia and may have been naturalized in Honolulu.

It is reiterated that any contacts with any sources concerning the MARTINS should be extremely circumspect. We should use public source records or those records or individuals of fully established security and reliability for any background information regarding Mrs. MARTIN.

UACB, Honolulu is requested to make the pertinent contacts in order to obtain whatever background data is available concerning the MARTINS, and submit results to the Bureau, the Oklahoma City Office and an information copy to Dallas.

The Oklahoma City Office will conduct a check of the Federal Court records in Tulsa in an effort to determine if there are naturalization proceedings recorded there which would provide background information regarding Mrs. MARTIN. This matter should be handled promptly and the Bureau and interested offices informed in strict accordance with the necessity for discreetness and in accordance with SAC Letter referred to above.

This is typical of the kind of [illegible] about a woman who is [illegible] by the FBI and [illegible] of approach is correct -2-

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 6-22-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LAS VEGAS 222010

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING.

REBUTEL THIS DATE.

REQUESTED INVESTIGATION AS TO ARIZONA LICENSE AND ARTHUR G. IMHOFF SUBMITTED BY LAS VEGAS OFFICE BY AIRTEL DATED JUNE 19 LAST.

RECEIVED: 5:55 PM DWM

REC-41 62-109060-3339

JUN 23 1964

EX-103

79 JUN 25 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

D-230

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are the three (3) one dollar bills mentioned in the letterhead memorandum. These are being forwarded to the Bureau for any action deemed appropriate.

Three (3) copies of this memorandum, together with twentyfive (25) copies of an FD-302 setting forth the same information, arecenclosed for Dallas.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 13) (AM) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 28) (AM)
2 - Houston

GWK/mcm
(7)

REC-41 62-109060-3340

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-103

8 JUN 17 1964

13 ENCLOSURE

cc

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

June 16, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On June 13, 1964, Reverend Dillon L. Stephenson, Chaplain, Methodist Hospital, Houston, Texas, residence 9223 Fordshire, furnished the following information:

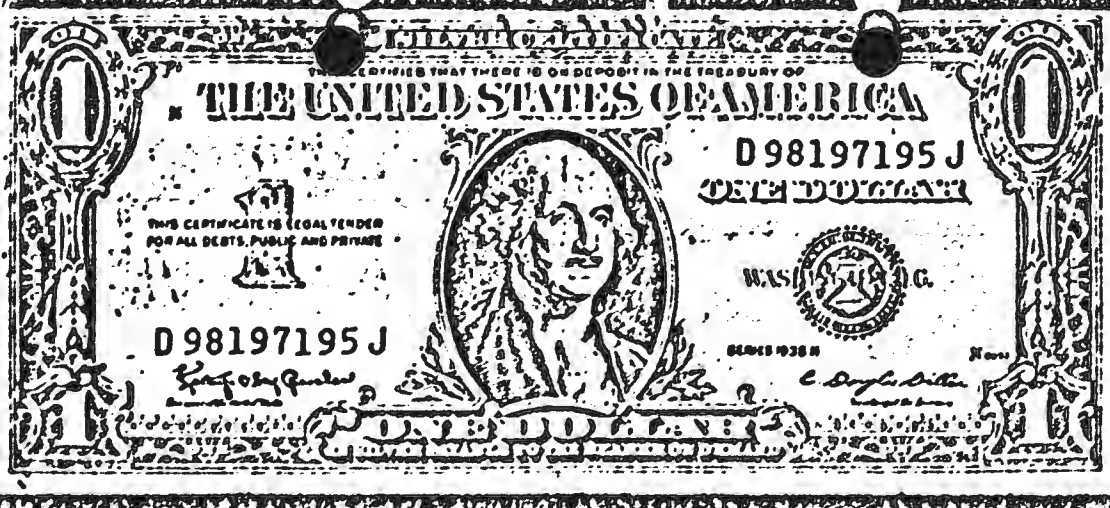
On June 2, 1964, Reverend Stephenson obtained fifty one dollar bills from the University State Bank in Houston, Texas. On June 13, 1964, he noticed that one of these bills had the following statement hand printed in ink around the border of the reverse side: "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov 22, 1963 Warn him please!"

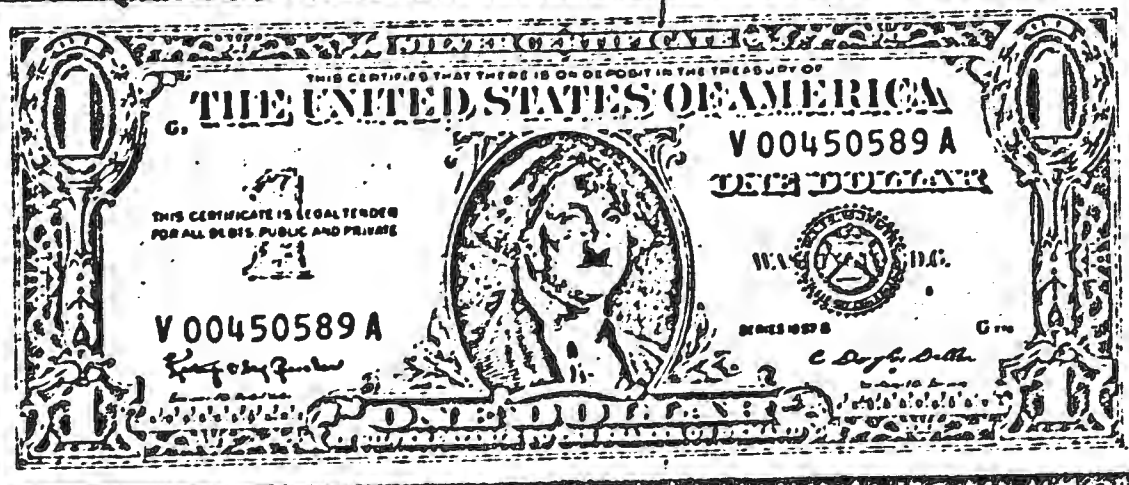
Two other bills have mustaches drawn on Washington's picture as does the bill with the above statement on it. One of the bills has a swastika drawn on Washington's forehead. Reverend Stephenson stated he knew nothing further regarding the source of these bills or the identity of the writer who placed the statement on the bill. He turned the bills over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

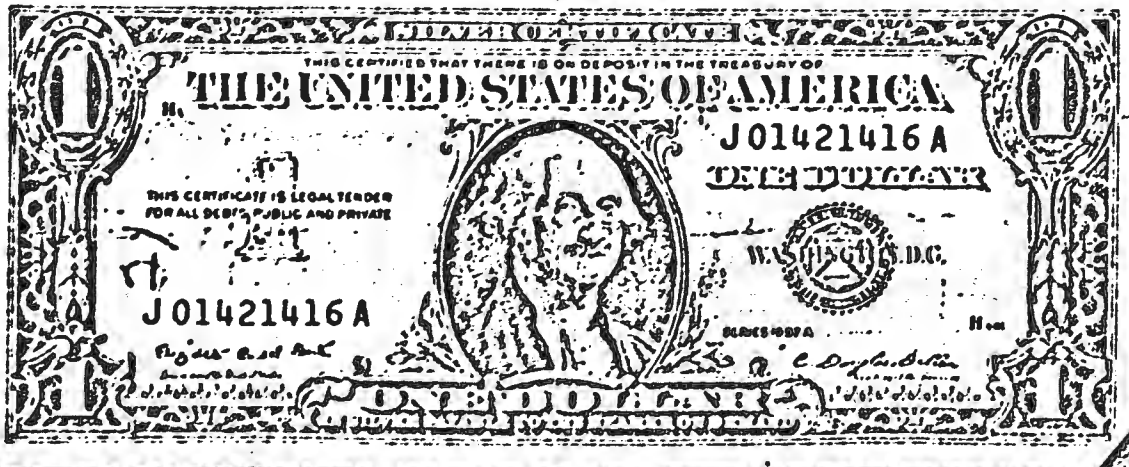
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14 JAN 3 1973

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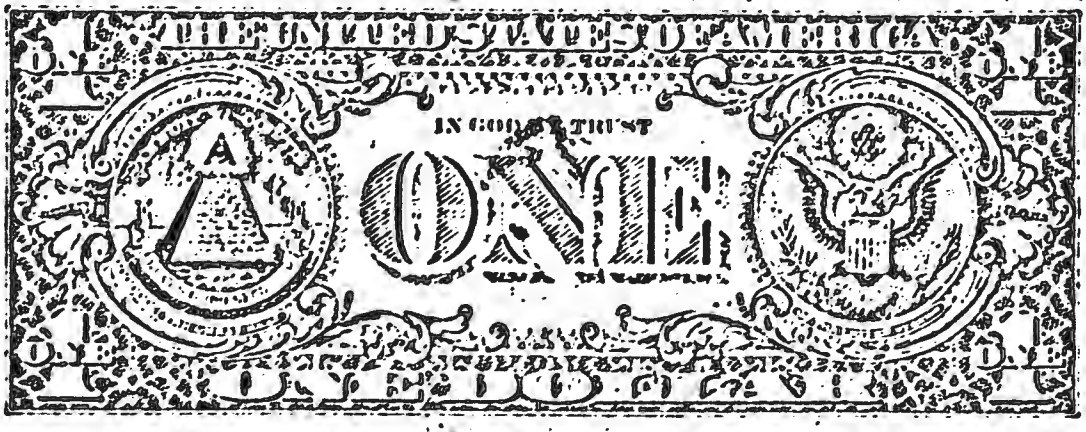
7-230

FBI

LABORATORY

Help! Kennedy Will be Shot N 22/63







D-230

FBI

LABORATORY

6-22-64

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (O. H. Bartlett)
1 - C. D. DeLoach

Airtel

To: SAC, Houston (62-2115)
EX-101
From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3340
REC-41

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReHOairtel 6-16-64, and Buairtel 6-18-64, relating to the receipt of three defaced one dollar bills from Reverend Alton L. Stephenson on 6-13-64.

Enclosed for Houston and Dallas are two photographic copies of the three one dollar bills bearing FBI Laboratory exhibit number D-230. Additional copies of these bills are being retained at the Bureau for dissemination to the President's Commission and U. S. Secret Service when Houston's letterhead memorandum is received.

Set out below are the results of the FBI Laboratory's examination of these bills:

D-230 Three one-dollar bills furnished to the Houston Office by Reverend Elton L. Stephenson, Chaplain, Methodist Hospital, Houston, Texas.

One of the bills bears hand printing on the reverse side in the wording "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov. 22, 1963, warn him please." All three bills have mustaches drawn on Washington's picture. One of the bills has a swastika drawn on Washington's forehead.

The hand printing on D-230 was compared with the material in the Anonymous Letter File but no identification was effected. A photograph of the hand printing will be added to this file.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosures (2)

RDR:las
(8)

MAILED 8
JUN 22 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 JUN 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, Houston
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The submitted evidence is retained.

The results of the Laboratory examination should be incorporated in Houston's letterhead memorandum.

NOTE:

ReHOairtel advised that on 6-13-64, Stephenson stated that on 6-2-64, he obtained 50 one dollar bills from the University State Bank and that on 6-13-64, he noticed that three bills were defaced and one had the hand printed legend "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov 22, 1963 warn him please!" Stephenson had no information regarding the source of these bills. Laboratory examination of the bills developed no information of value. When the results of all investigation are completed Houston's letterhead memorandum will be disseminated to the President's Commission and the U. S. Secret Service who have an interest in this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 19, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 6/16/64 Supervisor R. D. Rogge furnished the Laboratory the evidence described below:

D-230 Three one-dollar bills furnished to the Houston Office by Reverend Elton L. Stephenson, Chaplain, Methodist Hospital, Houston, Texas

One of the bills bears hand printing on the reverse side in the wording "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov. 22, 1963, warn him please." All three bills have mustaches drawn on Washington's picture. One of the bills has a swastika drawn on Washington's forehead.

The hand printing on D-230 was compared with the material in the Anonymous Letter File but no identification was effected. A photograph of the hand printing will be added to this file.

The submitted evidence is retained. A photograph of D-230 is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be forwarded to Supervisor Rogge for appropriate action. Ten photographs of D-230 are being furnished to Supervisor Rogge separately.

62-109060

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge, Room 5730)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

JJC:fa (8)

79 JUN 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639) (P)

RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. - VICTIM
CR

ReBuairtel, 6/5/64, by which were transmitted several letters from the Commission, among them a letter dated June 3, 1964, which refers to page 5, report of SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, 11/30/63, at Dallas, regarding observation by SA's IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT of the shooting of OSWALD, via closed circuit television.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of investigation requested. FD-302 of SA's LEE and BARRETT, FD-302 reflecting results of check of telephone company records, and FD-302 reporting interview with EDDIE BARKER, KRLD-TV are included as attachments to letterhead memorandum.

Note that while SA's BARRETT and LEE had previously fixed the time of the shooting as at approximately 11:25 A.M., the investigation would appear to indicate the time as approximately 11:21 A.M., November 24, 1963.

Information from records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, was furnished by Mrs. BULA SETTLE, office of Chief Special Agent, to SA's LEE and BARRETT on June 8, 1964.

Enc. (10)
MCC/ds
(5)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-3342

62-109060
15 JUN 18 1964

EX-103 REC-17

JUN 24 1964

7 JUN 25 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

C C Wick

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 105-82555

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
June 16, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY
OSWALD - VICTIM

The investigation reported herein was conducted on the basis of a request in a letter dated June 3, 1964, from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, to Director J. EDGAR HOOVER, that further details be supplied by Special Agents IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas, regarding their observation via closed circuit television of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963.

Attached is a document setting forth in further detail the observations of Special Agents LEE and BARRETT, explaining the manner by which their previous calculation of the time of the shooting was made, and the action taken by them in notifying their superior.

Attached also are the results of a check of telephone company records with respect to a telephone call made by Special Agent in Charge J. GORDON SHANKLIN to Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., at 11:22 A.M., November 24, 1963, after Mr. SHANKLIN received advice as to the shooting from Special Agents LEE and BARRETT.

The report of interview with EDDIE BARKER, KRLD-TV, is likewise attached.

Attachments

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AUG 13 1973

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/64

1

On November 24, 1963, SAs IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT were contacting EDDIE BARKER, Director of KRLD-TV and Radio News, at his office. In Mr. BARKER's office was a television monitor and BARKER explained it was set on a closed-circuit channel and that in a few moments the Agents could observe the removal of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail via this closed-circuit television.

After observing a man later identified as JACK L. RUBY shoot OSWALD in the basement of the City Hall, and within 30 seconds of the shooting, SA BARRETT telephonically reported what he and SA LEE had observed via television to Special Agent in Charge J. GORDON SHANKLIN at the Dallas FBI Office. SAC SHANKLIN has advised SAs BARRETT and LEE that immediately upon receiving their report he placed a telephone call via direct dialing to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., telephone No. EXecutive 3-7100, to report the incident.

After telephonically reporting the incident to SAC SHANKLIN, SAs BARRETT and LEE made notes of what they had observed to be used later in the dictation of a report of the matter. Preparation of the notes took place about 8 to 10 minutes after the shooting and the Agents had to approximate the time of the shooting as 11:25 a.m. This approximation was based on estimation of time lapse and the Agents' own personal wristwatches, the accuracy of which is unknown.

---

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 1/10/64

1

Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, show that a telephone call was placed from a number assigned to the FBI Office, Dallas, via direct dialing, to EXecutive 3-7100, Washington, D. C., at 11:22 a.m., November 24, 1963.

The above information can be made public only through the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.

---

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/12/64

1

EDDIE BARKER, Director, KRLD-TV and Radio News Department, advised he had had the station engineers check a video tape in possession of the station, which tape depicts the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY on November 24, 1963, in the basement of the Dallas City Hall, in an effort to determine the exact time of the shooting, without success.

BARKER explained that the engineers had told him that they had checked the tape every way known to them and had checked the station records in an effort to establish the time, but had been unable to do so with any degree of accuracy.

on 6/12/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/12/64

eah

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1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Rogge)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Neill
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

June 22, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 3, 1964, requesting that an Agent contact Mr. Burt W. Griffin of your staff so that arrangements could be made to make time computations and obtain enlargements of a few frames from motion picture films in the possession of the Commission. Those studies were for the purpose of establishing as accurately as possible the time of the shooting of Lee Oswald. Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt contacted Mr. Griffin on June 8, 1964, and obtained Commission exhibits numbered 84A, 24A, IIII, 43A, GG, AA, 99A, 39A, 43B and 84B, which were the motion picture films to be used for the study.

The only film found to be of value from a time study standpoint was Exhibit 24A. This film shows Oswald being brought from the elevator through a police department office out into the driveway area where the shooting occurred after which it shows him being returned to the police department office that he had passed through en route to the driveway area. There is a clock on the wall in the police department office that is visible in the photographs made after Oswald was brought back to that office following the shooting. The detail of the photographs is insufficient to accurately show the time on the clock but it is noted that the minute hand passes approximately through the "4" area which would place

JUN 22 2 43 PM '64 FBI RECD-READING ROOM

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78 JUN 25 COMM-FBI

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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
62-109060
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
LLS:emh (13)

FX-103

REC 17

11 JUN 23 1964

ENCLOSURE

JUN 25 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

the time following the shooting at 11:20 to 11:21 if the clock is accurate. It is noted that the film was exposed at sound speed which is approximately 24 frames per second and using this as a basis for calculation, it was found that there is a lapse of 25 5/12 seconds between the portion of the film recording the shooting of Oswald and the portion showing the clock. It is pointed out that there is a splice in the film representing a break in this time so that the actual time represented between the shot and the photograph of the clock would necessarily be in excess of 25 5/12 seconds. This same clock appears in later portions of the film and shows the time as approximately 11:23. Shortly after the appearance of the clock at 11:23, there is a frame of motion picture film showing that the camera was stopped and in the sound portion of the film that follows shortly thereafter, a voice is heard to say, "It is now 11:24 here in Dallas," which tends to establish the accuracy of the depicted police department clock. Three enlarged photographs of the best frame of the motion picture film showing the clock at its first appearance after the shooting are enclosed. The exhibits described above will be returned to the Commission separately.

Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated June 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, together with two copies of its three attachments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (11)

NOTE: The exhibits listed in this letter are described as follows:

Exhibit 84A Silent film of Oswald shootin from KRLD-TV

(continued on page 3)

Exhibit 24A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Mr. Burt Shipp, WFAA-TV
Exhibit HH	Sound film of Oswald shooting taken by John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit 43A	Sound film of Oswald shooting from Operations Desk, KRLD-TV
Exhibit GG	16 mm film of Oswald shooting from John Tankersley, WBAP-TV
Exhibit AA	Sound tape of press statement by Chief J. E. Curry from KRLD-TV
Exhibit 99A	Sound tape of Oswald shooting from WFAA Radio
Exhibit 39A	Tape of interview of Eva Grant from Radio Station KLIF
Exhibit 43B	Still photographs from silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. Robert Hankal)
Exhibit 84B	Still photographs of silent film of Oswald shooting from KRLD-TV (Mr. George Phenix)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 16, 1964

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM

The investigation reported herein was conducted on the basis of a request in a letter dated June 3, 1964, from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, to Director J. EDGAR HOOVER, that further details be supplied by Special Agents IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas, regarding their observation via closed circuit television of the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963.

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The report of interview with EDDIE BARKER, KRLD-TV, is likewise attached.

Attachments

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/64

1

On November 24, 1963, SAs IVAN D. LEE and ROBERT M. BARRETT were contacting EDDIE BARKER, Director of KRLD-TV and Radio News, at his office. In Mr. BARKER's office was a television monitor and BARKER explained it was set on a closed-circuit channel and that in a few moments the Agents could observe the removal of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the Dallas City Jail to the Dallas County Jail via this closed-circuit television.

After observing a man later identified as JACK L. RUBY shoot OSWALD in the basement of the City Hall, and within 30 seconds of the shooting, SA BARRETT telephonically reported what he and SA LEE had observed via television to Special Agent in Charge J. GORDON SHANKLIN at the Dallas FBI Office. SAC SHANKLIN has advised SAs BARRETT and LEE that immediately upon receiving their report he placed a telephone call via direct dialing to FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., telephone No. EXecutive 3-7100, to report the incident.

After telephonically reporting the incident to SAC SHANKLIN, SAs BARRETT and LEE made notes of what they had observed to be used later in the dictation of a report of the matter. Preparation of the notes took place about 8 to 10 minutes after the shooting and the Agents had to approximate the time of the shooting as 11:25 a.m. This approximation was based on estimation of time lapse and the Agents' own personal wristwatches, the accuracy of which is unknown.

---

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 6/10/64

1

Records of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, show that a telephone call was placed from a number assigned to the FBI Office, Dallas, via direct dialing, to EXecutive 3-7100, Washington, D. C., at 11:22 a.m., November 24, 1963.

The above information can be made public only through the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to Mr. R. A. BURROW, Chief Special Agent, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas.

on 6/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE:vm Date dictated 6/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIG

Date 6/12/64

1

EDDIE BARKER, Director, KRLD-TV and Radio News Department, advised he had had the station engineers check a video tape in possession of the station, which tape depicts the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY on November 24, 1963, in the basement of the Dallas City Hall, in an effort to determine the exact time of the shooting, without success.

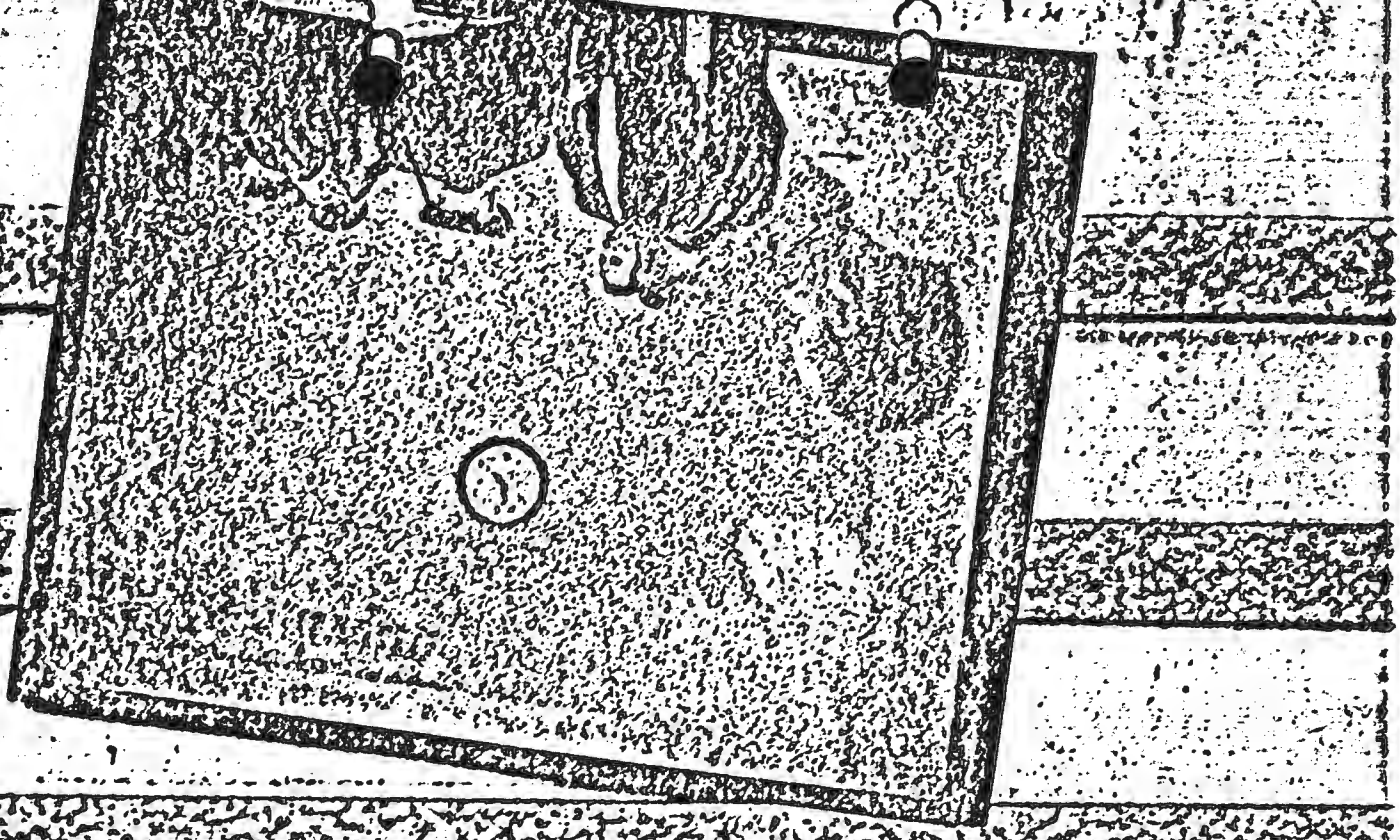
BARKER explained that the engineers had told him that they had checked the tape every way known to them and had checked the station records in an effort to establish the time, but had been unable to do so with any degree of accuracy.

on 6/12/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 6/12/64

eah

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



FBI

Date: 6/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: EDWARD F. BRAY

Re Portland letter to Director and all Field Offices dated 5/20/64 captioned "EDWARD FRANK BRAY; MRS. EDWARD FRANK BRAY, INFORMATION CONCERNING."

Attached for the Bureau are two copies each of post cards postmarked Portland, 6/5/64, addressed to the Office of The Mayor, Baltimore, Maryland, from EDWARD F. BRAY. One copy of each post card is attached for Dallas and Portland.

Inasmuch as Portland letter of 5/20/64 advised that Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD FRANK BRAY of Portland are presently engaged in a very wide-spread mailing of letters and other materials to FBI Offices and prominent individuals throughout the United States, no further action is being taken in this matter.

The original of these post cards sent to the Mayor of Baltimore are being maintained in the Baltimore files. They were made available to this office by the Office of The Mayor, Baltimore, Maryland.

(3)-Bureau (Encs.4)
1-Dallas (89-43)(Encs.2)
1-Portland (89-21)(Encs.2)
1-Baltimore
ERT:MMS
(6)

REC-17 62-109060-3344

EX-103

18 JUN 24 1964

ENCLOSURE

Approved: C. C. Wick / Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 25 1964

NAVAL OFFICIALS HAD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY. (LETTER TO THE SEC. OF NAVY 8/12/63)

THE ORGANIZATION...JFCOTT*
THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTED EX-SERVICEMAN
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE
THE METHOD.....A SNIPER'S BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

WHY?

DID NAVY ALLOW THE DALLAS TRAGEDY TO OCCUR?

BENDIX CORP.
FISHER BLDG.
DETROIT, MICH.

Edw F. Bray

EDWARD F. BRAY EE

*JFCOTT-JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER.

THE DEADLY SYNDICATE

JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY (APL)

GENERAL TIRE.....BENDIX CORP.

"NOT ONLY COST THE AMERICAN TAXPAYER HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF $'s NEEDLESSLY, BUT.." CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMM.

THE SYNDICATE USED FRAUDULENT DEPTH TESTS ON EQUIPTMENT BUILT FOR THE SUBMARINE THRESHER, WHICH CARRIED A 129 YOUNG AMERICANS TO A HORRIBLE DEATH.

THE SYNDICATE SPAWNED, "JFCOTT*", WHICH WAS IN DALLAS IN AUG. PLANNING THE ASSASSINATION OF JFK & THE FORMER SEC. OF NAVY.

Edw F. Bray

BENDIX CORP.
FISHER BLDG.
DETROIT, MICH.

EDWARD F. BRAY EE

*JFCOTT-JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER.

FBI

Date: 6/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re New York airtel to Bureau 6/17/64 captioned, "ROBERT H. BAKER, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," NY File 62-13201, which enclosed a letterhead memorandum reflecting results of interview with ROBERT H. BAKER, on 6/17/64.

The Bureau, by routing slip 6/19/64, transmitted to Dallas one copy of the airtel and two copies of the above referred to LHM, stating that copies of the LHM had been furnished to the U. S. Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service. The Bureau instructed that consideration be given to the advisability of interviewing RALPH BISCAGLIA, of the Silhouette Realty Company, Bronx, New York, as to his whereabouts on 11/22/63, it being noted that in the LHM it is indicated that BISCAGLIA said he was going to Dallas on Wednesday, 11/20/63.

The Dallas indices contain no information concerning RALPH BISCAGLIA.

(3) - BUREAU
2 - NEW YORK (89-75)
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(7)

REC-11 62-109060-3345

JUN 23 1964

EX-103

C C MCGR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 25 1964

DL 89-43

It is suggested, however, that the New York Office further identify BISCAGLIA and consider an interview of him to determine if he did appear in Dallas on Wednesday, 11/20/63; his length of stay in Dallas; the purpose of such visit, and obtain from him any information he may have pertaining to the assassination, especially with respect to whether he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The New York Office should thereafter submit to Dallas 25 copies of an appropriate insert reflecting the results of interview with ROBERT H. BAKER, together with any investigation conducted in accordance with the above request.

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

1 - [illegible] Rogge, Room 5730
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Kansas City

Date: June 18, 1964

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-452195 AX

Examination requested by: Bureau

Reference: None

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

You will be separately advised regarding the results of the latent fingerprint examination of Q585.

For the information of the Dallas Office, Q585 has been designated as Exhibit D-228 and four photographs of D-228 are forwarded to the Dallas Office with copies of this report to be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding "D" number photographs.

This report confirms and supplements the Bureau airtel dated 6/13/64 addressed to the Kansas City Office with a copy for the Dallas Office.

JUN 18 1964 COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-11 62-109060-3346

EX-103

19 JUN 24 1964

Enclosures (2) (2 copies - Lab report)
2 - Dallas (89-43) Enclosures (6) (4 photographs of D-228, 2 copies - Lab report)

JCC:fa (8)

RETURNED - CONFID

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 JUN 25 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Rogge 5730

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-15

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Kansas City

Date: June 18, 1964
FBI File No. 62-109060
Lab. No. D-452195 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens: ///// available in Bureau

Q585 Envelope with printed return address "P. O. Box 1000 LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS 66048 F. B. P. OFFICIAL BUSINESS," bearing hand printed address "MR ROBERT KENNEDY U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL WASHINGTON 25, D. C.," and accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Mr. Kennedy If you want..." and ending "...this kind of action."

Result of examination:

The envelope in Q585 measures approximately 3½ inches by 6½ inches. It contains no watermark or indented writing. The address on the envelope is hand printed in a black ball-point ink.

The typed letter in Q585 was prepared on a sheet of paper measuring approximately 8 inches by 10½ inches. It contains no watermark or other significant features to indicate the source of the paper. The typewriting on the letter in Q585 cannot be definitely classified but does resemble most closely an Olympia elite style of type spaced twelve letters per inch.

The typewriting and hand printing in Q585 were not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added.

The submitted evidence is retained.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:fa (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

P. O. Box 1000
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS 66048
F. B. P.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

TO MR ROBERT KENNEDY
U.S ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

41

D-228

FBI

D-228

LEGO SYSTEM

Mr. Kennedy

If you want to know some answers about the death of your brother you should ask a man named Andrews here in the prison. He told several men here about the death of your brother three weeks before it happened. He told the exact place, how, by whom, and all the other things about it. He has now spoke of the death of Mr. Johnson. Something should be done is why I am telling you this. I do not approve of this kind of action.

FBI

Date: 6/22/64

(Type in plain text or code)

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-17

6/23/64

or, FBI

hiladelphia (157-916)

INATION OF PRESIDENT
. KENNEDY 11/22/63
. TEXAS

3/64 Detective MICHAEL MC GOWAN, Fairmount
adelphia, Pa., telephonically advised that
white male, date of birth 5/14/27, 1705
adelphia, Pa., had been detained for ques-
ate. MC GOWAN said numerous complaints
from women in Rittenhouse Square, 18th and
hiladelphia, Pa., being annoyed by SCHLANG.
CHLANG, MC GOWAN determined that SCHLANG is
is obsessed by the fact American women are
ter discussing with SCHLANG his views on
luntered in a written statement to MC GOWAN
was responsible for the assassination of
KENNEDY; however, he told MC GOWAN that if
the information to anyone, he (SCHLANG)
made any such statement.

N said SCHLANG was not arrested and that he
e information available to the Secret
elphia as well as the FBI.

/64 ASAC CHARLES TAYLOR, U.S. Secret Service,
, advised that his agency had been contacted
Park Guards and that the matter was

ation of President
g to information

results of
or transmittal to

ention of the Philadel-
d for annoying women.
sible for the assassina-
mental illness, no
the investigation already
lately reported inasmuch
nebulous complaints
equired as a result of

ait to Sec. PH
RDP cb
6-23-64

3347

) (RM)
(157-916)

REC-17

24

3 JUN 23 1964

EX-103

Sent _____ M Per _____

Charge

DATION

being handled by SA DONALD BRETT of that office and that it was probable that after SCHLANG was detained for questioning by the Philadelphia Police Department regarding his annoying women in Rittenhouse Square, he "threw in" the information about knowing who had assassinated President KENNEDY to make himself less of a problem regarding the molesting of women. ASAC TAYLOR said that SCHLANG would probably be interviewed the week of 6/22/64.

On authority of the SAC, Philadelphia Office FBI, SA DONALD BRETT of the Secret Service and SA JOHN R. WINEBERG of the Philadelphia Office of the FBI, conducted a joint investigation regarding SCHLANG.

[SAMUEL J. ARONOWITZ, Chief Hearing Examiner,] Bureau of Hearings and Appeals, U. S. Social Security Administration, Room 1306, Jefferson Building, Philadelphia, Pa., advised that RICHARD SCHLANG had been employed at the agency from approximately July 1963 through September 1963 as a Grade 4 clerk-typist. [ARONOWITZ] said the complete personnel file of SCHLANG was not in this office but at the organization's headquarters in New York City. There was a skeleton file, however, which indicated that employment of SCHLANG had been terminated in the fall of 1963 because of his mental condition. [ARONOWITZ] said the first indication of SCHLANG's mental condition was when SCHLANG wrote a letter over [ARONOWITZ'] signature which made no sense whatsoever.

A letter dated 11/20/63 in the file made available by [ARONOWITZ] reflected that Dr. [redacted] M.D., [redacted] Philadelphia Psychological Center, advised the Social Security Office that SCHLANG had been a patient in the Psychiatric Center as of 11/7/63.

A further letter was received from the Philadelphia Psychiatric Center indicating that SCHLANG was on that date, 12/9/63, being transferred to the Norristown State Mental Hospital, Norristown, Pa. This letter was from [Dr. [redacted] of the Psychiatric Center.

[ARONOWITZ] said that on 6/18/64 one of the female employees in the office, ROSEMARIE CILIBETI, while at lunch at the Horn & Hardart Cafeteria, 10th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., was approached by SCHLANG and given a napkin

with the pencilled notation on it: "Final communique. There will be no more symbols. You're shouldering guns." [ARONOWITZ] said the girl was rather concerned about SCHLANG's behavior and related this to him. He stated that since he had been aware of SCHLANG's mental condition in the past, on 6/19/64 he telephonically contacted SCHLANG's father, BURNEY SCHLANG, 416 Flourtown Road, Lafayette Hills, Pa., telephone number 828-3727, which is a Philadelphia suburb. Mr. SCHLANG advised [ARONOWITZ] that his son was presently being examined by a psychiatrist for re-entry to a mental hospital for further treatment.

[ARONOWITZ] stated that after RICHARD SCHLANG left the employ of the agency, he was told by SCHLANG's father thatthe younger SCHLANG had spent a good deal of time in mental institutions where he received treatment and after release he was capable of leading a normal life for approximately three months when he again had so many problems that he needed to again be hospitalized.

Attempts to contact BURNEY SCHLANG, RICHARD SCHLANG's father, on 6/22/64 by SAs JOHN R. WIEBERG and DONALD BRETT, were negative.

[Dr. [redacted] Men's Admission, Service, Norristown State Hospital, Norristown, Pa., advised 6/22/64 that RICHARD SCHLANG had been admitted as of this date to that hospital; however, he had not had his entrance interview. He advised he would provide Secret Service, Philadelphia, with a medical diagnosis of SCHLANG's mental condition.

UACB, since Secret Service is completely aware of subject's activities and subject is in a mental institution, no further action is being taken by the Philadelphia Office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 10, 1964

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/3/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky telephonically requested of Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It was further requested that three copies be made of each exhibit and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on 6/9/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by *) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies. The remaining exhibits will be maintained in Bureau custody.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bmm
(12)

REC-17 62-109060-3348

6 JUN 24 1964

JUN 24 1964

79 JUN 25 1964

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	165	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	166	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	167	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	168	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	169	*Copy of newspaper clipping entitled "Mrs. Oswald Offered Home"
	170	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	171	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	172	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	173	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	174	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	175	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's casket
	176	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	177	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	178	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	179	*Polaroid photo of Oswald's funeral
	180	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	181	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	182	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	183	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	184	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	185	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	186	*Copy of Christmas card from Lee and Marina Oswald to Oswald's mother
	187	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	188	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	189	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	190	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	191	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	192	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	193	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	194	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	195	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother

62-109090

ENCLOSURE

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	196	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	197	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	198	*Copy of letter from Oswald to his mother
	199 (Comm. Ex. No. 365)	*Copy of letter dated October 21, 1955, and signed by Mrs. M. Oswald
	200	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	201	*Copy of letter from Oswald to his mother
	203	*Photo of a photo of President's limousine in front of Texas Schoolbook Depository Building
	204	*Two copies of letter from Commander, Marine and Air Reserve Training dated April 26, 1960, to Oswald; copy of "Statement of Rights"; two copies of letter dated June 17, 1960, from USMC to Oswald's mother; copy of registered mail receipt; copy of letter to USMC from Oswald's mother; copies of 3 envelopes
	205	*Copy of letter to USMC from Oswald's mother
	206	*Copy of letter to Secretary of State from Oswald's mother
	207	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	208	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	209	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	210	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	211	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	212	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	213	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	214	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	215	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	216	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	217	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	218	*Copy of letter from State Department to Oswald's mother
	219	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	220	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	221	*Copy of communication to Oswald's mother from State Department
	222	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	223	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	224	*Copy of letter and envelope to State Department from Oswald's mother
	225	*Copy of letter to State Department from Oswald's mother
	226	*Copy of communication from State Department to Oswald's mother
	227	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from State Department
	228	*Copy of Albert Schweitzer College application form from Oswald
	229	*Copy of letter and envelope from Albert Schweitzer College to Oswald
	230	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Albert Schweitzer College
	231	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald's mother to Albert Schweitzer College
	232	*Copy of letter and envelope to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College
	233	*Copy of letter to Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother
	234	*Copy of letter from Oswald to Albert Schweitzer College
	235	*Copy of letter to Oswald from Albert Schweitzer College
	236	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College dated 4/26/60; copy of letter to Oswald's mother from Albert Schweitzer College dated 9/3/60; copy of letter to Albert Schweitzer College from Oswald's mother
	237	*Photograph of a man
	239	*Copy of USMC scorebook
	240	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to his mother
	241	*Copy of letter to Oswald from American Embassy, Moscow

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	242	*Copy of letter to Oswald's mother from The White House
	243	*Copy of telegram to President from Oswald's mother
	244	*Letter from Oswald revoking citizenship
	245	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	246	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	247	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	248	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow; application from Oswald for loan; copy of information sheet from Oswald
	249	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	250	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	251	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	252	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	253	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	254	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	255	*Letter and envelope from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	256	*Letter from Oswald to American Embassy, Moscow
	257	*Handwritten revocation of citizenship by Oswald
	258	*Copy of Press Conference on January 23, 1964, by Oswald's mother
	270	*Copy of tape recording of interview with Oswald's mother by U. S. Secret Servic
	272	*Copy of letter from Robert Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	273	*Copy of letter from Marina Oswald to William A. McKenzie
	274	*Copy of letter from William A. McKenzie to James H. Martin
	275	*Copy of letter from William A. McKenzie to John M. Thorn

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	276	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring James H. Martin as her manager
	277	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement hiring Robert Oswald as her manager
	278	*Copy of Investment Agency Agreement between John M. Thorn and James H. Martin, co-trustees and the First National Bank of Ft. Worth
	279	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with the firm of Thorne and Leech, attorneys
	280	*Copy of Marina Oswald's agreement with John M. Thorn and James H. Martin
	281	*Page 68B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	282	*Page 69 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	283	*Page 68A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	284	*Page 70 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	285	*Page 71 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	286	*Page 72 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	287	*Page 74A of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	288	*Page 74B of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	289	*Page 75 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	290	*Page 76 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	291	*Page 78 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	292	*Page 80 of February 21, 1964, issue of "Life" magazine
	293	*Copy of telegram from Janet F. Ruscoll to Robert Oswald
	294	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	295	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	296	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	297	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	298	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	299	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	300	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	301	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	302	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Robert Oswald
	303	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	304	*Photograph
	304a	*Photograph
	304b	*Photograph
	305	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	306	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	307	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	308	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	309	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	310	*Copy of Christmas card and envelope from Marina and Lee Oswald to the Robert Oswalds
	311	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	312	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to his mother
	313	*Copy of letter and enevlope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	314a	*Photograph
	314b	*Photograph
	315	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	316	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	317	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	318	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	319	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	320	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	321	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	322	*Copy of letter and envelope from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	323	*Copy of notebook by Robert Oswald
	324	*Copy of postcard from Oswald to Robert Oswald
	401	Photographs of item D78
	402	Photographs of item 330
	403	*Diagram on sheet of lined paper
	404	*Copy of letter and envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	405	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	406	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	407	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	408a	*Copy of envelope with Russian language
	409	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	409a	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	409b	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	410	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	411	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	412	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	413	Photographs of item 364
	414	Translation of item 364
	415	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	416	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	417	Translation of item 364
	418	Photographs of item 364
	419	*Letter to Mrs. Paul Blanchard from Ruth Paine
	420	*Copy of envelope from Marina Oswald to Ruth Paine
	421	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	422	*Copy of letter in Russian language
	423	Photographs of item 359
	424	Translation of item 359
	425	*Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
450	426 (Comm. Ex. No. 112)	Application for Texas Driver's License
D11	427	Employee Identification/Questionnaire
	429	Photograph of interior of Paine garage
	430	Plat and floor plan of Paine home
	431	Photograph of front view of Paine home
	432	Photograph of rearview of Paine home
	433	Photograph of eastside of Paine home
	434	Photograph of westside of Paine home
	435	Photograph of view from kitchen to garage in Paine home
	436	Photograph of door leading to backyar of Paine home
	437	Photograph of kitchen area in Paine home
	438	Photograph of view looking northeast, showing Paine home
	439 (Comm. Ex. No. 452)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street, to Paine home
	440	Street map - relative position of Paine and Randle homes, Irving, Texas
	441	Plat and floor plan of Randle home
	442	Photograph of corner view of Randle home
	443	Photograph of Mrs. Randle standing at sink
	444	Photograph of Mrs. Randle's field of view from kitchen window
	445	Photograph of Mrs. Randle looking int carport from kitchen door
	446	Photograph of inside of carport as seen by Mrs. Randle
	447	Photograph of westside of Randle home
	448	Photograph of view of Randle home looking east along West Fifth Stree
	449	*Drawing of curtain rods on lined pape
	450	Photograph of intersection
	451	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	452 (Comm. Ex. No. 439)	Photograph of view looking west along West Fifth Street to Paine home

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	453	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	454	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	455	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	456	*Color photo of Curtis LaVerne Crafard
	459	*Copy of letter from Ruth Paine to her mother
	460	*Copy of typewritten statement of Ruth Paine
	461	Copies of several letters from Ruth Paine to her mother in FBI, Cleveland report
	469	Translation of a letter from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 3349

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

75

Postal Inspectors

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1 - Office, Rm 5133, Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enc.
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enc.
1 - Mr. Cunningham - Enc.
1 - Mr. Griffith - Enc.
1 - Mr. Kittel - Enc.

DATE: 6/18/64

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated February 26, 1964, from W. D. Griffith concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau had undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/18/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky requested that SA Cortlandt Cunningham take custody of the exhibits listed on the attached list. She further requested that the Commission be furnished three copies of each exhibit not previously reproduced. It is pointed out that SA Cunningham was at the Commission at that time on another matter.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced and three copies will be supplied to the Commission as requested. Those items originally supplied to the Commission by the Bureau will be kept in Bureau custody. Items not originating from the Bureau will be returned along with the photographs. (Designated by *)

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

RAF:bmm (13)

REC 18 3350

ENCLOSURE

ST-112

15 JUN 23 1964

JUN 24

64 JUN 26 1964

6/18/64

ITEM NO.	COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
	932	*Copy of State Department Foreign Service Dispatch from American Embassy Moscow to Washington regarding Oswald's request for return of his passport
Exhibit 57 in Volume III,	986	Copy of Soviet Embassy file re Oswald, furnished to the State Department, 11/30/63, with translation

62-109060-33 1-6

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 3, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT
ARTICLE 6/8/64 REGARDING
ASSASSINATION

The current issue of U. S. News and World Report, page 38, carries a story that a 33-year-old Japanese investigator, agent Sassa, joined quietly with the FBI in its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

This article concerning the assassination contains several other minor discrepancies and, to the FBI's benefit, strongly hits at the irresponsible accounts of the assassination written by Thomas Buchanan.

I talked to Dave Lawrence regarding the article's assertion that the Japanese investigator Sassa worked with the FBI in its investigation. Mr. Lawrence realized, of course, that this was completely inaccurate and said that Japanese officials had talked to Associated Press (AP) and pointed out that Sassa was not working with the FBI. Mr. Lawrence said to fully clarify the matter he was contacting both AP and United Press International (UPI) relative to this inaccuracy.

Both AP and UPI have contacted my office regarding the U. S. News and World Report story. We "no commented" the matter and indicated privately to them that they should be alert for the Japanese denial and Mr. Lawrence's denial that Sassa had joined in the FBI's official assassination inquiry. These clarifying statements by Japanese officials and by Mr. Lawrence should handle the matter effectively.

For information.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jones

ST-112 REC-39 62-109060-3351

NOT RECORDED
195 JUN 24 1964

5 cys

MPL:amr
(6)

ENCLOSURE

23 JUN 24 1964

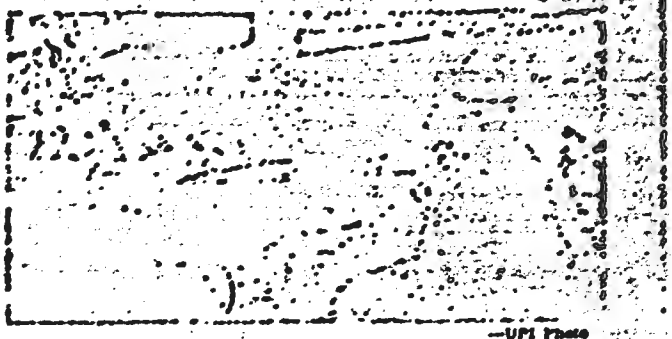
79 JUN 29 1964

NEW LIGHT ON THE ASSASSINATION:

A SECRET AGENT'S STORY

6-8-64 issue

More light on President Kennedy's assassination comes from a Japanese agent's report to his Government, published here for the first time. The agent was assigned to the FBI investigation of the Kennedy-Oswald murders because the Japanese feared a wave of assassinations in Japan. Glenn Troelstrup, in the Tokyo Bureau of "U.S. News & World Report," talked to the agent and sent this dispatch.



—UPI Photo

President Kennedy, as the assassin's bullets struck

TOKYO

In January, the Japanese Government secretly assigned a special security agent from the Japanese national police to join quietly with the American FBI in its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

The agent was 33-year-old Atsuyuki Sassa. I have just spent four hours with agent Sassa and Kuniyasu Tsuchida, director of the Tokyo metropolitan police guard division.

Only one man. It may take more than the Warren Commission report to convince many people that the assassination was not part of a larger conspiracy. The official report to the Japanese Government, however, holds that President Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald and that it was the "impulsive act" of that one man.

Said agent Sassa: "President Kennedy was hit by a steel-jacketed high-powered bullet. It hit the back of the skull, pushing ahead a skull fragment the size of a quarter through the side of his head.

"A sliver off the bullet came out of the lower left of the neck, giving rise to early speculation that it was from a shot fired from in front of the car."

Sassa continued: "President Kennedy was dead before he arrived at the hospital. If he had not been a President, no doctor would have tried an operation."

Then why was it attempted? "There was one chance in a million he could be revived," Sassa said.

"There have been one or two examples of similar head injuries resulting from auto accidents in which the victims miraculously survived. So the operation was carried out for three reasons:

"A miracle chance to revive the President.

"To make use of time—an hour or more—to ensure the safety and departure from the area of Vice President Johnson.

"To permit last rites of the Catholic Church to be carried out before an official death was recorded."

In refutation—. At this point, Sassa tore into what he called the "emotionally imaginative speculations" of American expatriate writer Thomas Buchanan, which are being widely circulated in Asia. Buchanan has theorized that Oswald and Jack Ruby were hirelings of wealthy U.S. right-wing interests who connived with the Dallas police to carry out the assassination.

Refuting Buchanan's theories, Sassa reported, are these facts:

"The bullet sliver wound on the President's neck left a scar so clean it was overlooked at first. Then it was thought it might be an entrance wound from a shot fired in front of the President's car. Later, however, the sliver was found on the car floor. Its route was traced at the autopsy. But even without that evidence, to make such a wound from the front the assassin would have had to lie on the pavement ahead of the car. Also his shot would have had to penetrate the front windshield.

"No shot from a nearby bridge could have made such a hit.

"The accusers say that three shots cannot be fired from a telescopic-sight equipped, high-powered rifle in slightly over five seconds. Well, the FBI officially timed the shooting as taking over six seconds—from 6.5 to 8.6 seconds. Also remember that you count after the first shot is squeezed. That means Buchanan contends two more shots couldn't be fired accurately in about 6 seconds. Do you see the psychological falsification or trap in the Buchanan argument? Any marksman can do what was done and hit the target. Any nonexpert can do it and come close. Remember the President's car was moving slowly away from the assassin. His telescopic sight cut the distance down to about one fourth of its actual length.

"The trick in firing successive shots with a telescopic sight is to let the rifle rock upward and back into position for firing without ever taking your eye off the sight and the point where the sight cross hairs intersect. This fact is so well known among police officials that I'll tell you frankly that there is absolutely nothing we can do in Japan to prevent the assassination of some important person by some rifleman similar to Oswald."

Fear in Japan. Sassa then paused to explain that the Japanese have had a number of assassination attempts and that there was fear of a chain reaction from the President's assassination.

"You see," he said, "these things usually come in strings. We have had a number of assassination attempts in Japan over the past decade. We feared

the next tries would be made with high-powered rifles. So I was sent to join the FBI's assassination investigation."

Role of Tippit. Sassa turned again to Buchanan's writings:

"Buchanan holds that Policeman Tippit [J.D. Tippit, killed by Oswald about an hour after the President's assassination] was in on a right-wing plot to kill Kennedy. But let's look at the facts:

"There are over a thousand men on the Dallas police force. More than half were assigned to guard the President. Buchanan says Tippet was driving alone, something unusual.

"Of course it was unusual not to have two men in a police cruiser. But the reason is that half of the force was on guard duty."

Sassa also said this about police work at the time of the assassination:

"The FBI and Dallas police were concentrating their surveillance on some 20 potentially dangerous ultra-rightists in the Dallas area. They were not paying much attention to leftists. Recent assaults, such as that upon Adlai Stevenson, had been made by rightist elements. We've made the same mistake in Japan. I served as a bodyguard for Russia's Anastas Mikoyan, for example. We watched the rightists, not leftists.

"I met a number of Dallas policemen who were frequently in Ruby's place [Jack Ruby shot Oswald to death two days after the President's assassination], and regularly accepted free drinks. No good policeman leaves without paying for his own drinks no matter what the deal is with the management. But I could find no indication of any police connivance in exposing Oswald to possible assassination. In any security operation there's *yudan* (negligence). It's always obvious later. We are guilty of this in Japan too. In retrospect, we've done some foolish things."

Oswald: beatings and hatred. As for Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, agent Sassa said this:

"Oswald tried to preserve a small Russia in his own home. He beat Marina [his Russian-born wife] if she wore lipstick or any other kind of makeup. He demanded that she never speak English in their home and that she never wear gay American clothes.

"In Washington, the FBI psychiatrists noted that Oswald obviously hated his father for abandoning him. So, Oswald readily disliked anyone who wielded authority. He probably saw his own father in President Kennedy."

Agent Sassa said his report concludes that the assassination "was not planned much in advance. Oswald apparently got the idea after the President's visit to Dallas was announced. All evidence points to the shooting as a completely impulsive act. Oswald was not a man who could prepare or plan things. He was too unstable."

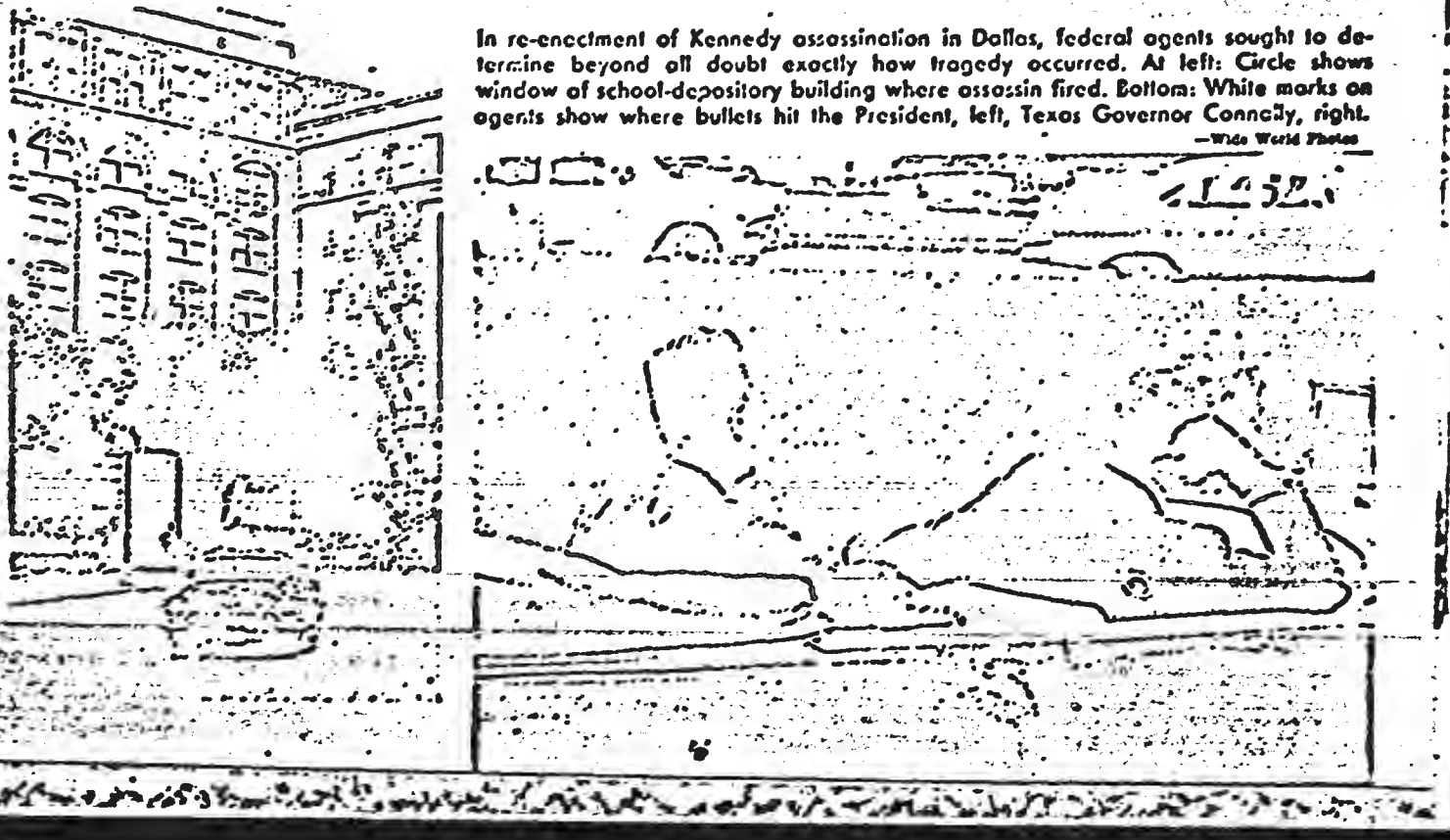
In the words of agent Sassa, that is the core of his official report to the Japanese Government.

The findings of Japanese Agent Sassa, who now has been transferred to a different Japanese agency, agree in all respects with the facts of the Kennedy assassination as they have been made known in the U. S.

On May 24 investigators for the Warren Commission re-enacted the assassination in Dallas, in order to prove, with photographs and other evidence, that the bullets fired at the President could have come only from the Texas School Book Depository Building, and not from in front of the car.

"The Dallas Times Herald" said the re-enactment proved conclusively that if the bullets had been fired from in front of the car they would have had to go through the limousine's windshield to hit either the President or Governor John Connally who was wounded by one of the assassin's bullets.

Results of the re-enactment will be part of the report by the Warren Commission. Headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission was appointed by President Johnson to find and tell all the facts about the assassination.



In re-enactment of Kennedy assassination in Dallas, federal agents sought to determine beyond all doubt exactly how tragedy occurred. At left: Circle shows window of school-depository building where assassin fired. Bottom: White marks on agents show where bullets hit the President, left, Texas Governor Connally, right.

—Wide World Photos

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Japanese Agent Concludes Oswald Was the Lone Killer

Washington, June 2 (AP)—The slaying of President Kennedy was a "completely impulsive act" by Lee Harvey Oswald, according to a Japanese agent who worked with the FBI.

The agent, Atsuyuki Sassa, said he found no sign of conspiracy or indication of "any police connivance in exposing Oswald to possible assassination."

An interview with Sassa, covering the content of his official report to the Japanese national police, was published yesterday by the magazine U. S. News and World Report. Sassa said he was assigned quietly to the investigation because of official fears in Japan that the Dallas assassination might inspire a wave of political assassination in Japan.

Sassa said medical and ballistic evidence refutes the theory that any of the shots which struck Kennedy and wounded Texas Gov. Connally came from the front. To have struck Kennedy from the front, he explained, the assassin would have had to be on the pavement ahead of the car, and his shot would have had to pierce the windshield.

He also attacked the theory publicized abroad by Thomas Buchanan that three shots could not have been fired accurately in the short time the Presidential limousine was within range of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas.

"The FBI officially times the shooting as taking over six seconds—from 5.5 to 6.6 seconds," Sassa said. " . . . You count after the first shot is squeezed. Any marksman can do what was done and hit the target.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

JUN 2 1964

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 6/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

On June 16, 1964, Mr. EDDIE BARKER, Director, KRLD-TV and Radio News Department, Dallas, Texas, advised a Dallas Agent Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) Television at the present time is preparing a one and one-half hour documentary which will go into minute details of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY at Dallas on November 22, 1963. Mr. BARKER said witnesses to the assassination and persons who have furnished information in connection with the assassination are being contacted by CBS representatives in the preparation of this documentary.

Mr. BARKER said this documentary is to be shown immediately following the release to the public of the report presently being prepared by the President's Commission. To be shown in the documentary, according to Mr. BARKER, will be several re-enactments by witnesses as to action taken by the witnesses on the day of the assassination.

In view of information furnished by Mr. BARKER, it is anticipated some of these witnesses may contact the Dallas Office to ascertain whether it is permissible for them to talk with CBS Television representatives. UACB, the Dallas Office will advise any witnesses contacting this office that it is up to them whether they desire to talk with CBS representatives. They will be advised this office has no restrictions as to whether they should talk with the representative or not.

62-109060 — UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
159 JUN 24 1964

CTB/ds
(5)

16 JUN 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 6/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DL

ReBulet to Dallas, 6/15/64, enclosing one Xerox copy each of undated memorandum of eleven pages in the Assassination case and undated memorandum in the JACK RUBY case consisting of seventeen pages. of President John F Kennedy

The undated memorandum of eleven pages in the Assassination case has been reviewed and all data contained therein has been completely run out to a logical conclusion and the results of investigation contained therein have been reported in reports suitable for dissemination.

In view of the fact that as pointed out in reBulet this memorandum was used as work papers and not considered an official Bureau record, certain punctuation, spelling, typing and grammatical errors are not being specifically pointed out. It is noted, however, that on page 2, paragraph 1, line 2, of this memorandum, LEE HARVEY OSWALD's birth date is reflected as 10/19/39, whereas it should be 10/18/39. The correct date is properly reflected in reports which have been disseminated.

1 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
RPG:eah
(5)

62-109060 — UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

NOT RECORDED
2 JUN 24 1964

CC - Mr. Rice

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: 19 JUN 25 1964 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per CONSOLIDATION

FBI

Date: 6/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (89-46)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 6/12/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 2 copies and for Dallas 25 copies of insert reflecting investigation by SA EDWARD J. BRENNAN at Broughton Hospital, Morganton, N. C., 6/16/64.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encs. 25)
1 - Charlotte
EJB: jb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC-1

62-109060-3352

RECORDED
12 JUN 22 1964

EX-103

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 25 1964

CE 89-46
EJB: jb
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA EDWARD J. BRENNAN on June 16, 1964:

AT MORGANTON, NORTH CAROLINA

Dr. [redacted] Broughton Hospital, advised that interview with KATHARINE BOYCE is not feasible. He related she is a mental patient and her file bears the diagnosis, "Schizophrenic Reaction, Paranoid Type, Indefinite committment."

He stated her file notes she is not to be placed on probation or released on visits. A letter from the United States Secret Service dated October 23, 1961, reflects that in January, 1960, she called at the White House and demanded to see the President. She was committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington and thereafter transferred to Broughton Hospital. On July 31, 1961, she again appeared at the White House to see the Chief Executive and was again committed to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. A jury at the United States District Court, Washington, D. C., found her insane October 4, 1961.

He volunteered that her mother has made efforts to secure her release and he knows the patient has stated as soon as she leaves the hospital she intends to go to Washington to see the President. Dr. TAYLOR stated she will undoubtedly remain a patient until such time as her condition improves.

FBI

Date: 6/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (62-13201) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ROBERT H. BAKER
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

Reurairtel, 6/11/64.

Enclosed herewith is the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum containing results of interview with ROBERT H. BAKER by SA HUGH G. FORD on 6/17/64.

Indices of NYO are negative concerning RALPH BISCAGLIA, Silhouette Realty Company, ROBERT H. BAKER and RICHARD LINDEGARD.

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 8)
1 - New York (62-13201)

HGF:lac
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

3353

REC-3

6 JUN 26 1964

ST-112

CC - WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 29 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
June 17, 1964

Robert H. Baker

Robert H. Baker, Rural Delivery Number 3, Town of Wallkill, Middletown, New York, self-employed as a real estate developer, operating out of 41 Dolson Avenue, Middletown, New York, advised that he owns 115 home sites in the Middletown, New York, area. He said that in October, 1963, he was introduced to a Ralph Biscaglia and an individual known to him only as Billy. These individuals represented the Silhouette Realty Company, Bronx, New York, whose telephone number is TU 2-2600. This introduction was made by Richard Lindegard, a mortgage financier of 3000 Eastchester Road, New York 69, New York, who was formerly an employee of the National Bank of Westchester County, New York.

He advised that he is trying to sell his property and that Mr. Lindegard introduced Biscaglia and Billy as possible purchasers of his property. He said that Lindegard said that probably gangster money would be involved if he sold this property to these individuals. Mr. Baker said he did not know the significance of the statement concerning gangsters made by Mr. Lindegard.

Mr. Baker said that in November, 1963, on the Monday prior to President Kennedy's assassination, he met with Biscaglia, Billy and a person only known to him as Nick at the Silhouette Realty Company offices in the Bronx, New York, to discuss the sale of his property. He said that nothing was decided at this meeting. Mr. Baker advised that during the course of the above discussion he overheard Biscaglia say to someone on the telephone that he, Biscaglia, was going to Dallas on Wednesday, November 20, 1963. Mr. Baker advised that he did not know if Biscaglia ever went to Dallas.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: Robert H. Baker

He further advised that during the course of the conversation that he had with Biscaglia, Billy and Nick that they talked about politics and stated that these individuals said that they were in the know and that former Vice President Nixon would defeat President Kennedy for re-election in 1964 and made the statement that Robert Kennedy would not be around very long. Mr. Baker advised that he received the implication concerning the latter statement that somebody was going to injure or harm Robert Kennedy.

DC
Dead

Mr. Baker advised that the reason he desired to furnish this information to the Attorney General was the fact that Biscaglia was possibly in Dallas on the Wednesday prior to the President's assassination, and the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald had prior association in the Bronx, New York. He also desired to advise the Attorney General of the statement made that Robert Kennedy would not be around long.

June 11, 1964

Airtel

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI

ROBERT H. BAKER
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION)

John E. Nolan, Jr., Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, has requested that Robert H. Baker, 41 Delson Avenue, Middletown, New York, be interviewed as he is reported to have information of value to the Attorney General.

Mr. Nolan has made available copies of his correspondence with Mr. Baker which are attached for your assistance in conducting this interview.

It is suggested that the initial contact with Mr. Baker be made discreetly in view of the comments in his letters.

Handle by June 18, 1964, and advise Bureau by airtel attaching a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enc. (8) 1 ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. Stanley
1 - Mr. Cleveland

ST-112 BEC 3 62-109060-3354

JUN 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CAE:tjm
(6)

MAILED 25
JUN 11 1964
COMM-FBI

JUN 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROBERT H. BAKER

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

41 Dolson Avenue
Middletown, New York
June 5, 1964

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
JUN 8 1964
ATTORNEY GENERAL

Mr. John E. Nolan, Jr.
Administrative Assistant
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nolan:

I want to thank you for your reply. After having re-read my last letter in which I mentioned a "run of the mill" person, I hope that you appreciate the fact that this was only meant to mean I wish to talk to someone with which this matter will be held in strictest confidence; a reliable person. I have a married son and daughter with small children and a daughter away at school. I do not want my family involved if this should amount to something.

I will be interested in meeting someone, designated by you, in New York City. I would appreciate two days notice and whoever you select need only mention your name as identification.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Baker

RHB:ph
Business phone Diamond 2-2563
Residence Foxcroft 1-2601

antitrust
6-11-64
CAE:kw

12-10-1160-2351

ENCLOSURE

June 1, 1964

Dear Mr. Baker:

I would suggest that you jot it down and send it to me here. Or, if you do not want to do that I will have someone who is in New York call you.

You might let me know.

Sincerely,

John E. Nolan, Jr.
Administrative Assistant

Mr. Robert H. Baker
41 Dalcon Avenue
Middletown, New York

62-109060-3

ENCLOSURE

ROBERT H. BAKER
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Jerusalem

41 Delson Avenue
Middletown, New York
May 19, 1964

Mr. John E. Nolan, Jr.
Administrative Assistant
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Nolan:

I want to thank you very much for your letter of May 5 and your invitation to Washington.

I would enjoy the trip to Washington and I would also enjoy meeting you. However, a trip to Washington would prove of no value to either of us because, as I explained previously, the information I think may be valuable is in the New York Metropolitan Area. After reading Winchell's column in the Sunday paper, I continue to believe there might be some value in my intuition.

I am not interested in talking to some "run of the mill" person and I have been patient to this point. If my knowledge is not explored, we can file it under the heading of , "Nothing Gained".

Hoping to hear from you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Baker

RHB:ph

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
REC'D
MAY 21 1964

62-109060-3254

ENCLOSURE

May 5, 1964

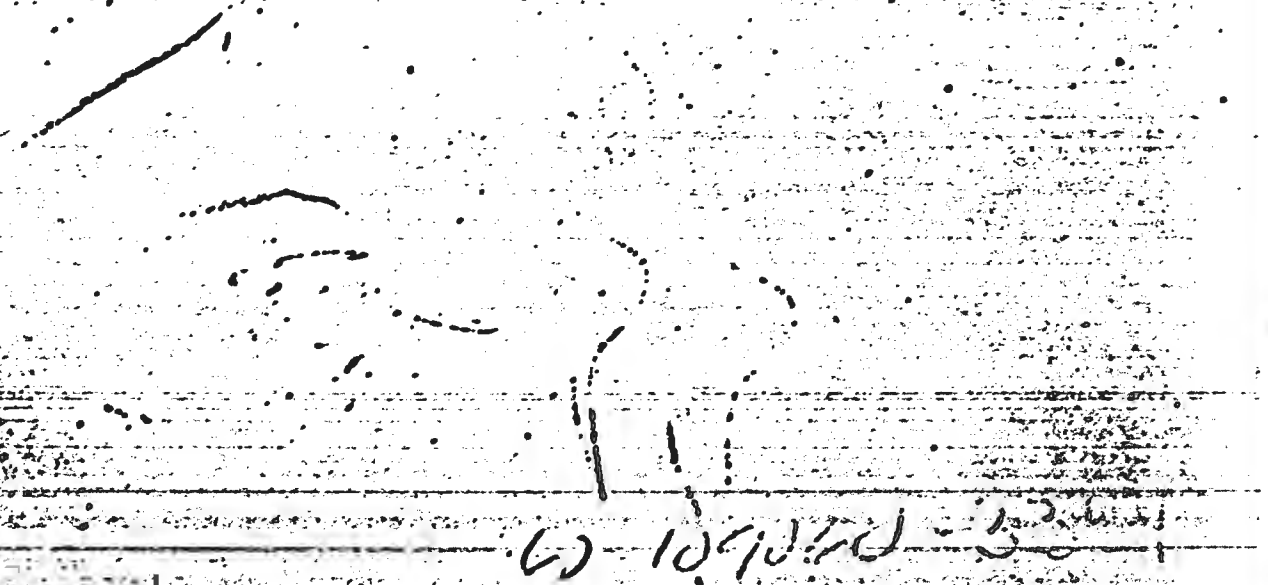
Dear Mr. Baker:

Thanks for your note. If you let me know when you are in Washington, I will be glad to see you at any time we can arrange.

Sincerely,

John E. Nolan, Jr.
Administrative Assistant

Mr. Robert H. Baker
41 Delson Avenue
Middletown, New York



ENCLOSURE

ROBERT H. BAKER
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

41 Delson Avenue
Middletown, New York
April 27, 1964

John E. Nolan, Jr.
Administrative Assistant
Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The nature of my business is highly confidential and the information I wish to give involves personalities in the New York Metropolitan area. It could well be important and it also could be a "dead end street".

In any event, I am willing to discuss it with someone on a high level closely related to the Attorney General.

I thank you for your interest and I shall wait to hear from you.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Baker,

RHB:ph

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
APR 29 1964
ATTORNEY GENERAL

April 22, 1964

Dear Mr. Baker:

Your recent letter requesting an appointment with the Attorney General was received by me in his absence.

As you may know, the Attorney General's schedule is extremely crowded both here and in New York City. I wonder if it would be possible for someone here to be of assistance to you. If it is, I hope you will let me know.

Sincerely,

John E. Nolan, Jr.
Administrative Assistant

Mr. Robert H. Baker
41 Dolcon Avenue
Middletown, New York

62-109060-32

ENCLOSURE

ROBERT H. BAKER
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

41 Dolson Avenue
Middletown, New York
March 12, 1964

The Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching a copy of a recent correspondence from Mr. O'Brien.

I sincerely feel that I possess some knowledge which I prefer to confer to you personally.

In as much as the Hotel Carlyle in New York City appears to be one of your "homes away from home" and is less than two hours distance from my residence, it would be convenient for me, at your convenience, to discuss this information I have and wish to give to you.

Very truly yours,

Robert H. Baker

RHB:ph

Business phone Di 2-2553
Residence Fo 1-2601

62-109060-3

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 3, 1964

Dear Mr. Baker:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letters with regard to your desire for an appointment with The Honorable Robert Kennedy.

I am not familiar with the Attorney General's schedule here in Washington or out of the City. However, I would suggest that you contact his office directly and inquire as to the possibility of obtaining an appointment.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Robert H. Baker
41 Dolson Avenue
Middletown, New York

62-109060-3354

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Co[illegible] (R. A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Bolz
1 - Mr. Rosen
( ) - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

June 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 8, 1964, regarding declassification of certain information contained in the "Secret" memorandum dated March 17, 1964, which I furnished to you by letter dated March 26, 1964. A confidential source abroad has advised that all information in this "Secret" memorandum has now been declassified.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated June 16, 1964, which furnishes the authority for the declassification.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Foreign Liaison
105-82555 [illegible]
(1) - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las (12)
Enclosures (2)

UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964

NOTE: This matter pertains to the C14 rifle which was traced to the manufacturer in Italy and the information pertaining to this rifle was furnished to us by the Italian Armed Forces Intelligence Service (SIFAR) who classified the information as "Secret." By letter dated 6-8-64, the President's Commission indicated that paragraphs two through four of the secret memorandum dated March 17, 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" providing important links in the chain of evidence linking Lee Harvey Oswald to the assassination weapon. The Commission desired that specific information

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

79 JUN 25 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

concerning the rifle be declassified if possible. Legat Rome contacted [SIFAR] who furnished authority for the declassification of the entire memorandum. Appropriate notations are being made in the main files referring to Legat's letter of June 16, 1964, with appropriate enclosures that the memorandum is no longer classified.

ELL

NA 10:07 pm 6/24/64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 24 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

5-49 PM CST URGENT 6-24-64 LJH

TO BUREAU 62-109,060

FROM DALLAS 89-43 1-P. /P/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.
NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS JUNE TWENTYTHREE LAST AND REPORT SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, JUNE NINETEEN LAST, DALLAS.

CORRECTION OUTLINED ON PAGES TWO NINE FOUR SHOULD BE MADE TO REFLECT SIXTY, SEVEN, EIGHTH AND NINTH WORDS OF LINE TWO TO READ "REPORTED TO HAVE STATED."

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

EX 105

62-109060-3355

REC 30

12 JUN 25 1964

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

68 JUN 30 1964

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rose
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies, each of three issues of "Fate" magazine for the months of October, 1963, March, 1964, and May, 1964. In each of these issues there is an article relating to individuals who reportedly predicted the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. One copy of each issue is being retained in the files of this Bureau for future reference.

Also enclosed for your assistance are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Chicago Office dated June 19, 1964, relating to pertinent articles in the above-mentioned issues of "Fate" magazine.

62-109060-3356

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060 REC 30 19 JUN 25 1964
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (8)
1 - Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReCGairtel 6-19-64. Copy of Bulet to Commission furnished for your information.

79 JUN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

8 CCOMM-FBI JUN 25

JUN 25 10 08 AM '64 FBI-READING ROOM

NOTE:

Since the assassination we have received numerous reports of individuals who allegedly predicted the assassination of President Kennedy. Most of these individuals are alleged to have unusual powers of extrasensory perception. One specific instance investigated by this Bureau was an allegation that Jeane Dixon of Washington, D. C., who is associated with the James L. Dixon Real Estate Company, had been discussed in a magazine article as having predicted not only the assassination of President Kennedy, but having predicted the deaths of other notables. Through investigation we determined that the article referred to was in the 10-63 issue of "Fate" magazine.

This magazine caters to stories of extrasensory perception and strange happenings not readily explainable. In the article by Dixon she predicted the deaths of Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, President Franklin Roosevelt and President Kennedy.

It is felt that copies of this magazine should be furnished to the Commission for its general information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 6-19-64

FROM : LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Enclosed are the original and two Photostats of a letter addressed to the American Embassy in Bad Godesberg, Germany, under date of May 22, 1964, by Mr. Heinz Otremba, of 30 Neubergstrasse, Wuerzburg, Germany.

Also enclosed is the original and two Photostats of an English translation of that letter made by the translation bureau at the Embassy.

The letter refers to the possibility that Harvey Lee Oswald appeared as a spectator in a motion picture scene made during a meeting addressed by President Kennedy in Texas before his election to the presidency. This scene appeared in a West German television program shown on May 22, 1964.

We have determined through the facilities of the United States Information Service here that the television program was obtained in its entirety by the local network from the American Broadcasting Company of New York City and was shown by that company under the title, "The Making of a President."

Mr. Otremba's letter was acknowledged by this office the attached is submitted for the Bureau's information and its consideration of the advisability of viewing this American film, with particular reference to the sequence referred to by Otremba.

ENCLOSURE

5 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
(1 - Liaison)
(2 - Dallas: 89-43)
1 - Bonn

JCFM:kmm
(8)

REC 6 62-109060-3357

JUN 23 1964

9 JUN 30 1964

This matter previously received & reported in regard to SA Edwin Dobyns's 3/16/64 Houston, Texas, SAC Letter (105-2130)

HEINZ OSWALD
WÜRZBURG, NEUBAUSTRASSE 36

An die Botschaft
der Vereinigten Staaten
von Amerika

22-5-1964

Bad Godesberg
Mehlemer Straße

Fernsehfilm "Ein Präsident wird gemacht"
Sendung des Deutschen Fernsehens vom 22-5-1964, 20.15 Uhr
vom Bayerischen Rundfunk in München

Euer Exzellenz!

Soeben hat das Deutsche Fernsehen diesen Dokumentarfilm gesendet. Es ist möglich, daß ich mich täusche, aber ich meine, daß ich Ihnen eine Beobachtung nicht vorenthalten sollte.

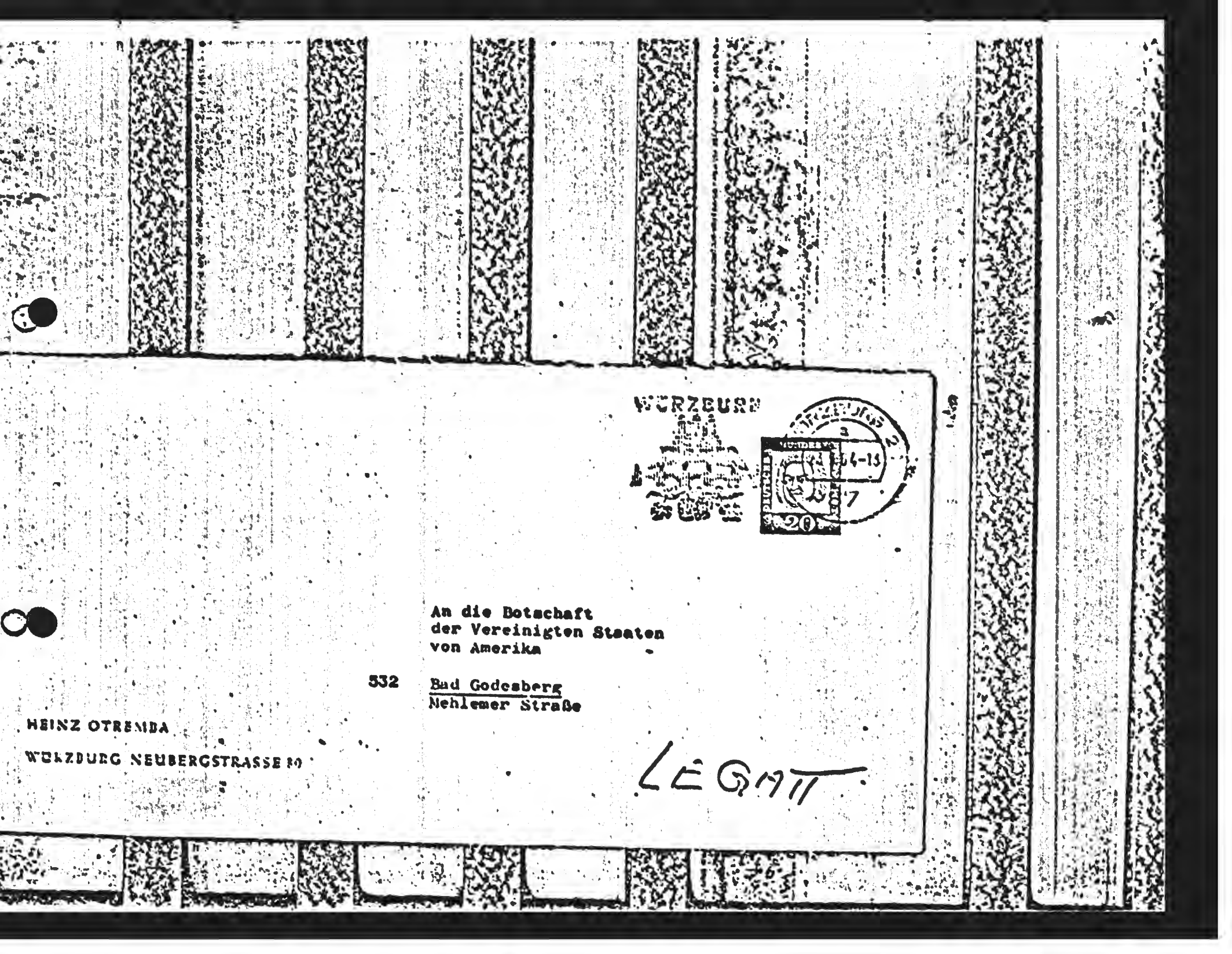
Bitte prüfen Sie doch einmal nach, ob die Filmaufnahmen während der Grundsatzerklärung von John F. Kennedy zur Religionsfrage auf einer Veranstaltung in Texas vor seiner Wahl zum Präsidenten in der vorderen Zuschauerreihe nicht einen Mann zeigen, der seinem Mörder Lee Oswald sehr ähnelt. Er könnte es möglicherweise selbst gewesen sein.

Der kurze Moment der Einblendung ließ eine exakte Feststellung nicht zu. Deshalb ist es durchaus möglich, daß ich mich irre. Auf alle Fälle wäre es gut, dieses Filmstück näher zu betrachten. Ihr ermordeter Präsident ist es wert, auch geringsten Anhaltspunkten auf die Spur zu gehen.

Sollte ich mich getäuscht haben, so bitte ich um Entschuldigung.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

Heinz Oswald



WÜRZBURG

An die Botschaft
der Vereinigten Staaten
von Amerika

532 Bad Godesberg
Mehlemer Straße

HEINZ OTREMBA

WÜRZBURG NEUBERGSTRASSE 80

LEGAT

Heinz Otremba

07 Würzburg,
Leubergstr. 30

May 22, 1964

To:

Embassy of the United States
of America

Bad Godesberg
Kehlemer Strasse

Telefilm: "The Making of a President"

Telecast of German Television of May 22, 1964, at 20.15 hours
by the Bavarian Broadcasting Company in Munich.

Excellency:

German Television has just transmitted a documentary film as indicated above. I may be wrong, but I believe that I should not withhold from you an observation which I think I have made.

Would you, please, check up whether the film shots during the fundamental statement of John F. Kennedy on the religious problem at an event in Texas prior to his election to the office of President show a man who strongly resembles his murderer Lee Oswald. It might have been he himself.

The brief moment of fade-in did not permit to ascertain it exactly. It therefore is quite possible that I am wrong. But it would be good at any rate to look more closely at this stretch of film. It is worthwhile for the benefit of your murdered President to follow up even the smallest clue.

Should I prove wrong, I beg to apologize.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely

/s/ Heinz Otremba

FBI

Date: 6/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. INFO CONCERNING
OO: DL

Re Bureau routing slip to Dallas, 6/16/64, enclosing copy of letter from Legat, Bonn, to Bureau, 6/9/64, relating to FRIEDRICH RUDOLF BUSKE. GEN

UACB, Dallas will not include info obtained from Legat, Bonn, until all investigation is complete regarding this matter. It is noted last paragraph of Legat, Bonn, letter indicates additional information to follow.

3 - BUREAU
2 - DALLAS
PEW:eah
(5)

REC-49 62-109060-3358

25 JUN 25 1964

2 xerox copies
Gen. 0-1 action
Bonn. 1 cc
Notified T.
6/26/64 CDR/lkl

62 JUN 29 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
L C Wick Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 6/23/64

REC-31

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re SAC Letter 64-23(B), 4/28/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the contents of a copy of a communication received by the Dallas Office from Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, aka. Shirley Martin.

Henryetta, Okla.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Oklahoma City Office in view of the fact Mrs. MARTIN resides in that Division.

It is suggested the Bureau may desire to disseminate this letterhead memorandum to the President's Commission.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Enc. 1) (Info.)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(6)

62-109060-3350

REC-31

25 JUN 24 1964

10 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
T C Vick
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On June 22, 1964, a copy of the following quoted letter from Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, Hominy, Oklahoma, postmarked at Hominy, Oklahoma, June 20, 1964, and bearing a return address of Box 566, Hominy, Oklahoma, was received by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"How Much Credibility Will The Warren Commission Report Give This Witness?

"Dear Mrs. West:

"The following quote by Ruth Paine in your REDBOOK article is interesting: 'I didn't try to preach to Lee (Oswald) about right or wrong. I simply told him that I was the kind of person who had never been able to lie.'

"We wonder if this statement was as amusing to Lee Oswald as it is to us? In February, 1964, we traveled to Dallas to talk to Mrs. Paine. During the course of our visit Mrs. Paine told us a number of things DIRECTLY OPPOSED to those she told you. While we realize that Mrs. Paine was under no obligation to tell us anything at all, the fact of the matter is SHE DID. Therefore, either in her conversation with us or in her conversation with you, SHE LIED. Does this not negate her self-revealing statement: 'I (am) the kind of person who has never been able to lie?'

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 3 1973

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"Exactly how much credibility will the Warren Commission give a witness of this type? If Lee Oswald had lived and gone on trial, Mrs. Paine's pathetic assessment of her own 'superb' personality would have been cut to ribbons under proper cross examination. As it is, the Warren Commission (and President Johnson whom the Warren Commission represents) is leaving itself wide open to an inordinate amount of historical criticism by accepting testimony from this type of witness.

"Our human pity for Mrs. Paine's delusions and personality defects does NOT extend to the Warren Commission which as an impersonal body should know better.

"Sincerely,
Mrs. Mark E. Martin and Children
Hominy, Oklahoma
6/20/64

"cc: 50"

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Denniman)
1 - C. D. Loach (J. E. Herington)
1 - Mr. [redacted]nt
1 - Mr. [redacted]sen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

62 109060 - 3359

REC-31

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 12, 1964, and prior communications relating to Mrs. Shirley Martin, also known as Mrs. Mark E. Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas, Texas, Office dated June 23, 1964, concerning a communication received by our Dallas Office bearing the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin.

In view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin, the enclosed is being furnished.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

1 - SAC, Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - SAC, Dallas (89-43)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReDLairtel 6-23-64. Copy of Bureau's letter to the President's Commission appears above.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

JUN 25 2 47 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

JUN 25 4 31 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

BY COURIER SVC.
8 4 JUN 2
COMM-FBI

79 JUN 30 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

For your information Martin is apparently referring to an article appearing in the July, 1964, issue of "Redbook" magazine authored by Jessamyn West, entitled "Prelude to Tragedy." This article concerns various interviews by West with Mrs. Ruth Paine. The article is generally complimentary to the FBI and sets out a factual account of Paine's association with Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald.

NOTE:

This is the seventeenth letter to the Commission on Martin. SAC Letter 64-23B dated 4-28-64, alerted the field to her campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI.

On 2-28-64, Mrs. Paine was specifically interviewed at the request of the Commission concerning her contact with Martin. At this time Mrs. Paine who had befriended the Oswalds indicated that during the latter part of January, 1964, or early February, 1964, she had consented to an interview with Martin. Mrs. Paine stated that for approximately two hours Martin questioned her regarding all aspects of the assassination known to Paine. At this time Mrs. Paine characterized Martin as a "bright nut" who reached certain conclusions in spite of the evidence. This information was furnished to the Commission by Bureau letter dated 3-4-64.

In Martin's most recent communication to our Dallas Office she encloses what appears to be a letter to Mrs. West wherein she characterizes the statements attributed to Mrs. Paine in the 'Redbook" article as lies. Martin basis her conclusions on her previous interview with Mrs. Paine as indicated above and goes so far as to state that Mrs. Paine "lied."

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

REC-31

Date: 6/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory. Three copies of this memorandum are enclosed for Dallas since that office is origin in this matter.

The Bureau's and Dallas' attention is directed to Portland letter to the Bureau dated 5/20/64 entitled "EDWARD FRANK BRAY; Mrs. EDWARD FRANK BRAY, INFORMATION CONCERNING" wherein it sets forth that EDWARD BRAY and his wife are engaged in very wide-spread mailing of letters and other material to FBI offices and prominent individuals.

It will be noted also that the letter sent to the Chamber of Commerce is dated 1/11/64, and it is possible that this information has already been furnished the Warren Commission.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)(AM)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 3)(AM)
2 - Houston

GWK:yk
(7)

REC-31

1c JUN 26 1964

10 ENCLOSURES

SIX

cc Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

JUN 20 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

June 25, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

By letter dated June 23, 1964, Mr. Ben Ritterskamp, Executive Vice President and General Manager of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce, Victoria, Texas, furnished the following letter, which was addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, Victoria, Texas, and postmarked June 19, 1964, at Portland, Oregon:

"***COPY****

"SEATTLE, WASH.
JAN. II, 1964

"HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
UNITED STATES SENATOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

"MY DEAR SENATOR:

"WHAT ABOUT THE FOLLOWING?

"NAVAL OFFICIALS WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE PLOT, ALLOWED THEIR CIC, JOHN F. KENNEDY, TO GO TO THE VERY SPOT WHERE THEY KNEW THAT THE ASSASSIN WAITED. 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY, NAVAL OFFICIALS HAD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

"THE ORGANIZATION....JFCOTT*
THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTED EX-SERVICEMAN
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE
THE METHOD.....A SNIPER'S BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

COPIES DESTROYED

14 JAN 3 1973

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"THE SYNDICATE HAD OBTAINED, BY FRAUD, HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF $'s ON NAVY DEFENSE PROJECTS. NAVAL OFFICIALS HAD CO-OPERATED WITH THE SYNDICATE.

"THE SENATED ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE HAD RULED, NOT UP TO THE SENATE TO INVESTIGATE THIS GIGANTIC FRAUD, BUT THAT IT WAS UP TO THE PRESIDENT.

"NAVAL INTELLIGENCE QUESTIONED MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION WHO PLOTTED THE ASSASSINATION, THEN ALLOWED THEM TO GO FREE. LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS SET UP AS 'A PATSY.'

"RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

"BENDIX CORP.
FISHER BLDG.
DETROIT, MICH.

"/S/ Edw F. Bray

"/T/ EDWARD F. BRAY EE

"* JFCOTT- JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER

"(COPY TO WARREN COMMISSION)"

FBI

Date: 6/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (157-916) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Re Philadelphia airtel to Director dated 6/22/64 and Bureau airtel to Philadelphia dated 6/23/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies of an insert regarding RICHARD SCHLANG.

On authority of the SAC, Philadelphia Office, FBI, SA DONALD BRETT of the Secret Service and SA JOHN R. WINEBERG of the Philadelphia Office of the FBI conducted a joint investigation regarding SCHLANG.

REC-31 62-109060-3361

1 JUN 26 1964

3 - Bureau (62-109060)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encs.-25)
1 - Philadelphia (157-916)

JRW:pck
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 30 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 3362 Inc. & Otg.

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

75

Bureau of Prisons

REFERRAL

June 25, 1964

By Courier Service

1 - Mr. Neill, 7132
1 - Mr. Frazier, 7410
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Conrad

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Richard M. Mosk on June 24, 1964, evidence item number D96 was delivered to Mr. Mosk on that same date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
JUN 25 11 49 AM '64
FBI

REC-11
62-109060-3363

1 - Mr. Belmont (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Malley (sent direct)

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

REN:KO (10)

62-109060

NOTE: This request was made to SA Cortlandt Cunningham. The delivery was made by SA Robert E. Neill. D96 is an envelope addressed to the New York Labor News Company bearing the return address of L. H. Oswald.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN 26 1964

JUN 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES,

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Leach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUN 24 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram received by the Commission from Robert S. Reynolds, 1118 Third Street, Apartment 3, Santa Monica, California.

The Commission would appreciate the Bureau interviewing Mr. Reynolds and submitting to the Commission a report of any information Mr. Reynolds has which is relevant to the work of this Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure.

REC- 11

62-109060 - 3364

1 ENCLOSURE

JUN 26 1964

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

LLH018 OA007 LC750.

L SMA367 NL COLLECT SANTA MONICA CALIF 20

THE HONORABLE EARL L WARREN PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION WASHDC

BECAUSE OF COMMISSIONS NEAR CLOSING OF DIRECT INVESTIGATIONS I WISH TO PLACE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEFORE THEM

1. THE ASSASSINATION OF PRES JOHN F KENNEDY WAS ESTABLISHED IN EARLY MONTHS OF 1957

2. THE NAME OF ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS ALSO DISCERNED IN MARCH 1957

3. THE KNOWLEDGE OF JACK RUBY WAS DISCERNED IN AUGUST 1957 IN AN INTERVIEW WITH BROTHER EARL RUBENSTEIN IN AUSTIN TEXAS

IN LIGHT OF THE ABOVE I REQUEST AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEARING OR SUBMITTING DETAILED REPORT AT COMMISSIONS REQUEST

ROBERT S REYNOLDS 1118 THIRD ST APT 5 SANTA MONICA CALIF

JUN 2

6-25-64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Mr. Raupach

TELETYPE URGENT

REC-11 62-109060-3364

TO SAC LOS ANGELES (89-75)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT John F KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING

BY LETTER DATED JUNE TWENTYFOUR LAST, PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ADVISED THEY RECEIVED A TELEGRAM WHICH IS AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE

"THE HONORABLE EARL L WARREN PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION WASH DC BECAUSE OF COMMISSIONS NEAR CLOSING OF DIRECT INVESTIGATIONS I WISH TO PLACE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS BEFORE THEM ONE. THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESJOHN F. KENNEDY WAS ESTABLISHED IN EARLY MONTHS OF ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN. TWO. THE NAME OF ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS ALSO DISCERNED IN MARCH ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN. THREE. THE KNOWLEDGE OF JACK RUBY WAS DISCERNED IN AUGUST ONE NINE FIVE SEVEN IN AN INTERVIEW WITH BROTHER EARL RUBENSTEIN IN AUSTIN TEXAS IN LIGHT OF THE ABOVE I REQUEST AN OPPORTUNITY TO APPEARING OR SUBMITTING DETAILED REPORT AT COMMISSIONS REQUEST. ROBERT B. REYNOLDS ONE ONE ONE EIGHT THIRD STREET APT THREE SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

END QUOTE COMMISSION DESIRED REYNOLDS BE INTERVIEWED AND RESULTS OF INTERVIEW SHOULD BE SUBMITTED IN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION JUN 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

KHR/map COPIES DESTROYED

(3) (SEE PAGE TWO FOR NOTE)

TELETYPE 6:58 PM

8 JUN 30 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE TO SAC LOS ANGELES
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

FOR DISSEMINATION. INCLUDE ANY INFORMATION CONTAINED IN YOUR FILES OR FROM OTHER LOGICAL SOURCES IF IT REVEALS ANY INDICATION OF INSTABILITY RE REYNOLDS. IN VIEW OF THE ANTICIPATED EARLY CONCLUSION OF THE COMMISSION'S INQUIRY INTO THE ASSASSINATION, THIS MATTER SHOULD BE HANDLED EXPEDITIOUSLY AND INSURE YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM IS ACCURATE TO PRECLUDE CORRECTIONS OR REVISIONS BY THE BUREAU.

BUREAU FILES NEGATIVE RE REYNOLDS.

NOTE:

The Commission by letter dated 6-24-64 advised the Bureau they received a telegram from Robert S. Reynolds, 1118 Third Street, Apartment 3, Santa Monica, California, in which he requested an opportunity to appear before the Commission, as he alleged the assassination of President Kennedy was established in the early month of August, 1957, and other data. Bureau files negative re Reynolds.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 25 1964
TELETYPE

6:58 PM

FBI

Date: 6/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8156) RUC

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO Dallas

ReBuairtel 6/12/64; Burad 6/12/64; and Buairtel 6/13/64

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting investigation at Leavenworth, Kansas, by SA MAX E. RICHARDSON.

Two copies of such letterhead memorandum, 25 copies of insert reflecting the results of the same investigation, and two photographs of BILLY GEORGE ANDREWS, FBI #272 695 B are enclosed to Dallas.

The results of the investigation, background, and photograph of ANDREWS have been furnished the Secret Service locally.

DO NOT DISSEMINATE
[illegible] IS TOP

REC-11 [illegible]-3365

(3 Bureau (Encs. 7)
2 Dallas (Encs. 29) (89-43)
1 Kansas City
MER:rmb
(6)

18 JUN 24 1964

1 - ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 3365

PAGE NO. 1(LHM)

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

75

BUREAU of PRISONS

REFERRAL

ANDREWS explained that on this occasion he overheard some inmate make some comment as to something he did not like about President KENNEDY; and he, ANDREWS, told him, "Dallas will be the last trip he makes." ANDREWS further advised that a few days after this incident his cell mate, JAMES MC MURRAY, who works in the Education Department was talking about a woman who believed in Spiritualism who made the prediction prior to the election of President KENNEDY that the Democratic party would win the election, but that the President elected would die in office. ANDREWS claimed he then informed MC MURRAY that he had had a dream that President KENNEDY would be killed.

ANDREWS advised that he believes in Spiritualism, and that he had read a great deal and studied books on this subject since he was a small child. He further stated that many of the inmates in this institution make fun of him when he tells them of the information he receives in visions.

ANDREWS explained that he had had several visions a few months prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY that he would be assassinated, but the exact manner or who was involved did not appear to him. He further stated that as he would have these visions during the night, he would get up and write them down in a notebook that he kept in his cell and which he frequently carried to the Education Department where he worked. At this point, ANDREWS asked if someone had found a page from his notebook claiming that the page on which he first recorded the vision that President KENNEDY would be assassinated had been removed from this book. He denied that he had ever made a comment to any person regarding the death of President JOHNSON, but that he had had a vision that harm would come to President JOHNSON and that he had recorded this in his notebook. He also stated that he had other visions regarding JACK RUBY following the assassination of President KENNEDY which he had recorded.

ANDREWS displayed his notebook and pointed out that the page which had been removed preceded the item recorded under the date of October 8, 1963. Items prior to this date made no reference to President KENNEDY, but such items subsequent to that date and to March 6, 1964, were observed to be as follows:

"October 8, 1963

"The time is drawing near. The president will be assassinated while the protectors are lax.

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY, NOV. 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

"There is to be seven people involved in the assassination. Four of which will be in another country when the deed is done. One will leave as soon as it is done. He is the one to do the actual killing. Another person will be accused of the crime and also meet sudden death. The other man is too vague. It seems though that he too will die. Most of the true facts surrounding the death of the president will never be known by the public.

- - - - -

"December 21, 1963

"Jack Ruby is not one of the seven, although he has intrest not known to the people. This intrest will never be known.

- - - - -

"January 13, 1964

"One of the men who fled the country before the death of the president has also met his death. Another is plotting to harm the new president. He will not succeed for a tixe. After a time he may be able to bring harm to Mr. Johnson.

- - - - -

"March 2, 1964

"President Johnson will die while serving as president. He will be instrumental is proceedings that will arouse many people."

ANDREWS advised that after he predicted the assassination of President KENNEDY and this actually occurred, he did not discuss his visions with other inmates. He added that he is constantly being teased by inmates because of his belief in Spiritualism. He further stated that he had had visions of many things which actually came to pass. He could not recall the identity of any person he had told of such a vision of an event which actually occurred, through which such prediction could be verified.

ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY, NOV. 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

ANDREWS advised that he feels that President KENNEDY was the greatest President we have ever had and that he feels President JOHNSON may become known as even a greater President. He advised that he is not acquainted in Dallas, Texas; and to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen or met JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He added that the only time he was in Dallas, Texas, was when he spent a night in the city jail there several years prior to 1961.

ANDREWS furnished the following descriptive and background data regarding himself:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	October 8, 1934, at Center, Texas
Height	6 feet, 1 inch
Weight	125 pounds
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Hazel
Build	Slender
Complexion	Dark
Occupation	Sales work
Military service	Navy #4461251, Bad conduct discharge
Social Security No.	458-52-1700
Education	High school
Marital Status	Married-Divorce
Mother	ARLENE ANDREWS, P. O. Box 234, Buna, Texas
Brothers	DOYLE W. ANDREWS 1426 Orange Avenue, Abilene, Texas
	LAMAR ANDREWS, Buna, Texas
Sister	INEZ ANDREWS, Buna, Texas
Ex-wife	GLADYS ROBERTS ANDREWS, remarried, address unknown.

ANDREWS advised that at one time he felt rather bitter towards police and institution authorities as he felt he was being abused and "pushed around" but that in recent years he has realized that he alone is to blame for his

difficulties. He stated that when he is released from this institution, he intends to go to the home of his brother at Abilene, Texas, where he is not known and to make a new life for himself.

JAMES W. MC MURRY, inmate, USP, Leavenworth, Kansas, on June 16, 1964, advised that he had been the cell mate of BILLY GEORGE ANDREWS in cell B-306 for a period prior to about February 1964, and that they are both assigned to the Education Department of the institution, where he, MC MURRY, teaches English. He added that he is aware that ANDREWS believes in Spiritualism and that ANDREWS had frequently discussed this with him. He explained that although he did not believe in Spiritualism, and realized that ANDREWS "reads a lot into Spiritualism" which really is not there, he had done ANDREWS the courtesy of listening to his comments.

MC MURRY advised that he had heard no comments made by ANDREWS predicting that either President KENNEDY or President JOHNSON would be assassinated. When inquiry was made about a conversation he may have had with ANDREWS regarding the prediction of a woman Spiritualist prior to the election of President KENNEDY that the president elected would die in office, he advised that such a conversation did occur. He explained that in discussing such prediction, he, MC MURRY, had made the comment that it appeared that President KENNEDY would be elected; and in such case, it appeared that this woman had made a wrong prediction as Mr. KENNEDY was a very young and healthy man. He stated that ANDREWS made the comment, "he could be killed." MC MURRY advised that at no time did ANDREWS ever tell him of any vision he had had regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY, regarding President JOHNSON, or the persons connected in any way with the assassination of President KENNEDY, or the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he was aware that ANDREWS kept a notebook, but he was not aware that ANDREWS made a record of visions he might have; and that he, MC CURRY, had not viewed the contents of such notebook.

CARL ZARTER, Administrative Assistant, USP, Leavenworth, Kansas, furnished the following information from the file of BILLEY GEORGE ANDREWS, inmate number 79175-L:

ANDREWS, FBI #272 606 B, was sentenced in the United States District Court for the Western District of Louisiana, Monroe, Louisiana, on September 18, 1961, to a term of three years and six months for the Interstate Transportation of a

Stolen Motor Vehicle and was committed to the Federal Institution at Texarkana, Texas, later to be transferred to the USP, Leavenworth, Kansas. He was eligible for parole December 18, 1962, for mandatory release August 7, 1964, with full term to expire December 20, 1964. However, there is a detainer against him in favor of the United States Board of Parole; and that on the termination of his present sentence, he will remain in custody to serve an additional 558 days. He is shown to have been employed from May 1960 to October 1960 as self-employed at 401 East Methvin, Longview, Texas, operating a service station, and from 1955 to 1959 for the Magnolia Sales Service as a photographer. The record of previous addresses indicated he resided with his mother from 1959 to 1960 at 219 Hudson Avenue, Longview, Texas; from 1958 to 1959 at 9000 Northeast Union Avenue, Portland, Oregon; he resided alone. And from 1956 to 1958, he resided with his wife at 1313 Kings Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida. The Classification Study prepared as to ANDREWS in 1961 indicates that his arrest history began in early 1955. This being his second penal type commitment, having previously received a Federal sentence for two years and six months for Transportation of a Female Interstate for Immoral Purposes. During this incarceration, he served time at Tallahassee, Atlanta, and Springfield in Federal institutions. There was no adverse disciplinary action at that time, however, his adjustment was described as marginal. He was transferred from Atlanta to Springfield for observation and for possible tuberculosis condition. The observation was for possible need of psychiatric attention. He was further described as a frail individual who complained continually about his present situation, and that he was openly bitter toward the state and federal authorities and society in general. In the medical section of the Classification Study of 1961 under Psychiatric appears the information that there is no family history of mental illness, and at this time there are no overt symptoms or manifestations present to indicate psychosis. Subsequent reports as to ANDREWS indicate that he has kept a clear conduct record, and that there was no significant medical or psychiatric information to add to previous reports, other than hospitalization for influenza.

6-24-64

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (O. H. Bartlet
1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Kansas City (62-8156)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 3365

REC-01

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBurad 6-12-64, and KCairtel 6-19-64, with enclosed letterhead memorandum of the same date relating to investigation of Billy George Andrews.

The letterhead memorandum as submitted by Kansas City is not suitable for dissemination. Page five is completely unsatisfactory and should be redone so that it is clear and readable. Page six should be appropriately divided into suitable paragraphs for easier review and understanding.

Further, reBurad instructed that the property stamp should be omitted from the letterhead memorandum which was not done. In addition, Kansas City is instructed to incorporate in the letterhead memorandum the results of Identification Division and Laboratory examination of the anonymous communication as furnished to your office by airtels 6-13-64, and Laboratory report dated 6-18-64.

Kansas City is instructed to comply with the above instructions as well as review your letterhead memorandum to insure that no further revisions and/or corrections are necessary. You will be held strictly accountable for any and all grammatical or other errors. No further dissemination of this communication should be made in its present form. A suitable letterhead memorandum for dissemination should be prepared and submitted to reach the Bureau on or before 6-30-64.

1 - Dallas (62-13)

RDR:las
(9)

MAILED 8
JUN 24 1964
COMM-FBI

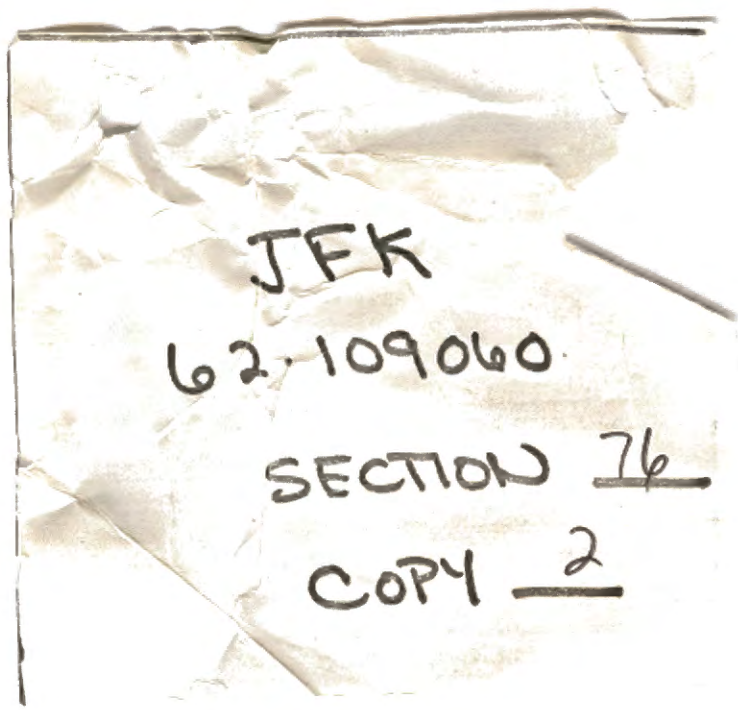
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

68 JUN 30 1964

NOTE:

An anonymous letter was put in the prisoners' mailbox at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, which indicated an inmate by the name of Andrews had knowledge of the assassination three weeks prior to its occurrence and that this same individual spoke of the death of President Johnson. A copy of the anonymous letter was furnished to the U. S. Secret Service. LHM submitted by Kansas City is not suitable for dissemination for the reasons cited. The LHM indicates Andrews during interview readily admitted being extremely interested in "Spiritualism" and acknowledged he had predicted the death of President Kennedy and foresaw the possible death of President Johnson. Secret Service in Kansas City has been advised of this most recent information. Check of letter through anonymous letter file negative, Identification Division developed one latent fingerprint on letter and one latent palm print on envelope not identical with Andrews. Before this matter can be disseminated to the President's Commission and Secret Service Headquarters here in Washington, the corrections desired should be made. Andrews denies any knowledge of the assassination as such or any acquaintance or knowledge with Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby.


JFK
62-109060
SECTION 76
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 6/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO. CONCERNING

RE: Bureau airtels to Houston, dated 6/18/64 and 6/22/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory. Three copies of this memorandum are enclosed for the information of Dallas, which is origin in this matter.

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 10) (AM)
2 - Dallas (98-43) (Encl. 3) (AM)
2 - Houston

GWK/mem
(7)

REC 11 62-109060-3366

15 JUN 26 1964

2cc for Pres. Comm. list.
2cc for Secret Service list

let to Secret Service +
let to Ranson
ADR 1as
6-30-64

Approved: JUL 2 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. C. WEEK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

June 24, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS -
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On June 13, 1964, Reverend Elton L. Stephenson, Chaplain, Methodist Hospital, Houston, Texas, residence 9223 Fordshire, furnished the following information:

On June 2, 1964, The Reverend Mr. Stephenson obtained fifty one-dollar bills from the University State Bank in Houston, Texas. On June 13, 1964, he noticed that one of these bills had the following statement hand printed in ink around the border of the reverse side: "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov 22, 1963 Warn him please!"

Two other bills have mustaches drawn on Washington's picture as does the bill with the above statement on it. One of the bills has a swastika drawn on Washington's forehead. The Reverend Mr. Stephenson stated he knew nothing further regarding the source of these bills or the identity of the writer who placed the statement on the bill. He turned the bills over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On June 23, 1964, Mr. H. M. Dudley, Jr., Vice President, University State Bank, Houston, Texas, advised that it would be utterly impossible to trace

COPIES DESTROYED
14 JAN 3 1973

these one-dollar bills back to determine where they came from. He stated that if he still had the original band that bound the fifty one-dollar bills, he could determine what banking establishment in Houston furnished these bills to his bank. He stated, however, that this binder is no longer available.

Mr. Dudley canvassed the employees of the bank who customarily count and handle the money and no one was located who had any recollection of having seen this money.

Mr. Dudley further stated that had his employees seen the markings on the bills they would have withdrawn them from circulation which is customary with his bank.

Set out below are the results of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory examination of these bills:

D-230 Three one-dollar bills furnished to the Houston Office by Reverend Elton L. Stephenson, Chaplain, Methodist Hospital, Houston, Texas.

One of the bills bears hand printing on the reverse side in the wording "Help! Kennedy will be shot Nov. 22, 1963, warn him please." All three bills have mustaches drawn on Washington's picture. One of the bills has a swastika drawn on Washington's forehead.

The hand printing on D-230 was compared with the material in the Anonymous Letter File but no identification was effected.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 25, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 5-25-64, Mr. Wesley James Liebeler of the President's Commission called and in the absence of Mr. Malley, who is in Dallas, Texas, the call was taken by Supervisor H. A. Schutz, Jr. Mr. Liebeler indicated that he was interested in two areas of investigation and made reference to the report of SA Belanger at Tampa dated 12-10-63, page four, wherein a tape recording of a T. V. interview with an individual by the name of Penaz had been reviewed and reported. According to information in the report a cartoon had appeared in the newspaper "Revolucion" depicting damage done in Cuba by hurricane Flora. A caricature of the United States was depicted laughing at the damage. Another cartoon showed a coffin containing President Kennedy with Castro standing above laughing. Mr. Liebeler requested that investigation be conducted to actually determine whether such a cartoon did appear in this paper and if so forward a copy to the commission.

Mr. Liebeler made reference to the report of SA Gemberling at Dallas dated 4-15-64, on pages 527 and 540. The information contained therein related to two transcripts of a debate participated in by Oswald in August, 1963. One was transcribed by radio station WDSU, New Orleans, and the second by an individual named Bill Stuckey. Mr. Liebeler indicated that the commission desired that we obtain copies of these tapes for inclusion in the permanent files of the commission and for comparison with the transcripts. He requested that in obtaining these tapes the Bureau maintain appropriate chain of evidence as to their authenticity.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ACTION BEING TAKEN

REC-11 62-109060-3367

The field is being instructed to expeditiously conduct the investigation requested by Mr. Liebeler.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
62-109060
HAS:cfs

ENCL BEHIND FILE

18 JUN 26 1964

JUN 26

68 JUN 30 1964

FBI

Date: 6/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)

Classified by 2040
Exempt [illegible]
Date of Declassification Indefinite 7/5/71

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

Enclosed herewith are two copies of Portland letter to all offices dated 5/20/64 which incorporates pertinent information concerning EDWARD FRANK BRAY and his wife which the Bureau may desire to provide to Legat Ottawa.

[redacted]

3-Bureau (Enc. 2)
1-Portland

WSB:jlm
(4)

ENCLOSURE

1 xerox airtel +
5 xerox LHM via
0-1 info Ottawa
ICC each retained
T. 6/26/64 RDF/lek

REC-11 62-109060-3368

1 JUN 25 1964

C. Wick

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

38 JUN 30 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: Director, FBI DATE: 5/20/64

FROM: SAC, Portland (89-21)

SUBJECT: EDWARD FRANK BRAY;
MRS. EDWARD FRANK BRAY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD FRANK BRAY, 2606 N.E. 12th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, are presently engaged in a very widespread mailing of letters and other materials to FBI offices, prominent individuals and federal and state officials throughout the United States.

The subjects of the BRAY mailings are:

(1) The sinking of the nuclear submarine Thresher;

(2) The assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY;

(3) An allegation that the Navy has lost an atomic war head off the Pacific Coast.

EDWARD FRANK BRAY was formerly employed by the Bendix Company at the Navy Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, and as a result of mental instability caused by a head injury in the course of his employment there, he was terminated from such employment for medical reasons. He has a suit pending against the Bendix Company for damages. He has been interviewed by representatives of the FBI, the Postal Service and ONI. He is considered definitely psychopathic.

Offices receiving BRAY material need not forward any of it to Portland.

2-Bureau
2-Each Field Office (54)
1-Portland

RES:lam
(111)

62-109060-3368

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
2 - Mr. Griffith - Enclosures
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Frazier - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Neill - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : Mr. Jevons

DATE: June 22, 1964

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 6/22/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, a Commission employee, telephoned Section Chief Roy H. Jevons, Physics and Chemistry Section, FBI Laboratory and requested that a Bureau representative take custody of those exhibits listed on the attached enclosure. It is further requested that three copies of each exhibit be made and that these be furnished to the Commission.

As a matter of record, custody was taken of instant exhibits by SA Robert E. Neill on 6/22/64.

This work will be handled by an Agent Examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION: Exhibits will be photographed or otherwise reproduced as requested and three copies of each will be furnished to the Commission. In accordance with existing instructions, all exhibits (designated by *) not originating from the Bureau will be returned to the Commission along with the copies. The remainder of the exhibits will be maintained in the Bureau's custody.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Callahan (Attention - C. Q. Smith) - Enclosure

REN:bmm
(12)

62-109060-3369

ENCLOSURE

79 JUN 30 1964

JUN 26

6/22/64

COMMISSION'S EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
995*	Subpoena to Robert A. Surrey of Dallas, Texas, attachment to the subpoena and envelope addressed to the Commission
996*	"Wanted for Treason" circular
997	Photograph showing area in which Chevrolet automobile was observed by Walter Coleman
998	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
999	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1000	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1002	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1003	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1004	Aerial photograph of area of General Walker's residence, Dallas, Texas
1005	Diagram showing streets in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1006	Photograph of a window
1007	Photograph of a window
1008	Photograph of a wall showing a hole
1009	Photograph of a wall and nearby literature re: General Walker
1010	Photograph of tire impression
1011	Photograph of a wooden fence
1012	Photograph of a clothes line post, water meter and a fence
1013	Map of Dallas, Texas
1014	Floor plan diagram
1015*	Book of newspaper clipping reproductions re: J. F. K. Assassination
1016	Photograph of a driveway entrance in vicinity of General Walker's residence
1017	Photograph of area in vicinity of General Walker's residence

XEROX JUN 29 1964

62-109060-Sub 1

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

JUN 26 5 05 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated June 17, 1964, which enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This report contained the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald since the assassination of President Kennedy.

BY COURIER SVC.
26 JUN 2 6
COMM-FBI

Enclosed for your assistance are two copies of another report prepared by Special Agent Gemberling dated June 19, 1964, and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," which sets forth similar investigation conducted by this Bureau.

Dissemination of this report has also been made to the U. S. Department of Justice and the U. S. Secret Service since it contains information of possible interest to them.

As you were previously advised, reports will continue to be submitted by this Bureau relating to similar matters.

62-109060-3390

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE:

Since the assassination we have received numerous complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. These complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. Some of these people pose a possible threat to the President and other high officials and we insure appropriate dissemination is made. This will be the fourth such report disseminated to the President's Commission. A copy will be disseminated to the Department and U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisory personnel.

FBI

Date: 6/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8), and for Dallas one (1), copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above concerning interviews with SAM ACHELLI and CHRIS J. CHAMALES. The Agent who obtained the information set out in the LHM was SA HARRY A. WALKER.

It should be noted that [redacted] whose interview is set out in the enclosed LHM, was a PCI of the Chicago Office and formerly [redacted] at the Du Page County Jail, Wheaton, Illinois, a federally approved jail, [redacted]

The lead for interview with SAM A. CHILLY was set forth in Knoxville airtel to the Bureau dated 6/17/64. [redacted] whose interview is reported in enclosed LHM, is this individual and his name was apparently spelled incorrectly in the records of the Campbell Clinic Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

62-109060-3371

REC 10

1 JUN 26 1964

3 - Bureau (Encl. 8)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1) (Info)
1 - Chicago

HAW/rms
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 30 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 23, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted], advised on June 22, 1964, that he has been acquainted with James M. O'Brien, who he also knows as Mike O'Brien and J. F. Hugh O'Brien, since approximately [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] O'Brien purchased a 1955 DeSoto from [redacted]. He stated that O'Brien at that time was staying at the Douglas Hotel in Elgin.

[redacted] related that [redacted] records show that O'Brien, on December 5, 1962, gave an address of in care of General Delivery, Cleveland, Tennessee. He stated that on October 25, 1962, his records show that Dr. Guy M. Francis of the Earl Campbell Hospital, 525 Callie Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee, treated O'Brien in Chattanooga. He stated he recalls sending some money to O'Brien while he was in the hospital, which O'Brien has never repaid. He stated that when O'Brien purchased the automobile from him, he gave a reference as J. O'Dell, 1515 Melrose Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

[redacted] related that O'Brien has no relatives in Elgin and O'Brien, in conversations with him in the past,

COPIES DESTROYED
44 JAN 3 1973

[redacted]

told him that he is a professional card player and has no legal residence. He stated that sometime in 1962, to the best of his recollection, O'Brien was either arrested by the Sheriff's Office somewhere in Iowa or the State of Wisconsin and was sentenced to three or four months in one of the above two states charged with cheating in a game. [redacted] stated that he knows nothing additional concerning the background of this arrest, and the only information he obtained concerning this was directly from O'Brien.

It was related by [redacted] that he has not seen O'Brien or heard from O'Brien since approximately the summer of 1963, when O'Brien passed through Elgin, Illinois, alone and stopped at the Highland Avenue Motors and conversed with him for awhile. He stated he knows nothing concerning any statements made by O'Brien concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, and has no additional information than that set out above concerning O'Brien.

Chris J. Chamales, Manager, Douglas Hotel, Elgin, Illinois, advised on June 23, 1964, that he has no additional information concerning James M. O'Brien since last contacted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FBI

Date: 6/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReRep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 6/19/64, at Dallas, and Bureau airtel to Dallas, 6/23/64, outlining certain corrections to be made therein.

Bureau permission is requested to disseminate one copy of referenced report to U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas. The outlined corrections have been made in Dallas copies and other offices advised of such corrections, where appropriate.

RPG/ds
(5)

I've obtained bibles
6-cys. Prepared to DL 6/29/64
going authority to disseminate to
SS-Dallas
6 cys

62-109060-3372

REC 10

JUN 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 JUN 30 1964

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Callahan
Conrad
Dalbey
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 6-2-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT TOKYO NO. 703

RELATIONS WITH NATIONAL POLICE AGENCY OF JAPAN. JUNE 8 ISSUE OF "U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT" MAGAZINE, PAGES 38 - 39, CARRIES ARTICLE TITLED "NEW LIGHT ON THE ASSASSINATION: A SECRET AGENT'S STORY" ATTRIBUTING NUMEROUS COMMENTS CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION AND REFERENCES TO FBI TO ATSUYUKI SASSA, JAPANESE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT WHO RECENTLY VISITED BUREAU, SECRET SERVICE, AND DALLAS POLICE ON OFFICIAL STUDY MISSION. SASSA ADVISED LEGAT JUNE 2 THAT AUTHOR OF THE ARTICLE, GLENN CLARK TROELSTRUP, BASED ARTICLE ON INFORMAL GROUP DISCUSSION HELD APRIL 24 LAST IN TOKYO. MEETING WAS ENTIRELY IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE, IN WHICH TROELSTRUP HAS IMPERFECT KNOWLEDGE, AND NO NOTES WERE TAKEN BY TROELSTRUP. SASSA HAS INTERVIEWED TROELSTRUP JUNE 2 OBTAINING SIGNED ADMISSION OF SEVERAL BASIC INACCURACIES. SASSA WILL REINTERVIEW TROELSTRUP JUNE 3 TO OBTAIN SPECIFIC ADMISSIONS THAT ALL REFERENCES TO FBI WERE INACCURATE. LEGAT WILL NOT PERSONALLY INTERVIEW TROELSTRUP UNLESS BUREAU INSTRUCTS. FOR BUREAU INFORMATION EMBASSY RECORDS REFLECT TROELSTRUP BORN JULY 3, 1930 AT HINSDALE, ILLINOIS. HE WAS MARRIED ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1960, AT TOKYO TO KYOKO BABA, A JAPANESE NATIONAL. LEGAT INDICES NEGATIVE ON TROELSTRUP. LETTER FOLLOWS.

62-109060-41 UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 24 1964
HAROLD L. CHILD, JR.

RECEIVED: 10:58 AM TRM

3 JUN 24 1964

3RD CC: MR.

JUN 29 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - C. D. De[illegible]h
1 - C. L. Trot[illegible] (S. F. Latona)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

June 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated May 26, 1964, concerning the receipt of an anonymous letter on May 18, 1964, implying a threat against the Chief Justice of the United States.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of the following five self-explanatory communications from the offices indicated:

Dallas, Texas, dated May 28, 1964;
Phoenix, Arizona, dated June 1, 1964, and June 10, 1964;
Las Vegas, Nevada, dated June 19, 1964;
San Diego, California, dated June 22, 1964.

The enclosed communications reveal the results of our investigation. For your information appropriate local police authorities have been apprised of the implied threat. No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 65-8742 (Arthur Imhoff)
RDR:las
(13)
Enclosures (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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FBI
JUN 26 5 06 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

BY COURIER SVC.
26 JUN 64
COMM-FBI

62-109060
REC 10
3373
JUN 29 1964

JUN 30 1964

NOTE:

Details concerning this matter appear in Rosen to Belmont memo, 5-25-64, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," RDR:las. Briefly, an anonymous letter was received at the Bureau on 5-18-64, alleging that the writer overheard a conversation in the Spanish language indicating knowledge of the assassination and implying a threat against the Chief Justice. The writer stated the person making these statements drove a car bearing Arizona license EZY 958, which was determined to belong to one Arthur G. Imhoff. Imhoff was interviewed on 6-17-64 and denied having any knowledge of the assassination or acquaintance with any of the central figures. He indicated an interest in extrasensory perception "seers" and "mystics." He acknowledged that he might have talked about predictions of the President's death made by others, but denies making any statements which could be construed as a threat. The Chief Justice and the President's Commission were immediately advised of the receipt of the anonymous letter and were advised we were investigating. In view of outcome of interview, no further action appears warranted and this should conclude our responsibilities in this particular matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 6/22/64

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to San Diego dated 6/17/64; and San Diego airtel to the Bureau dated 6/8/64.

IC JOHN R. BAKER conducted credit and law enforcement checks at San Diego, California.

The Bureau's attention is called to referenced San Diego airtel which contained information reflecting Page 3 which was missing from San Diego report of SA L. A. DUCOMMUN dated 5/9/40, entitled "ARTHUR IMHOFF, with alias E. M. Hoff, ESPIONAGE". San Diego has reviewed the report and set forth what is considered to be pertinent information in attached Letterhead Memorandum. The Bureau might wish to check the 1940 information set forth in instant Letterhead Memorandum with a copy of the San Diego report of SA L. A. DUCOMMUN which was furnished to the Bureau in 1940 and which report contained Page 3.

Former SA L. A. DUCOMMUN conducted the investigation in 1940 as set forth in attached Letterhead Memorandum. SA ARNOLD D. ORRANTIA conducted the interview with CHARLES PRATTE in 1952 as set forth in attached Letterhead Memorandum.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)
1 - Albuquerque (Enc. 1)(Info)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encs. 2)
2 - Las Vegas (Enc. 1)
1 - Phoenix (89-42)(Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - San Diego

RSB:baw
(11)

REC 12 62-109060-3374

EX-105

JUN 29 1964

10 ENCLOSURE

79 JUL 1 - 1964

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ICC-4555 8-26-64 DHB/lmd

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Diego, California
June 22, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: ARTHUR G. IMHOFF

[redacted] Merchants Credit Association, San Diego, California, on June 5, 1964, made available that agency's file regarding one ARTHUR G. IMHOFF. This file contained the following pertinent information:

ARTHUR G. IMHOFF's age is approximately 57 years and his wife's name as of August, 1960, was shown as PEGGY.

On February 8, 1955, a final decree of divorce was granted ARTHUR G. IMHOFF, however, place of divorce was not reflected.

In August, 1960, ARTHUR G. IMHOFF was employed as a salesman for the Rich Plan of Southern Washington, Inc., and resided at 807 North Street Highway, Sunnyside, Washington. In October, 1956, his employment was listed as National Steel, San Diego, California, and residence given as 2838 Broadway, San Diego. Also IMHOFF was employed as a caretaker (date not given) by JOSEPH GRITSCH at the 2-S Ranch, Whitmore, California. He was also employed as a maintenance engineer by Sears Roebuck and Company, date and place not shown.

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44 JAN3 1973

Lieutenant WALTER OWEN, Records Department, San Diego County Sheriff's Office, on June 5, 1964, made available that agency's file regarding one ARTHUR G. IMHOFF, which contained the following information:

Age	Approximately 57 (1964)
Place of Birth	Bangor, Maine
Height	5'5½"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Remarks	Applied for position of Special Deputy on January 12, 1938, and also applied for a taxicab operator's permit on April 27, 1950
Fingerprint Classification	15 O 9 T 00 11 M 17 R 000 14

Lieutenant JACK BAKER, Records Department, San Diego Police Department, on June 5, 1964, made available that agency's file regarding one ARTHUR G. IMHOFF, which contained the following pertinent information:

Age	Approximately 57 (1964)

(Physical description same as set forth in records of San Diego County Sheriff's Office)

Remarks	Applied for a Taxicab operator's permit on April 27, 1950.

The above-listed records contained no additional pertinent information regarding ARTHUR G. IMHOFF.

Mrs. H. H. HOPPIN, Manager of the El Centro Auto Court, El Centro, California, in April, 1940, advised that one ARTHUR IMHOFF had registered at her auto court on

December 11, 1939, and gave his residence as San Diego, California. She stated he was one of three men who operated a "gospel trailer" and travelled throughout the Imperial County, California, area preaching religious sermons. Mrs. HOPPIN advised she had not observed anything un-American about IMHOFF; however, she recalled IMHOFF said that he would not bow down to any flag as it was in opposition to his religious beliefs.

Mr. and Mrs. JERRY SWEENEY, Caretakers, North Park Court, 30th and University Streets, San Diego, California, in April, 1940, advised one ARTHUR IMHOFF in 1939 was a tenant at the North Park Court. Both said they believed ARTHUR IMHOFF had travelled in Germany and appeared to be of German nationality.

Mr. and Mrs. SWEENEY stated they never observed anything that would indicate IMHOFF was engaged in any espionage activities, but that he appeared to them to be a religious fanatic.

Mrs. W. A. SNOW in April, 1940, advised that she and her husband had operated the North Park Grill located at 2950 University Avenue, San Diego, with ARTHUR IMHOFF and his wife for about three months, from December, 1938 to February, 1939. She stated they went broke and gave up the restaurant. Mrs. SWEENEY advised that IMHOFF was a member of a religious organization and after leaving the restaurant business he joined a "gospel wagon" and is now travelling throughout the country preaching the gospel.

Mrs. SNOW said she believed IMHOFF was born in Germany but had been raised in the United States. She said she did not know whether or not he was naturalized. She said she knew IMHOFF's wife, GLADYS IMHOFF, better than she did ARTHUR IMHOFF; that Mrs. IMHOFF is working now at the Casa de Manana Hotel in La Jolla, California, as a waitress.

Mrs. SNOW said that IMHOFF appeared to be quite intelligent and was a clever man; that he spoke French as well as German. She said that during the time they were closely acquainted with IMHOFF, that IMHOFF had very few visitors and she did not know the names of any of his associates. She said she did not recall anything suspicious about IMHOFF's actions or anything that would indicate to her that he was involved in any illegal activities. She said, however, that he made remarks against the flag and she did not think he was a good American because he would not salute the flag. She said she felt certain that IMHOFF had not been in Germany recently, as he had not mentioned it; that he may have been there several years ago. She said that he rarely had any money and left them to pay the rent on the bungalow they occupied together at the North Park Court.

From the people interviewed, the following description of ARTHUR IMHOFF was obtained:

Name	ARTHUR IMHOFF
Age	38 years
Height	5'8"
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Stocky
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Nationality	Apparently German

Mr. CHARLES PRATTE, President, San Diego Yellow Cab Company, 639 - 13th Street, San Diego, on October 1, 1952, advised that recently he was invited by a friend of his to a dinner at the friends home. At this dinner party ARTHUR IMHOFF was also present. Mr. PRATTE stated that throughout the course of the evening, IMHOFF kept talking about his background in the scientific field stating he had been employed at an atomic plant in the State of Montana and he also kept talking about "religion, politics, and flying saucers". According to Mr. PRATTE, IMHOFF spoke favorably about Russia and Bolshevism. Mr. PRATTE said IMHOFF claimed he had invented a machine which allegedly crosses magnetic fields and has a

speed of 2,000 miles per hour. Mr. PRATTE described IMHOFF as being very friendly, but rather irrational in his conversation.

6-29-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 6-19-64, and Bureau airtel 6-23-64.

Provided all corrections referred to in reBuairtel have been made, authority granted to disseminate one copy of rerep to U. S. Secret Service locally.

For your information two copies of rerep were furnished to the President's Commission and one copy each was furnished to the Department of Justice and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(5)
NOTE:

Dallas in the cover pages accompanying rerep requested Bureau authority to disseminate a copy of this report locally. In view of this request above communication being sent.

This is the fourth miscellaneous type report reflecting the results of our investigation of complaints and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. Most of the investigation is predicated on complaints received from cranks, mental incompetents and sincere individuals reporting on suspicious activities, statements, etc.

MAILED 24
JUN 29 1964
COMM-FBI

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Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

REC 12 62-109060-3375

EX-109

79 JUL 1 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Norbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

June 26, 1964

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is one copy of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated June 19, 1964, captioned as above. This report contains the results of investigation conducted by this Bureau relative to allegations against persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald, and is being furnished as it contains information of possible interest to you.

For your information, copies of this report have been furnished to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and one copy has been furnished to the U. S. Secret Service.

Enclosure
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12) las
NOTE:

Since the assassination we have received numerous complaints relating to individuals other than Lee Harvey Oswald. These complaints generally relate to remarks and threats allegedly made by individuals concerning their feelings about President Kennedy, other officials and the policies of the administration. The complaints are initiated by cranks, mental cases and patriotic citizens. Some of these people pose a possible threat to the President and other high officials and we insure appropriate dissemination is made. This will be the fourth such report disseminated to the President's Commission. A copy will be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service separately. The enclosed report has been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Malley and appropriate Bureau supervisory personnel.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JUN 26 11 58 AM '64

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JUN 26 1964 COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC 12 62-109060-3376

EX-105

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

12 JUN 29 1964

7-9 JUL 1 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 6/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re WFO airtel to the Director dated 6/17/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a LHM setting forth an interview with CURTIS G. FULLER, Publisher, "Fate" magazine, Evanston, Illinois. One (1) copy of this memo is being enclosed for the Dallas Division.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are three (3) copies each of the following:

October, 1963, issue of "Fate";
March, 1964, issue of "Fate";
May, 1964, issue of "Fate".

3 - Bureau (Encls. 17)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
1 - Chicago

DWS/rms
(5)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-3377

EX-105 REC 12

12 JUN 29 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JUL 6 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
June 19, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Curtis G. Fuller, Publisher, "Fate" magazine, and President of Clark Publishing Company, 845 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, furnished three copies of the October, 1963, issue of "Fate" magazine. This issue contains an article captioned, "Crystal Gazer for U.S. Presidents," by Jess Stearn.

Mr. Fuller advised the foregoing article was a condensed reprint from Stearn's book, "The Door to the Future," published by Doubleday and Company, Incorporated, Garden City, New York, in 1963.

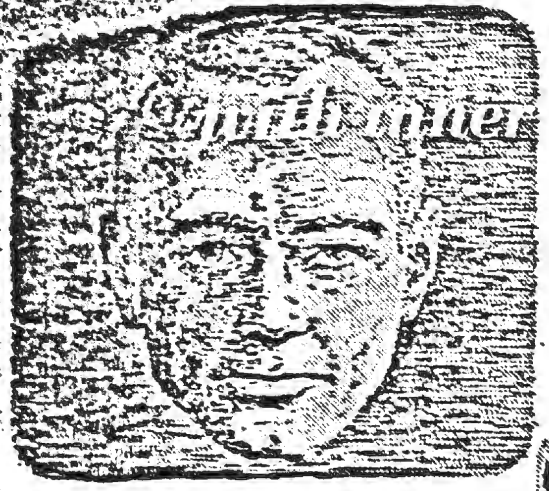
Mr. Fuller also furnished three copies of the March, 1964, issue of "Fate" magazine, which contains a column by Mr. Fuller captioned, "I See by the Papers ..." This article, commencing on page 6, refers to premonitions experienced by many persons concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Fuller also provided three copies of the May, 1964, issue of "Fate" magazine. This issue contains an

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44 JAN 3 1973

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

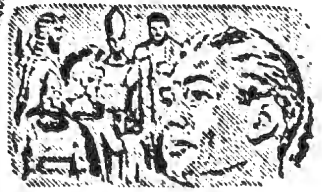
article by John C. Ross entitled, "Premonitions of Kennedy's Death." The name John C. Ross is Mr. Fuller's pen name. This article, according to Mr. Fuller, was assembled by him from a number of previously published sources, to which he refers directly in the article.



inner vision...

YOU CAN DO THESE THINGS!

LIVE A 1000 LIVES in One Lifetime



SEE WITHOUT EYES by inner perception



SEARCH FOR THE UNKNOWN know when you find it



There are no physical limitations to *inner vision* . . . the psychic faculties of man know no barriers of space or time. A world of marvelous phenomena awaits your command. Within the natural—but unused functions of your mind are dormant powers that can bring about a transformation of your life.

The Rosicrucians (not a religion) are an age-old brotherhood of learning. For centuries they have shown men and women how to utilize the fullness of their being. This is an age of daring adventure . . . but the greatest of all is the *exploration of self*. Determine your purpose, function and powers as a human being by sending today for your *free* copy of the fascinating book of explanation, "The Mastery of Life". Do it NOW! just address your request to: Scribe Z.Q.J.



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SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA

FATE

TRUE STORIES OF THE STRANGE AND THE UNKNOWN

May 1964
40¢

BEANFALL IN SAN FERNANDO ..... Raymond Bayless

MORE PROOF OF FINGERTIP VISION ..... Pauline Saltzman 38

DIVING FOR A SUNKEN UFO ..... Coral Lorenzen 62

MODERN BLACK MAGIC ..... Doreen Valiente 82

PREMONITIONS OF KENNEDY'S DEATH ..... John C. Ross 30

WHISTLING SPIRITS OF ARORAE ..... Sir Arthur Grimble 56

MY FATHER'S PROMISE OF HEALTH ..... Ted Serios 6

CONTROLLED BRUSH WITH DEATH ..... Rex Eidson 7

How to Laugh Last • Cotton Mather's Ghost Story • Japan's World-Conquering New Religion • Growing Geraniums with Music • Are Earth's Continents from the Moon? My Proof of Survival • Books • News

WHAT HAS FATE IN STORE FOR YOU?

. . . A chance to explore the unknown . . . truths you find nowhere else . . . articles and stories to fire your imagination— that's what FATE has in store for you. Here is Editor Mary Fuller's report on stories planned for future issues:



MARY MARGARET FULLER

- Reports of weird things falling from the sky keep coming in. Noted UFO investigator Coral Lorenzen describes an unexplained fall of strangely cohesive "foam" in Mexico.

- The fame of Eleuterio Terte, Philippine psychic surgeon, continues to grow. An American who watched him work presents a new report on his "bloodless" operations.

- So-called witches still gather in lonely places today to practice ancient rituals. A British researcher reveals the amazing and little-known nature of their ceremonies.

- One of the strangest mysteries of the sea are the great "wheels of light" seen under certain waters. Ivan T. Sanderson offers an amazing theory to explain them.

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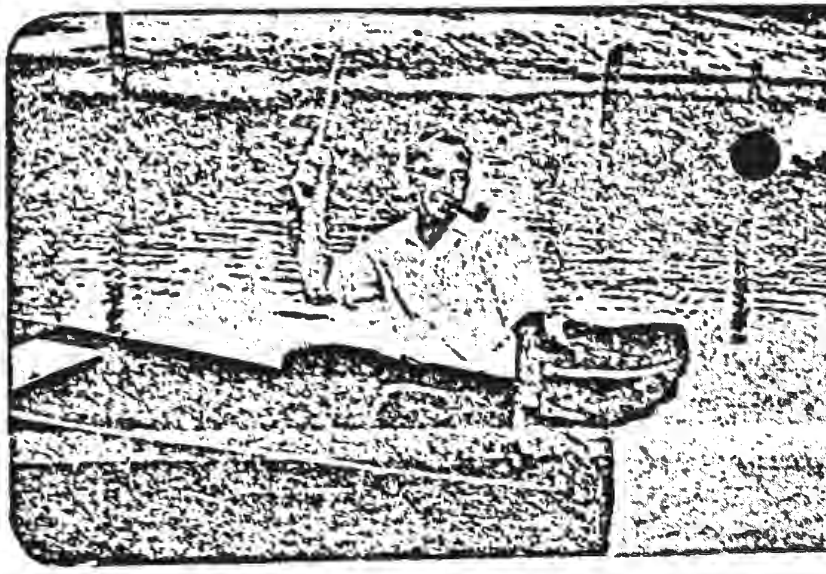
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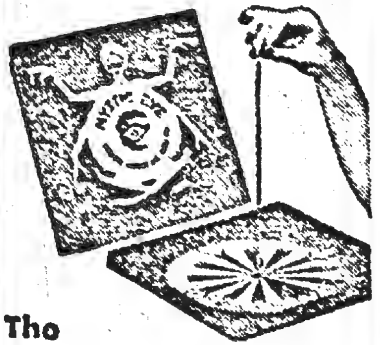
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along the sidewalk, on our way home from the town's only theatre. The sun had set just five minutes before and the sky was still very bright.

We happened to glance up to our right and saw a glowing object approaching us at great speed out of the northeastern sky. It was a fluorescent orange in color and had a smooth, metallic appearance. I definitely would say that the object was a vehicle driven or controlled by an unknown and superior power.

As it approached, we noticed a tail of fire at the rear, tapering to a point and trailing off. The fire left no smoke, and continued until the object came even with us, when suddenly it stopped in mid-air about 25 feet overhead.

It appeared to be about 25 feet in diameter. While in flight it made the sound of falling water, but as it hovered above us we heard no sound at all. We stared, transfixed, at the awesome and frightening thing. It remained motionless for about a minute. Then, as we resumed walking along the sidewalk, it followed us, directly overhead, for almost a full block. Again it stopped in mid-air, and then, with stunning speed, it shot straight up at a 90-degree angle, still in a horizontal position. It went out of sight into a clear sky so quickly that we were able to follow it with our eyes for only a split-second, just long enough to see the direction in which it disappeared. Although the highway was jammed with cars, it appears that we were the only persons who saw the object. — *Wanda Lockwood, Stockton, Calif.*

ACID FOR WARTS

I noted the statements of Dr. T. L. Van Dellen on page six of the March, 1963, issue about soaking warts in hot water, which does not always work.

When working as an apprentice boy in a machine shop many years ago, I was troubled by numerous warts on my fingers. We had in the shop a five-gallon stone crock filled with a mixture of hydrochloric and sulphuric acid, used for cleaning brass castings.

One day I took a long wooden match and dipped the end of it about one-sixteenth of an inch into the mixture, and then carefully touched the top (only the top) of a wart with the end of the matchstick. I was careful that the matchstick was only moistened and that there was not a *drop* of acid hanging on the end.

In a few days the wart was gone, and all the rest went the same way. Only one wart should be treated at a time.

I did not bury the matchstick with the head toward the moon—I just threw it down the drain.—*Carl Sonman, Swan Lake, N. Y.*

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"MOST ASTOUNDING ARTICLE"

The article *Friedrich Jurgenson and the Voices of the Dead*, in the December issue, is to my mind the most astounding article ever published—"if true as reported."

The problem is that everyone I have asked to read the article seems to feel it is just so much nonsense. If, as reported, voices of the dead actually have been taped, then man surely must be on the verge of a tremendous breakthrough in regard to the survival after death question.

What bothers me is that in this article are claims of a world-shaking order, and the publishers of FATE just report them and let them hang with no conclusions as to whether they are true or false. I wish to have a great deal more information about these claims, and I am sure FATE has the resources to make a searching investigation. Can, in fact, the tapes not be faked, as claimed by sound expert Kjell Stensson?

True or false, here is an opportunity for a deep and wide investigation that will create as much interest as did the search for Bridey Murphy several years ago.—*R. W. Steinke, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.*

LOTTE VON STRAHL UNLABELED

In the December issue of FATE you mention, rather disparagingly, on page 21, a well-known local sensitive, Mrs. Lotte von Strahl. She does not call herself the "Baroness von Strahl," and she stresses that the newspapers persist in labeling her with this title, which she says she abhors.

As a result of the publicity given her by newspapers, I interviewed her and was impressed with her as an unusual human being one would be delighted to know even if she did not have the gift of psychic powers. During the interview she told me that during World War II Allied Intelligence made use of her psychic powers and knowledge of graphology to decode messages.—*S. N. Jason, Woodland Hills, Calif.*

CONSTANT READER

I have been a constant reader of FATE since 1954. In the January, 1964, issue I particularly enjoyed *Another Look At Werewolves, Audrey Meadows and the Ghost*, and *The Priest and the Flying Saucer*—one of the best UFO articles I ever have read.

Mind-healing is my great interest and I wish to learn more about it. I also am interested in UFOs, having had the thrill of seeing one a few years ago. Other interests are metaphysics and old coin collecting, both American and foreign.

I welcome letters from the readers of FATE and request that you publish my address so that I may hear from them. — *Clementine V. Wixom, 384 - 25 Avenue, San Francisco, Calif.* 94121.

SAUCER OVERHEAD

On a Sunday afternoon in early September, 1955, my sister and I observed a flying saucer at close range. At the time we lived in Tracy, Calif., a small farm town, through the center of which passed a highway. That particular Sunday afternoon the highway was busy as people were taking their last opportunity to enjoy the weather and a trip to the Sierras.

My sister and I were walking

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der the heading "Here We Go Again," dealing with an alleged phenomenon which occurred on the previous July 25. The identical item, minus the last paragraph, appeared on page [illegible] of the February, 1963, issue. Obviously, the incident could not have occurred both on July 25, 1961, and July 25, 1962.

(2) On the same page of the February, 1963, issue, a UFO sighting, which allegedly occurred "last October 2" is described. Yet, as any UFO buff knows, this sighting occurred on October 2, 1961—not 1962.

(3) In the September, 1963, issue, page 9 ff., there is a report of an incident which allegedly occurred on March 18, 1963. Yet, except for the date and the name of the girl involved, this happening is identical to that described by Frank Edwards in *Strangest of All* (Ace, 1962) page 83 ff. Even the names and locations of the schools are identical.

I always have admired the high standard of accuracy in "I See By the Papers," but I believe I am entitled to an explanation of the above points.—*David Halperin, Levittown, Pa.*

* * *

We appreciate having inaccuracies called to our attention and are glad to explain how the foregoing occurred.

(1) What happened here is that we have three sets of proofs of each article. One is pasted on "dummy" pages, one is marked with corrections, and the third is placed in an "overset type" file until the article appears. Somehow the third galley for "Here We Go Again" was not pulled when the original

article appeared and remained in "overset" for over a year, when it was used again.

(2) The statement referring to 1961 was correct when the article was set in type. However, many months passed before it could be squeezed into the column. By that time, the phrase seemingly referred to 1962.

(3) All material used in "I See By the Papers" comes from newspaper clippings kindly sent to us by interested readers. This particular incident was reported by a Canadian newspaper, which apparently redated an old story. By the time we realized we had seen this story before, it was too late to take it out of the issue.—*The Editors.*

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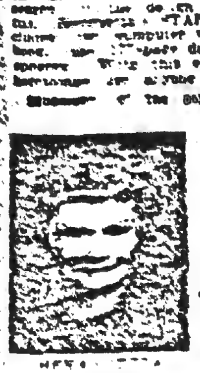
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or seem to cross the lawn in front of the family's home. It is possible that some American families also have phantom animals of this kind which are seen shortly before the loss of some much-loved or intimate member of their circle.

To make my study as comprehensive and authentic as possible, I should be glad to hear from any readers of FATE with personal experience of animal telepathy, clairvoyance, premonitions, or of animal hauntings.

Any help thus received will be gratefully acknowledged.—*Alec J. Forrest, 38 Bury Road, Brandon, Suffolk, England.*

FROGS WITH RAIN

Regarding the article by Raymond Bayless in the February issue—I believe the shrimp did fall from the sky! I say this because I saw frogs that came with the rains!

One minute the ground was dry, with nothing stirring. Then came a torrent of rain and these minute hopping things were everywhere. We mistook them for hailstones from the way they bounced, but when the rain stopped and the things kept bouncing, we went outside to look. They were frogs, tiny, emaciated and almost transparent.

When we attempted to pick them up, their thin, little bodies clung like jelly to our skin. The meadow near our house soon was a lake and full of frogs, all about the size of my thumbnail. The ground was so thickly covered with them that we could not walk without crushing them, although they tried to jump away.

The frogs in the meadow-lake survived and grew into normal

frogs. You can be sure we had a "bumper crop" that year. Their chorus filled the air every night for weeks.

This all happened in the hills east of Kenwood, Sonoma County, Calif., in the winter of 1939-40. I was 18 years old and living with my parents in an isolated cabin for that one year of ranch-life. The one road to town was washed out by the heavy rain, and so we were unable to communicate with any authorities to have our frog-story verified. By the time we were able to come down the hill, the frogs looked fairly normal, although still very tiny, so no one would believe us. After that experience, I will believe anyone who says "it rained frogs—or shrimp." I saw it happen!—*Virginia Vanderford, San Jose, Calif.*

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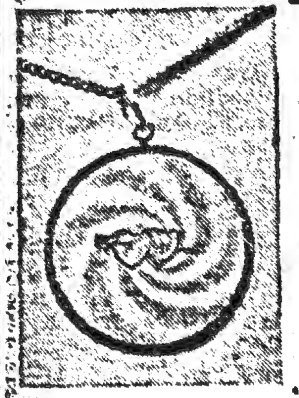
In past issues, reading Mr. Fuller's column "I See By The Papers," I have noticed the following contradictions and inaccuracies:

(1) In the November, 1961, issue, page 23 ff., an item ran un-

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in the park and, from their dress, speech and mannerisms, I judged them to be English. They were looking up into the sky. I did likewise and saw a large cigar-shaped object floating there. It had a sort of cabin slung beneath the bag.

As I watched, I saw a spiral of something resembling smoke issue from amidships of the gondola. The smoked increased rapidly in volume. The roar of the ship's engines seemed suddenly to cease, and then the dirigible veered from its forward course. I seemed to hear a wail coming from the passengers in the gondola and cries of horror from watchers on the ground. Then the gondola disintegrated, pieces of it falling earthward. Some of the passengers or crew scrambled up on the inflated bag, but the dirigible broke in two, with men hanging on the two sections of the bag. Then what was left of the gondola fell to the ground.

The images of this spectacular disaster were clearly etched on my brain, and I still can picture the scene I saw at that time.

I dismissed the experience as a dream and plunged into my daily duties. Great was my astonishment late the same day, to see in large headlines news of the disaster I had seen eight hours before it happened. Details reported in the newspaper coincided with those I had witnessed. Files of New York and other newspapers will confirm my story.

I was so impressed and amazed by the happening that I wrote a detailed report of it and mailed it to the Society for Psychical Research, New York, within a day or two of the event. Undoubtedly it is included in the records of this society. I received a reply which no longer is in my files.

Heading the list of "Notable Aircraft Disasters." in the *World Almanac*, will be found the following: "Year, 1921, Aug. 24, Br. Dirigible R-38 (U.S. ZR2), broke in half. Hull, England. Deaths, 62."

I have since had other psychic experiences, but this was the most astonishing and detailed.—*Wm. W. Ayre, Eureka, Calif.*

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I am preparing a book on phantom animals and those which appear to have registered psychic or supernatural experiences.

There are well-authenticated instances of birds carrying telepathic messages and delivering them sometimes by entering the houses of the individuals concerned. Celtic people recognize this form of message as a "sending".

Examples exist, too, of domesticated animals suddenly becoming petrified with fear, their hair raised on end, while human beings nearby have sensed nothing unusual or disquieting.

Stories or legends no doubt exist in many parts of America of phantom horses, dogs or other animals which appear on anniversary dates, frequenting sites where some tragedy or disaster occurred.

In Britain, I have in the course of my researches found a number of families which have their own private phantoms. These are in the main messengers of death. In one family, the messenger takes the form of a headless Scotch Terrier, in another a phantom coach and horses, which rumble up the drive

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tree to repair the tire and rest a while out of the hot sun.

I strolled a short distance along the road to look at the scenery. There were not too many trees and most of them were small. I had turned and was walking back when I was startled by something that passed swiftly and soundlessly between me and the sun, casting a shadow on the ground in front of me.

Looking up quickly, I saw, about 130 feet in the air, a bird that was a whopper. It had a head as large as a Rugby football. In motion its powerful wings looked like waves following one another. I think it must have spotted us from far off and had flown over to get a closer look, just as do all birds of prey when hungry.

I was so amazed at what I was seeing that I did not at once call out to the others. When they finally became aware of the bird, it had flown to a big tree about 500 yards up on the crest of a hill. The thick bottom branch on which it perched bent far down under its weight.

From this viewpoint, it studied the situation, and evidently it did not like a crowd. Before any of the fellows could get a shot at it with a rifle, it flew away, leaving its perch bouncing up and down like a springboard. At the distance from which they viewed it, the others thought that what they saw was just a very big eagle.—*George H. France, Windsor, Ont., Can.*

GHOST ON THE PORCH

An unusual circumstance occurred when I moved into this vicinity almost six years ago.

Several times while driving past an old house with no close neighbors, I distinctly saw an old man with a long beard sitting on a settee on the porch. As he looked quite lonely, I decided to stop the next time I saw him and inquire if I could be of any help.

But I never saw him again. I inquired who he was from an "old-timer" up here. This person told me the old man I saw on the porch had lived there—but that he had been dead for several years. This surprised me greatly, to say the least.—*Dorothy L. Pierce, Douglas Hill, Me.*

DIRIGIBLE DISASTER

In 1921, while living in Brooklyn, N.Y., I had an unusual psychic experience. At this time lighter-than-air dirigibles were being built by several nations, prompted by the use of such aircraft during World War I.

America had ordered the construction of a huge dirigible in England and it was given a trial run on August 24, 1921. It carried the identifying symbol "U.S. ZR2." The place was Hull, England.

These details then were unknown to me, a young man who held an interesting advertising position in Manhattan.

I went to bed on the night of August 23, without a thought in my mind to explain what followed. At about 5:00 A.M. I awoke, covered with sweat from an unusually disturbing nightmare.

It began when I found myself walking idly in a rather small park. The limits of the park, or square, were lined with two and three-story

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is a more accurate designation for this anthology, for the 26 chapters deal with such assorted matters as witchcraft, dreams, zombies, and werewolves, in addition to hauntings and apparitions. Although it is alleged that all accounts are true, documentation varies from excellent (notably the sections by R. S. Lambert) to non-existent; and some of the stories in the latter category sound like fiction. Be that as it may, none of the chapters are dull, and some are quite stimulating. FATE readers will have encountered several of these stories previously while others will be new.

The two most interesting sections, both by R. S. Lambert, are the opening account of American Indian shamanism and the extended story of the Amherst poltergeist case. Both, incidentally, illustrate the way in which documentation can make the recounting of paranormal phenomena more convincing and more interesting. If one regrets that all the sections were not equally documented, it still remains that the Singers have gone much further in this direction than the overwhelming majority of similar compilations. This might be an ideal volume for the person who is making the transition from "ghost stories" as pure entertainment to a more serious interest in psychic phenomena.—*David Techter.*

In Melbourne, Australia, Mrs. Joan Daly gave birth to her third child. All three children have been born on June 18.

REPORT FROM THE READERS

AFRICAN THUNDERBIRD

Every time I read about "Thunderbirds," or big birds in general, I am reminded of an experience I had in 1903. I have delayed reporting it until now for fear of being considered a spinner of tall tales. But the account of Thunderbird sightings in the September issue of FATE encouraged me.

As a young man of 23 I started from Salisbury, Rhodesia, on a bicycle trip with Charlie Day, his son Edwin, Percy Howe and my brother Arthur. We were thrilled with the idea of going into the interior, in big game country, to hunt, fish and explore. Our destination was Rocky Spruit, a crossing place 60 miles away in the lower Mazoe River Valley. We had a good guide in Charlie Day, a prospector who had been out that way before.

We traveled 40 miles the first day and slept the night in our blankets near the river where there were many large, wild lemon trees and also numerous monkeys, judging by the noise that woke us very early the next morning.

We got started on the second lap, traveling through an area that was beautiful and unspoiled by civilization. About 10:30, after we had covered some 10 miles, one of the fellows found he had a puncture. We stopped under a shady

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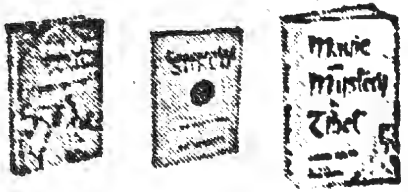
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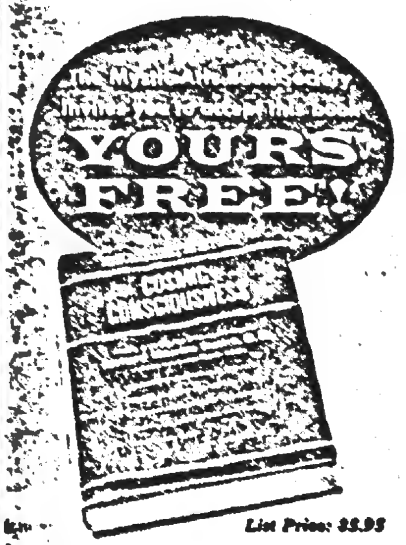
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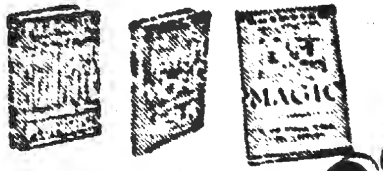
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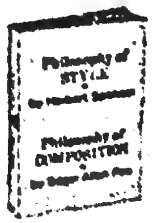
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or even unexpressed thought, from the operator."

Podmore regretted that so few statistics were available, but admitted that those which were showed conclusively that faith-healing and mental science were effective in cases where hypnotism would be effective, and failed where hypnotism also failed. "In others words," he says, "in all alike the effect would appear to be due to suggestion; and it has not yet been proved that any one of the recognized modes of imparting the suggestion is conspicuously more effective than another."

Yet, as Eric J. Dingwall says in his Introduction to this book, "When all is said and done, the diverse explanations suggest that an accurate description of what is actually occurring still eludes us. Within ourselves there seems to be a power, which can, given the necessary conditions, heal those maladies responsive to that influence while at the same time the limits of that power are, in the present state of our knowledge, impossible to define."

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of this unknown power by analyzing carefully much of the written material about the earlier mesmerists, not only of their healings but of their interesting experiences with clairvoyants and sensitives. Then he discusses the period in which the techniques were taken up and modified by doctors such as Elliotson and Esdaile, and later Braid, who coined the name hynotism.

The discovery of ether and chloroform led to the rejection of hynotism in medicine for many decades, and during this period Spiritualism took a firm hold on the minds of the time. It was discovered, according to Podmore, that clairvoyants could put themselves into receptive states with the aid of magnetism or hypnotism. They even found themselves able to impart healing on occasion. Andrew Jackson Davis and Thomas Lake Harris carried this a step forward, and then came what F. W. H. Myers calls "the other schemes of self-suggestion" such as New Thought and Christian Science. Phineas T. Quimby originated the latter name and many of its tenets. These were later adopted, amplified and promoted by Mary Baker Eddy, whom Podmore does not treat very kindly.

Certainly, for the person who wishes to go into the history of faith healing, this is an excellent textbook. And, due to the author's early prescience, in our present era of psychosomatic medicine the book is not in the least dated.—*Suzy Smith.*

KURT SINGER'S GHOST BOOK, edited by Kurt & Jane Singer. W. H. Allen, London, 1963. 208 pages, $4.25.

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FROM MESMER TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. by Frank Podmore. University Books, New Hyde Park, N.Y., 1963. 306 pages. $10.00.

Frank Podmore, a member of the Society for Psychical Research from its earliest days, has long been known as the devil's advocate of this field. Therefore, in *From Mesmer to Christian Science*, originally published in 1909, it is rather surprising to see him take a firm stand in favor of something so elusive as mental healing. But he reserves the right to his own interpretation of how it works.

After a penetrating analysis of the life and techniques of Anton Mesmer and some of his lesser-known followers—Deslon, de Puysegur, Deleuze, Alexander Bertrand and others — Podmore says, "But the question which will most interest the practical man is, 'Do the mental healers heal?' Unquestionably they do."

Yet he rejects the idea that the actual causes of the cures are rays, conduction by iron, streams of light, magnetic crises, or any of the whole machinery on which earlier writers relied as demonstrating the existence of a healing fluid—celestial, magnetic or electric. He agrees instead with Bertrand's conclusions that the "results were due to the imagination of the subject, preter-normally alive to the least suggestion, by word, look, gesture,

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ing our own, substantial resources are devoted to the detection of interstellar radio transmissions, presumably sent by intelligent life—our "Project Ozma" is one example. Hour after hour, gigantic paraboloidal radio telescopes probe the heavens, seeking for the faint whisper of a radio signal in which order can be detected, a signal probably buried in the eternal rustling and noise of the endless energy of 21 centimeter waves.

The idea of communication across interstellar distances was farfetched as recently as a few years ago. Transmitters could not hurl a tight enough beam of radiation—light or any other electromagnetic wave—into space without it vanishing in its own spreading. With the invention of the "maser" and the "laser" (light amplification by the stimulation of electromagnetic radiation) the "beaming barrier" was broken. It is now possible to visualize our lancing into space with such a tight beam of radiation that enough would remain to be detectible, even after a journey of light-years.

In a fascinating manner the book discusses the coding one might expect to receive or transmit, coding that could readily be differentiated from the random noise that permeates all signaling.

The writers of these papers are not particularly optimistic. The probability of the Earth being struck by an alien signal is remote. But to a man, these physicists insist that the hope is worth the effort no matter how little promising. And all those of us who are fascinated by the concept of extra-terrestrial life will agree—and for that reason will find the book enjoyable and rewarding reading despite its difficulties.—*Henry A. Ecott.*

NEW BOOKS

FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD COLLEGE DICTIONARY. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1963. 1606 pages, $6.50, plain; $7.50 with thumb index.

Reviewing a general dictionary in FATE may seem off-track but this one merits mention in that it includes words—new as well as old—often used in the subjects covered by FATE and thus offers a deeper understanding of them.

The Standard College Dictionary appears to be as described: "The most comprehensive desk-size dictionary available, containing 150,000 entries — thousands more than any comparable dictionary." We found it contained some terms in the FATE field of interest not included in another dictionary of approximately the same size and price. Not even a specialized "occult" dictionary contains some of the words in this one.

For example, in the new Funk & Wagnalls volume are such recently minted words as flying saucer, UFO, hallucinogen, lysergic acid, laser, thalidomide and Van Allen radiation. Even slang terms like beatnik and square are present.

The reader who likes to have clear meanings will find concise definitions of such familiar, yet often "hazy", words as extrasensory perception, parapsychology, precognition, psychic, clairvoyance, dowsing, ectoplasm, telepathy and telekinesis.

Incidently, one word *not* included is radiesthesia—but neither is it included in a much larger "international" dictionary.

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drove along they heard a carriage and horses coming toward them at full speed. Grandpa said he pulled the team and buggy far to the side of the road to allow them room to pass. Around the bend toward them came a white, closed carriage, a hearse, pulled by four white horses. This seemed strange as normally both hearse and horses were black. As the hearse drew abreast of Grandpa's buggy his team became frightened and shied partly out into the road. The hearse and horses galloped right through Grandpa's team. Both Grandma and Grandpa saw and heard this apparition.

Grandpa was very sad after it had passed and told Grandma that someone in his family had died.

A few days later they received news that his mother's sister had died on the very night they had seen the hearse.

My grandfather had many such experiences even during the years I knew him. As far as I know he always received a warning before the death of a member of his family. At one time it was a black coffin floating just outside the window. He also received warnings not connected with death. At one time he was warned of a fire which destroyed his home and, due to his foreknowledge, he was able to save the lives of four of his children in this fire.—*Placerville, Calif.*

Shock suffered when a fire broke out in her home caused Giulia Pischetola of Naples, Italy, to lose her sight. Three days later she was involved in a car accident and her sight was suddenly restored.



NEW BOOKS

INTERSTELLAR COMMUNICATION, by A. G. W. Cameron. W. A. Benjamin, Inc., New York, 1963. 320 pages, no price stated.

A book with a title like the above is bound to be captivating. But it is not for the faint-hearted. Richly filled with descriptive passages on its subject, it is also well-laced with mathematical notions and physical concepts that require more than a glance to understand. With an eye capable of selective skipping, an interested reader will find the imaginative idea "Is there other life in the Universe?" discussed as pragmatically as hardware for the next missile shoot. So fast has technology taken us!

While the author has contributed several papers to the book as well as an introduction, this is really an anthology of scientific papers taken from scientific journals such as *Science*, *Nature*, *Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers*, and even the Russian *Priroda*. A few titles will suggest the depth and catholicity of the treatment. "Search for Artificial Stellar Sources of Infra-Red Radiation" by Dyson: note that word "artificial." Or "Detection of Intelligent Signals from Space," by Webb. Or, "Some Potentialities of Optical Masers (lasers)," by Oliver.

This is not science-fiction nor is it the imaginative filler so frequently used by the "gee-whiz, ain't science wonderful" type of magazine.

Starting with a dispassionate study of the probability of finding life in our vast galactic system, these papers proceed in an orderly fashion to consider the variety of intelligence levels possible (probable, is the better word) and then go on to consider the nature of communication with this conceivable life.

Radio or visual communication between Earth and other life in the Solar System has been possible for the past 100 years. Regrettably, the writers conclude that if there is extra-terrestrial life, it is not likely to be found in the Solar System save in a very low form—in short without intelligence.

Until the last 20 years, the papers continue, the hope of interstellar communication, that is the reception of signals from the inhabitants of the nearer stars, was hopeless. But the rapid advances in radio-astronomy, along with the development of super-sensitive receivers and amplifiers, have changed all this.

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pains, no tensions, no pressures and he went wherever he willed himself to be. He said he was on the outside of the house but could see the bedside scene as well as the whole area surrounding the house. He could see his lifeless body where it lay on the bed; he could see my father, Richard W. Armour, my mother and all the others gathered there by the bedside. The details of what he reported seeing on the outside proved to be true beyond any reasonable doubt.

Grandfather Armour explained further that the pain of returning to his body was greater than any he ever had experienced in life. He said it was not a physical pain but the mental pain of regret for returning from his new-found, complete tranquility and peace.

The actions and reaction at the bedside indicated that Grandfather's spirit returned as the result of some mind-over-spirit power within my mother, Emma. However, Grandfather Armour stated that his mind was crystal clear during the short, 15 minute period of his demise and that, in fact, he did return out of compassion, and not from any sense of compulsion.

Two years later, in 1913, when he was 84, Grandfather Armour suffered another heart seizure and passed quietly away. Now he rests in peace. —*Mountain Center, Calif.*

ROOM TO PASS

By Bonnie E. Harding

ONE NIGHT IN the year 1880 my grandfather, then a young man, was out driving near Council Bluffs, Iowa, in a buggy with the young woman who later became his wife and my grandmother. As they

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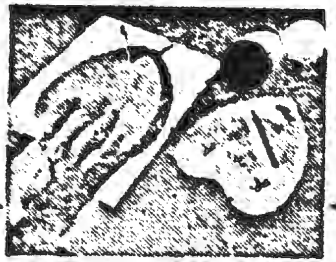
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For more than two years after my grandmother, Malinda Wilson, died in 1943 I felt her presence near me many times. She came even at times when I wasn't thinking of her and she came when I was especially lonely or troubled. Suddenly she would be there, and after she left I would feel a deep sense of peace.

Then she stopped coming. For almost 20 years I did not feel her presence again.

Recently Grandmother began to appear in a strange dream, one I dreamed over and over. I became very troubled about the dream and almost dreaded going to sleep. In this dream I would see Grandmother walking up and down, back and forth, behind a high garden wall. She seemed everlastingly to be looking for someone. I began to think she was waiting for me. Was she calling me over?

About this same time I got word that my dad, Everett Wilson, had had a slight heart attack but that he was getting along well. After I heard this news I became more nervous! I had an urgent desire to go to Marceline, Mo., to see him. I felt that if I didn't go now I never would see him alive again. But I kept putting it off, week after week, while I tried to find the time and money to make the trip.

I waited too long. I got word on May 14, 1963, my daddy was dead. Oh, how I wished I had taken time to see him alive, instead of taking time to see him dead.

However, I was comforted in my belief that Grandmother evidently had been waiting and looking for her son . . . for my dream has stopped.

I wonder if Grandmother and

MY PROOF OF SURVIVAL

Daddy someday will watch and wait for me and be there to guide me when I cross over.—*Sullivan, Mo.*

RETURN TO LIFE

By Lucien Wallace Armour
As Told To Harry Sackelmen

ON A FARM near Arcade, N. Y., in 1911, it was a quiet and peaceful day, but the persons were not gathered to enjoy it. Grandfather Volney Armour, age 82, was suffering a severe heart seizure. The doctor had given up hope of saving his life. Members of his family stood around the bed while the doctor ministered to him in vain. Finally his heart failed completely and, after the erstomary pinch and mirror tests, the doctor pronounced Grandfather Volney Armour dead.

Grandfather was a highly educated man and lived a full and successful life. He spoke Latin and Greek and had majored in law. In his younger days he had been State's Attorney for Illinois. And he had been a kind and generous man, dearly beloved by relatives and friends alike.

The emotion and grief displayed over his passing was tremendous. My mother, Emma L. Armour, his daughter-in-law, in particular was hysterical. Her grief was so great and she was so determined that Grandfather Armour should not die that, 15 minutes after the doctor pronounced him dead, his spirit returned to his body. He came back to life.

On returning to life Grandfather Armour was completely relieved from his heart condition and when he was able to talk again he told an amazing story of his 15 minute experience in death. He explained she had felt care-free. There were no

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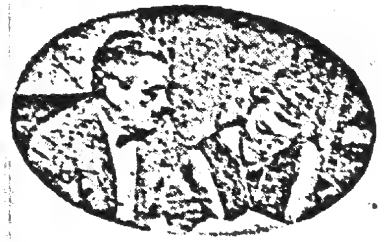
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GHOST WITH A PURPOSE

By William Grasiuk

IN THE FALL OF 1923, when I was 12 years old, Aunt Nancy Knatt died. All our family attended the funeral in the Lanuke district of Albert, Canada. Her son, Frank, had a baseball glove which I coveted. At the time of the funeral I found it hanging in the shed and I took it. No one saw me.

Several days later while I was doing chores at home in the evening I was scared stiff to see Auntie standing in her funeral clothes beside the haystack. While I stood gaping, unable to scream, she said slowly, "Return the glove to Frank." Then she vanished.

About a week later my mother came in from milking looking as white as a sheet. It was some time before she stammered out that she had seen Aunt Nancy by the haystack and that she had told her to make me return the baseball glove to her son. My mother, of course, had known nothing about the glove.

She turned to me.

I confessed.

The glove was returned the next day.

Auntie Nancy never appeared again.—*Thorsby, Alberta, Canada.*



WILLIAM GRASIUK

GRANDMOTHER WAITED

By Evelyn Mesger

I KNOW OF MY own knowledge that our loved ones don't die and get buried down in the cold, dark ground, in rotting bodies.

No matter what the preachers always said about the soul being resurrected from that dead body at some later date I always had the feeling that there must be a place where the soul goes and lives after it leaves its dead body.

I finally found proof!

freely than in London. A peculiar feature of its architecture is that it possesses a great many underground tunnels and passages in the older parts of the town. Some of these were possibly natural caves, improved upon by the fanastic taste of Georgian and Regency builders. A persistent local tradition states that some of these tunnels have at times been used for secret meetings.

Some time ago a secret room was found in a village not far from Brighton. Some workmen were doing alterations to an old house there and had occasion to dig in the grounds. They found a circular underground room, exactly nine feet in diameter. This is the traditional dimension of a magic circle. I believe a tunnel connected it to the house.

In times past many people of all ranks in society practiced the occult arts. This secret cell may well have been used for some such end by a previous occupant of the house. A candle to provide light, a brazier of hot coals to provide heat and to burn incense, and a ventilation shaft, would have been all that was necessary to make it ideal for the purpose.

Alternatively, of course, it may have been a "priest's hole", a relic of the days of religious persecution. But why go to the trouble of making it a nine-foot circle?

That famous and controversial figure, Aleister Crowley, who gloried in the title of "The Beast 666" (he even had it printed on his visiting-cards!), spent the last two years of his life at Hastings. He died there on December 1, 1947, aged 72. His remains were cremated at Brighton on December 5, and the ashes sent to his disciples in America.

The ritual which took place at his cremation caused protests to Brighton Town Council. It consisted of his *Hymn to Pan*, and some extracts from *The Book of the Law* and his *Gnostic Mass*. These were read from the rostrum of the crematorium chapel, while a congregation, mainly of his followers and friends, gathered about his flower-covered coffin.

Present also, but in his official capacity, was Superintendent Robert Fabian, of Scotland Yard. He tells of this occasion in an article he wrote after his retirement, in the *Sunday Graphic*, June 10, 1956. He states that, observing the congregation, he was able to identify leading members of known black magic circles in London, and also in the neighboring towns of Lewes and Shoreham. He also mentions this in his book *London After Dark*.

There was a rumor in Brighton that some difficulty had been experienced in carrying out the cremation. It was alleged that certain

members of the staff at the crematorium had been so affected by the pagan ritual in the chapel that they refused to touch the coffin. Whether true or not, this is a story which would have delighted Crowley himself.

Like most subjects, witchcraft and magic have their bright and their dark sides. I have tried to write fairly and factually. The distinction between white and black witchcraft should not be lost sight of.

It is the distinction of methods and of motives. White magic and white witchcraft seek to serve some good purpose. Black magic and black witchcraft seek to corrupt and degrade, to grab, dominate and exploit.

Apart from the question of white or black the distinctions between the different streams of occult tradition in Europe need to be understood.

While there is much common ground, witchcraft is basically the pre-Christian "Old Religion", the worship of the forces of life and fertility, and the knowledge and use of the secret powers of nature. Ceremonial magic, on the other hand, especially the magic of the books called Grimoires, is within either a Jewish or Christian cabalistic framework.

An exception to this latter rule, however is the system used by the magical order known as the Golden Dawn. This association was founded by S. L. MacGregor Mathers, Dr. Williams Woodman, Dr. Wynn Westcott, in 1887, from Rosicrucian sources. It has been the parent body of most serious magical orders of modern times.

Its system seeks to harmonize the cabalistic magic with the invocation of the ancient gods. It owes much to the poetic vision of W. B. Yeats who was a member of the Order. Incidentally, he too once resided in Steyning in Sussex.

DREAM OF DEATH

A DREAM that her four-month-old daughter was dying woke Mrs. Norman Cain of Lebanon, Ind., one morning recently. She rushed to her daughter's crib and found that the baby was not breathing. When mouth-to-mouth resuscitation efforts failed, the baby was taken to the hospital, where doctors gave the cause of her death as pneumonia.

The police found a quantity of literature upon black magic in his possession.

Aponte desired to regain the love of a former woman friend, who had left him. For this purpose he wanted a human victim as the supreme sacrifice to evil spirits.

Aponte confessed that he killed his victim by striking him a blow upon the back of the head and then strangling him with a cord. He buried the body under the dirt floor in his home. Seven months later he dug up the body, cut off the head, and carefully dried it in a stove. Then he performed a hideous ritual with a lock of hair from the head of the woman he desired, placing it within the skull of the sacrifice.

Six psychiatrists gave evidence at the preliminary hearing in the Aponte case. Aponte was found to be sane and sent for trial, charged with murder. The Press cutting I have of the case is from the *Sunday Pictorial*, dated October 5, 1958.

Black magic sometimes involves the desecration of churches and cemeteries. I have been told of two alleged instances in which churches in Sussex were desecrated by having black magic rituals performed in them by intruders in the night. Another allegation I have heard involved the use of a Sussex graveyard for a black magic ritual. The body of a cockerel was said to have been found lying in a pool of blood on an old flat tombstone, which had been used as an improvised altar.

I could get no proof of these allegations; but they are in keeping with black magic beliefs. The idea involved is that more power is given to a ritual if it is performed on consecrated ground.

A horrible scandal of graveyards desecrated for black magic broke out in Finland in the autumn of 1931. Portions of a number of human bodies were found in a well near Helsingfors. The police at first feared that they had a case of mass-murder. However, their investigations and the medical evidence soon led them to abandon this theory. Instead, they began to suspect they were dealing with black magic.

Their suspicions led them to the caretaker of a municipal mortuary, a man named Saarenheimo. They began exhumations in the cemetery where bodies which had passed through Saarenheimo's mortuary had been interred. They found that over 40 of the bodies they exhumed had been mutilated in various ways.

Saarenheimo was arrested. The police searched his lodgings and found literature on necromancy and black magic, together with some incriminating letters. One of the treatises on black magic was in English. Another book was described as "an old Swedish 'Black

Bible'". This sounds like a Grimoire.

His neighbors told police that mysterious meetings had been taking place at night at the mortuary for nearly two years past. It was believed that a black magic fraternity of considerable size was involved, possibly even on an international scale.

Saarenheimo, in custody, frequently spent his time chanting cabalistic words. Meanwhile, the police continued their grim investigation. Great public concern had been aroused, especially in those families who feared that their dead had been outraged. Many persons were interrogated but no further arrests were made; though it seemed evident that Saarenheimo was not alone in this horrible affair.

As a result of this case the Church authorities made careful investigations at all parish mortuaries throughout Finland, to prevent any possibility of a recurrence of Saarenheimo's crimes.

The facts from which the above account is taken were published in *The Times* on October 7, 9 and 14, 1931.

As to the purpose of these desecrations, there are many recorded black magic rituals which require human blood, candles of human fat, or lamps fed with oil made from human fat. Human bones, human skin, and parts of bodies have been used in black magic spells. The Act of Parliament passed by James I against witchcraft in 1603 also included a special provision against those who robbed graveyards for the horrid needs of black magic.

Another horrible story came from Spain in 1920, and was reported in *The Times* on September 27 of that year, under the heading: "Human Vampires". A young girl who was minding sheep in the province of Estremadura had been found murdered. Her body had been drained of blood and mutilated of several organs. At the time when this occurred the Madrid police were already investigating the similar death of a little boy. Both deaths were attributed to practicers of black magic.

The Times correspondent commented that in spite of several severe penalties recently imposed upon what he called "witch doctors", fanaticism and superstition still preyed upon the people of remote villages, and human blood had still its price.

So much for the glib dismissals of those who try to persuade us that black magic does not exist!

That well-known writer on black magic, the late Montague Summers, always insisted that there was a secret black magic center in Brighton. Brighton was a favorite resort for Regency 'bucks', who could indulge themselves there even more

The area where they were found is one of derelict buildings, near a railway station.

An R.S.P.C.A. inspector is quoted as saying, "Whoever killed those poor cats must have had warped minds. The manner of the deaths suggested that whoever did it was carrying out a ritual of being daubed with blood, such as would happen, I suppose, if a person was being initiated into a secret society."

I have heard a first-hand account, from a young man in Brighton, of a black magic ceremony which involved the ritual use of the blood of a cat. This young man, incidentally, is a different person from my informant of the previous story.

He told me how, a few years before, he had been doing his National Service. He became friendly with another young National Serviceman whose people kept a large public-house in the country. His new friend asked him if he would like to spend their next short leave with him there.

A country pub sounded attractive, so he agreed. Everything seemed perfectly normal. The premises were large and well appointed. One large upstairs room, he was told, was reserved for private parties.

During the night he got up and went down a few stairs to the toilet. He noticed that a party seemed to be in progress in the large room. Being on leave he was not averse to a bit of fun so, instead of returning to his bedroom, he decided to peep around the door where the party was taking place, to see if it looked lively. Frankly, he said, he was hoping they'd invite him in for a drink. If, however, it seemed a formal affair, he intended to slip off again without them seeing him.

Being in slippers and dressing-gown, he moved quietly. He opened the door of the room without being noticed, and looked around. He found that he had gate-crashed a very odd "party" indeed.

All the lights were turned out and the room was lit only by candles. Standing round in the gloom were men and women wearing dark robes and masks. In the center of the room was a kind of altar, with incense burning upon it. Through the incense smoke he could make out a weird figure standing behind the altar. It was that of a tall man, dressed in a black robe embroidered on the breast with cabalistic signs. The man's face and head were covered by a horned, goat-like mask.

Completely astonished the young man just stood and stared. Someone spotted him. Quickly he was grabbed, pinioned, and pulled inside the room. There was a moment of confusion as the participants realized they had a spy among them. Then the goat-masked leader told him that, as he had come so far, there was nothing for it but for him to join the black coven and take the oath.

Although he was in the Forces he was just a teenager and by now thoroughly scared. He realized that to make an outcry was useless. In spite of the robe and mask, he had recognized his friend's mother, the proprietress, among those present. So, with his arms firmly pinioned by two men, he submitted to the grotesque ritual.

He was brought to the altar and made to take a frightening oath of loyalty and silence. A black cat was killed upon the altar as a ritual sacrifice, and his face and wrists were daubed with its blood. They gave him a cup of some dark wine to drink. It was strong and evidently laced with a drug, as he says that after taking it his recollection of what followed is hazy and confused.

He awoke the next morning back in his bed. He could have believed the whole occurrence a fantastic dream except that upon his face and wrists were traces of dried blood.

He did not know if his friend knew about it or not. If not, he had no wish to tell him. Anyway, who would believe him? In the end, he decided to say nothing. His leave was up and he had to return to his unit that morning. So he just packed his bag, and left as so[illegible] he could. All he wanted was [illegible]et away. He had put the experience out of his mind, and never spoken of it to anyone.

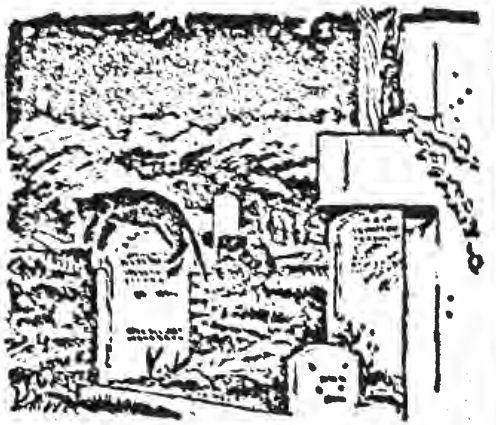
There was a time when I dismissed stories of black magic, involving blood sacrifices and even whispers of human sacrifice, as nonsense dreamed up by journalists in the silly season, to sell their papers. I no longer do so.

An indisputable instance of black magic ritual involving human sacrifice occurred recently in America. A man from Puerto Rico, Juan Aponte, 46 years old, worked on a chicken farm near Vineland, N.J. One day he was arrested on a min[illegible] charge, and confessed to a murd[illegible]

His victim was a 13-year-old boy, Roger Carlotto, who had then been missing for some time. Roger had been in the habit of visiting Aponte, who gave him cigarettes. Outwardly, Aponte was a normal, respectable citizen. Secretly, he was a student of black magic and voodoo, who performed regular rituals.

Some details of the magic circle he used, painted on a piece of canvas, are given in the account of his preliminary trial. It is recognizable as the one depicted by Eliphas Levi as the "Goetic Circle of Black [illegible]

From WHERE WITCHCRAFT LIVES, by Doreen Valiente, published by the Aquarian Press, London.



MODERN BLACK MAGIC

Cats are important elements in secret occult ceremonies. Is that why their mutilated bodies are being found today?

By Doreen Valiente

I HAVE REMARKED previously that anyone who denies the present-day existence of black magic is either simply ignorant of the facts, or is trying to conceal the truth for his own ends. Some significant stories from the national Press may give the reader food for thought.

Not long ago three young businessmen took a flat together in Nottingham. The house in which the flat was situated had previously been empty for some time. The new tenants of the flat happened to go exploring in the basement. To their surprise, beneath the cellar they found another cellar.

Here, carefully painted upon the walls, were weird and fantastic figures. One was of a blood-stained hand. Others were of devil's heads. An upturned box, stained red, seemed to have been used as a kind of altar. It was caked with the drippings of candles.

Rather shaken, one of them told the story to a reporter for a Nottingham newspaper. The reporter asked him if he thought it could have been done as a joke. He replied that he thought the drawings were too well done, and too much trouble had been taken with them. Besides, surely a cellar beneath a cellar was an odd place to play jokes?

The paintings appeared to have been done recently. Had the arrival of the new tenants disturbed some person or persons who had been using the empty house for strange rituals?

I mention this story because, unknown to him, it bears a remarkable similarity to one told me by a Brighton man. He and another man once stayed overnight in a rented room in a tumbledown old house in Brighton. They were rather hard-up at the time, and glad to get a cheap lodging. However, one night in this particular place was enough for them.

They had to share the squalid room. They tried to sleep; but as the night wore on an increasing sense of fear and strangeness came over them. The room was invaded by a chilliness which seemed something other than mere cold. Finally, the atmosphere of unearthly evil became so intense that they could stand it no longer. They got up and dressed, and resolved quietly to explore. Anything was better than remaining still in that weird place.

They crept downstairs to the kitchen. All was normal; there seemed no visible reason for their fears. Then, greatly daring, they decided to venture farther, to a cellar-like room below.

They looked in and upon the bare floor they found the obvious remains of some occult ritual. There were "queer chalked signs" drawn on the floor and the burned-down remains of black candles.

They returned to their room and sat up with the light on to wait the dawn. In the morning they left as soon as they could.

The house in question had a disreputable clientele, mostly from the fringe of the underworld. I had an opportunity, when it became vacant, of entering it. Apart from its dinginess and squalor it certainly had a most unpleasant atmosphere. I can only describe it as a feeling that one was being watched by something vicious.

My informant, who had some knowledge of the occult, firmly believed that a ritual must have been performed there shortly before he and his friend had their uncanny experience; and that some evil entity attracted by this ritual was the cause of their terror.

The *Sunday Empire News*, on November 1, 1959, the day after Hallowe'en, reported that the mutilated bodies of two cats had been found at Newcastle upon Tyne.

a friend. From experience I know that three travelers seldom are congenial — two, four or more — but never three. I did not object, however, as I saw a perfect medium for testing my mental capacity for altering the material pattern. The third member of our party was very enthusiastic about going and completed preparations for the trip; he was all ready to go, almost right up to the hour of departure. I said no word of objection. But, in my mind, I gave a command that *something* would come up to prevent his accompanying us. There was nothing personal in this. Actually, I liked the young man but I did not like the idea of three traveling some 400 miles into the wilderness. At the very last minute, I received a telephone call from the young man. He was unhappy and apologetic: he said he could not go; his parents did not approve.

This lone instance would not prove anything. However, the same sort of thing was repeated less than six months' later. The first Olympic Peninsula petroglyph hunt had been so successful that a second was undertaken. For this second trip, another young, studious college student would go with me. He, likewise, desired to take along a friend. Again, by force of thought on my part, the proposed third member of our little expedition was caused to back out at the zero hour!

Now, as our yellow hardtop hurtled the intervening 15 feet between the point of visual interception and physical impact, three thoughts dynamically occupied my complete mental spectrum. First and foremost, I gave the command that *no one* involved in this unavoidable accident (insofar as my wife and I were concerned) *would be seriously injured—no blood would be spilled*. This command leaped from my brain like a magnetic force. I could feel it project from my hypothalamus cortex like a pencil of powerful light.

My second thought was translated into lightning kinesthesis. The hurtling black car was in the air, wheels some three feet off the pavement. In my imagination, I saw our collision: the black car literally rolling over us, crushing my wife and me in our seats. The idea that I must *spear* this death vehicle flashed through my mind, spear it as one would spear a salmon darting through the turbulent stream. In the split-second time allotted, I pulled right on the wheel, just a fraction. But it was sufficient for the right headlight of my yellow hardtop to impale the black car so thoroughly that, later, mechanics called to the scene of the accident had to use considerable force in order to seperate the two locked vehicles.

My third thought, galvanized into

instantaneous (seemingly involuntary) action, prevented my wife from being pitched through the windshield. My right hand, like a vise, grasped a handful of her coat and held rigid. My wife escaped with two bruised knees and a nasty bump on the head where she connected with the rearview mirror. But she suffered, otherwise, not so much as a scratch. In fact, even her nylon hose were unrun!

When I glanced back, after the sound of the terrific impact had died away and I had seen that my wife did not appear to be seriously injured, I was amazed to see a third car rammed right into the back of our yellow hardtop. There had not been any sensation of a second impact. This third car, as if answering my mental command, had swept up, at the last instant, and had absorbed much of the impact, had prevented us from bouncing, an often-fatal result of two-car crashes.

Police on the scene of the accident were positively amazed to find no one badly hurt. They found not one drop of blood. Officer Robertson, of the Portland City Police Department, commented, "This is a miracle." Later, insurance adjusters scarcely could reconcile the wrecked condition of the cars with the lack of personal injury to those involved.

Seventeen-year-old Jim Timblin, alone in the spectral black car, was knocked unconscious. But he suffered no other injury. He was released from the hospital within an hour after emergency admittance. At midnight his mother told me over the telephone, with great thankfulness. "Oh, the boy's all right. He's out in the kitchen getting something to eat, I think . . ."

The young man, Jerry Lee Lewis, alone in the car behind us, calmly climbed out of his badly damaged 1952 Ford sedan and helped direct traffic.

Nearly everyone who has a knowledge of the physical features of this accident considers it miraculous. By the law of averages, there should have been at least one seriously injured person, perhaps a death; there should have been cuts and bleeding. But, except for the headlights, there was no broken glass at all! Not even the side windows of the black car were shattered and it was rammed broadside.

Miracle? Not when one understands the laws of the universe—and uses them.

The black car hurtled at us out of the darkness. A fatal crash would occur in instants — unless I could cause —

A CONTROLLED BRUSH WITH DEATH

By Rex Eidson

THROUGH THE operation of a certain immutable but paradoxically elastic universal law, one may *control* the spectre of death.

On Easter-eve, 1961, my wife Ella and I were on our way to a birthday party. It was dark and some rain was falling. We drove our yellow hardtop across town uneventfully. But as we neared the long, dangerous hill Ella said, "I wish you would get on the outside lane. I can't see how close you're driving to the cement divider and it makes me nervous."

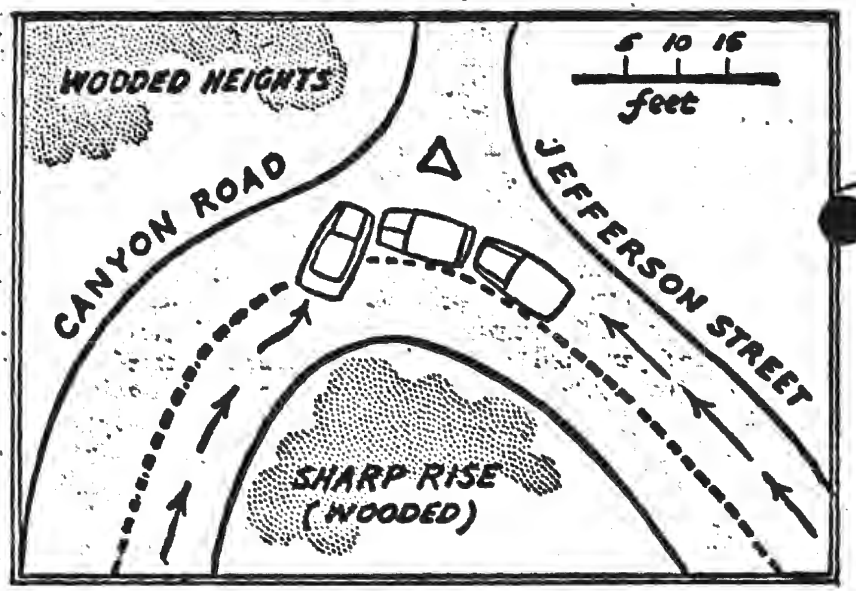
I said, "Just as soon as it's clear, I'll swing over."

My own persistent unease had something to do with the dream our daughter Bettyjane had had a week ago. She had dreamt of an automobile accident. But her dream was not one of those frightening, nightmarish affairs. This was odd because car accidents nearly always are shocking, one way or another.

The posted speed limit at this particular point in the four-lane highway (two lanes going in opposite directions and separated by a two-foot wide, foot-high concrete divider) called "Canyon Road" is 35 miles an hour. As the road starts to climb there is a sharp, blind curve. It is a flat curve, and the posted speed, downhill, is 30 miles per hour. This is just about the maximum speed for any degree of safety.

We had just swept under *Suicide Bridge*, approaching this curve, and I automatically reduced speed to 30. I recall glancing in the rear-view mirror and seeing no one close behind. There were still several cars close in the outside lane. I started into the turn with my usual caution, resolved to swing to the outer lane of traffic at the first opportunity.

As we swung into the curve, a sight met my eyes which I shall never forget. It was death in the form of a car which hurtled out of the darkness of the far side of the blind curve, broadside in our path —not 15 feet away. As it leaped the concrete barrier, it was a stark, materialized ghost—the Grim Reaper, personified!



Sketch shows how author's car (center) was demolished in three-car accident.

In our closed hardtop there was a split second of grave-silence. During this interval I was dimly aware of my wife's cry: "My God! We're going to hit!"

But in that second (or less) time telescoped and vision sharpened to a remarkable degree. For years I have been a student of the time-space principle, but only on a theoretical basis. But here was an actual test! And I suddenly found that time is a relative thing, that it can be wrenched free of physical space, at least momentarily.

* * *

For many months I had been experimenting, with some success, on altering certain physical actions (changing the expected results through mental control. One instance (actually a repeat performance, which makes the odds in favor of coincidence practically non-existent), of this experimentation is outstanding. In September, 1960, I went on a trip into the wilds of the Olympic Peninsula in search of prehistoric rock carvings. As I never travel alone, I found a serious young college student to accompany me. The boy wanted to bring along

for the multitude when he said, "There ain't ever be anyone going to fly, and leastwise if there is, it ain't going to be anybody from Dayton."

This ridicule of the new, the strange, and the unusual has led to tragedy for many of those who see the possibilities, who try to develop new inventions, new methods, and to present new scientific knowledge. Some of these practical visionaries simply have not had the stamina to endure the ridicule and the jibes.

Diesel leaped from an airplane into the English Channel. His last note stated that he did not mind the impending bankruptcy that he faced but he could not endure the taunts and laughter any longer. Yet the Diesel engine is probably the only invention that ever went directly from the drawing board into production.

Langley's aeroplane actually was taken from the Smithsonian Institute and flown with a gasoline engine years after Langley's death. Possibly Langley did not take his own life but every biographer agrees that ridicule killed him.

Few have the stamina to endure the persecution that Robert H. Goddard received from his fellow faculty members who accused him of bringing the name of their university into disrepute by his experiments with the liquid-fueled rocket. He was arrested and threatened with jail in his native state for disturbing the peace by setting off his rockets. Finally he fled with his drawings to the Southwest where in that sparcely settled part of the United States he found people who, if they did not agree with him, did not laugh.

The sheer persistence of men like Gail Borden, father of the evaporated milk industry is amazing. When he tried to find a method of preserving meat the United States Government threatened prosecution, claiming some soldiers had been made ill by the concoction. His "preserved soup" was alleged to have killed two babies enroute on a ship from Europe. He was hooted out of Texas as a common nuisance. In Upper New York state he experimented with evaporated milk, using a canning device borrowed from a Shaker colony. When no one would buy canned milk he was reduced to peddling the evaporated milk in pails from door to door. Housewives finally bought when they found it would not sour as quickly as fresh milk. When the Civil War broke out the Quartermaster General sent a representative to call on Gail Borden. One can of the condensed milk was still on the shelves. It was more than a year old but it was all right, it had kept. Borden was in business!

Some innovators are just lucky.

Pfizer had to borrow money to finance his crop of hybrid corn. When his banker saw the small size of the corn stalks and the tiny nubbins of corn he assembled the Pfizer family. Only Pfizer's pleas prevented his being sent to an institution for the mentally disordered. And, of course, the next year's crop proved his views correct.

It is not hard to understand why people felt that Goodyear was insane. He tore up the boards in the kitchen floor of his rented house, broke up his furniture to get fuel to fire his furnace for his retort. He sold his children's shoes and school books to buy rubber. Yet he persisted to success in spite of the ridicule and mutterings of his neighbors.

Social changes, such as the demand of women for the right to vote, always are greeted with ribald jokes.

New ideas are strictly for laughs. When Von Braun was asked if he resented the treatment he and his fellow German rocketeers had received when the Allies attempted to "de-Nazify" them he answered he did not. Actually, he said it was about what they expected. In Germany he and his fellow rocket pioneers had received the same sort of treatment. When priorities were announced for the first time under Hitler rockets were given a priority just above bathtubs for private homes.

If the history of ridicule is any criterion for success, and it would seem to be, investors would do well to abandon financial advisors and find out what people are laughing at today and put their money in that. For what men sneer at today, they buy, manufacture, and use tomorrow.

The raucous cries of "Get a horse" that greeted the early motorists amused the simple, and they announced the coming of the automobile industry.

BOUNTY OF BEANS

DISGUSTED by frequent meals of beans, soldiers at an army barracks near Nice, France, employed their commando raiding skill to steal dozens of cans of food from the barracks store. Because they operated in darkness, however, their loot proved to be the very food that had driven them to theft—beans.

The man then offered a half interest for 1000 dollars. When this was refused he offered a half interest for 500 dollars.

Mark Twain refused this, so the man said, "I will admit that I am desperate for money; I will sell you a three-quarter interest in my invention for 500 dollars."

Mark Twain refused again. The tall stranger thanked him for his time, apologized to the local citizens for intruding, put on his hat and turned away.

As he left Mark Twain called to him, "Say, what's your name?"

The man paused and said, "Alexander Graham Bell. Why do you ask?"

"So I can use this story to get laughs. It's the damnedest joke I've met in 10 years."

And the crowd of local citizens, as reported by the banker's son in later years, doubled up with roars of laughter at Mark Twain's newest joke.

There is nothing new in the story except the incident itself. Every new idea, every invention, every social and scientific change and discovery has had to run the gamut of ridicule and laughter. Poking fun at any departure from the conventional ideas and customary methods of doing things is standard entertainment.

If you wish to know the direction humanity will take in the next generation, just find out what the people of this generation are laughing at. The butt of their humor will constitute the great discoveries and inventions of tomorrow. Any fact that is strange and unusual almost invariably causes the average human to announce loudly that it is not true, and to ridicule and denounce those who support it. There is nothing mankind hates as much as to have its accepted theories, either social or scientific, altered.

Nor is the social, political, financial, or scientific position of those holding the new theory a barrier to ridicule. Men laugh at high and low alike if they hold to any belief that is considered "queer".

Napoleon I, commonly call The Great, left as his greatest contribution to civilization the sugar beet industry. Actually, Napoleon was the father of this agricultural and scientific development. The British fleet, during his wars with England, had cut off all importation of sugar from the West Indies where sugar cane furnished the sole known source of sugar. This blockade was so effective that people in France and other countries conquered by Napoleon grew restless and demanded sugar. Honey and other substitutes did not meet their demand.

In this emergency Napoleon became interested in [illegible]

NOW TO LAUGH LAST

A German chemist had extracted sugar from beets. The trouble was that the sugar was black and bitter, but chemically it was sugar. Napoleon was so convinced of the possibilities of extracting sugar from sugar beets that he offered 25,000 francs as a prize for a method that would yield white, sweet sugar from sugar beets; and he offered another 25,000 francs for the development of a beet that would give the highest yield in sugar. Eventually these two prizes resulted in the development of the sugar beet industry as it exists today.

But at the time Napoleon was ridiculed and laughed at. Even his Imperial office did not exempt him from the jibes, many of them published in the current newspapers. An example is the cartoon now preserved in Paris. This shows the nurse of Napoleon's baby boy, the young King of Naples, sticking the root of a beet into the child's mouth, saying, "Suck, Baby, suck! Your daddy says it's sugar."

Faraday had finished a lecture in which he demonstrated his new invention, the electric dynamo and motor, when one member of parliament came up to him and said with a sneer, "What good is it?"

Faraday laughed and replied, "Maybe some day you fellows will find a way to tax it."

It would be interesting to find the total taxes paid into the treasuries of the world today by the electrical industries and utilities companies.

It seems that any fact or theory that conflicts with the humdrum existence of conventional people is an invitation to sneer, to [illegible] insults, or worse. Jeers and laughs are the barricades that petty people raise to prevent social or scientific changes that will force them to think, force them to learn their lessons all over again.

During the last century and for the first 10 years of this one a standard comic strip showed a funny clown trying to use, in every weekly edition, a prop which was supposed to be a replica of Langley's aeroplane. No school or church social was complete without the recitation of Holmes' *Darius Green And His Flying Machine*. This bit of poetry which ridiculed the notion that man could ever build a heavier-than-air machine always brought down the house. Even after the Wright brothers had flown at Kitty Hawk and had demonstrated their aeroplane for more than three years just outside of Dayton, Ohio, the local newspaper carried only a brief paragraph stating that it was rumored that such flights were being made. Anyone could have gone out and watched them fly! But the facts were too hard to accept, they clashed with conventional beliefs. One elderly loafer in Dayton sp

and inhumanely murder'd by a debauch'd fellow, to whom I never did any wrong in my life.' Whereupon he gave a particular description of the murderer; adding, 'Brother, this fellow, changing his name, is attempting to come over unto New-England, in *Foy* or *Wild*: I would pray you, on the first arrival of either of these, to get an order from the governour to seize the person whom I have now describ'd; and then do you indict him for the murder of me your brother. I'll stand by you, and prove the indictment.' And so he vanish'd.

"Mr. Beacon was extreamly astonished at what he had seen and heard: and the people of the family not only observ'd an *extraordinary alteration* upon him for the week following, but have also given me under their hands a full testimony that he then gave them an account of this apparition. All this while, Mr. Beacon had no advice of any thing amiss attending his brother then in England: but about the latter end of June following, he understood, by the common ways of communication, that the April before, his brother, going in haste by night to call a coach for a lady, met a fellow then in drink with his doxy in his hand.

"Some way or other the fellow thought himself affronted in the hasty passage of this Beacon, and immediately ran in to the fire side of a neighbouring tavern, from whence he fetch'd out a fire-fork, wherewith he grievously wounded Beacon on the skull, even in that very part where the apparition shew'd his wound. Of this wound he languish'd until he dy'd, on the 2d of May, about 5 of the clock in the morning, at London.

"The murderer, it seems, was endeavoring to escape, as the apparition affirm'd; but the friends of the deceas'd Beacon seiz'd him: and, prosecuting him at law, he found the help of such friends as brought him off without the loss of his life: since which, there has no more been heard of the business.

"This history I receiv'd of Mr. Joseph Beacon himself, who, a little before his own pious and hopeful death, which follow'd not long after, gave me the story, written and sign'd with his *own* hand, and attested with the circumstances I have already mention'd."

BLACK SNOW

ACCORDING to the London *Daily Mail* of December 15, 1962, a heavy fall of black snow occured in Juga, Finland. It brought crowds of curiosity-seekers to the village, and those who sampled the weird "negative snow" said it tasted very much like smog.

how to Laugh last

What people are laughing at today could make you rich tomorrow. Here are new ideas people laughed at — to find later the joke was on them.

By Robert E. O'Brian

MARK TWAIN laughed millions of dollars right out of his life while standing on a railroad platform of a small upstate New York town. He had lectured the night before and now was surrounded by prominent citizens as he waited for the train.

A tall man in a Prince Albert coat came up. The stranger took off his hat and said, "Mr. Clemens, I presume."

Mark Twain acknowledged the greeting. The tall man continued, "Mr. Clemens I would like to speak a few words with you in private."

Mark Twain said he was among friends and anything the stranger had to say could be said there. The man held out a small black box he had carried under his arm, saying, "Mr. Clemens. I have here in this box an instrument which will revolutionize human communication. I have been granted a patent on this device. It enables people to talk with each other over a wire, although they are several miles apart. I have called it the telephone."

Mark Twain said this was interesting.

The stranger continued, "Now, Mr. Clemens, I need a small amount of capital to develop my invention and I will sell you a quarter interest for 1000 dollars."

Clemens said he was not interested.

The man said, "I confess I need money; I will sell you a quarter interest for 500 dollars."

Mark Twain refused, saying he was beseiged by every inventor and crackpot in the country.

After I became interested in psychic matters, however, I was struck by one thing — how easy it is to forget even when you "dream true." In this case, I did not remember the dream even though I now realize that my life depended on it. If this was the case with me, how much more often this must happen when lives are not at stake!

ARE EARTH'S CONTINENTS FROM THE MOON?

THE STARTLING theory that the earth's continents fell from the moon was advanced recently by Dr. Hannes Alfven of the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm, Sweden. Dr. Alfven believes that the moon once was a planet of the sun. Captured by the earth and subjected to tremendous gravitational stresses, it broke up, spilling much of its matter on the earth to form the continents. Prior to its disintegration, the moon may have been twice as large as it is now, filling more of the sky.

Dr. Alfven estimates that this cataclysmic event occurred about three and a half billion years ago. This date fits that for the formation of the earliest layers of the earth as determined by geology and radioactivity.

Dr. Alfven asserts that the crust of the earth, less dense than its core, is similar in density to the moon. This, he feels, supports his speculation that earth's continents have a lunar origin.

Whether a considerable difference in density exists between the exterior and the interior of the earth may be determined by the Moho Project, which is being conducted by the United States to bore into the interior of the earth through the crust. If the interior is found to be more solid than the crust, indicating we now live on the same type of matter as will be found on the moon, Alfven's hypothesis will have further support.

In the violent disintegration of the moon, not all the material released fell to earth. Much of it returned to the moon, forming the present craters. Other fragments, hurled out into space, are arriving on earth as meteors now.

COTTON MATHER'S GHOST STORY

The gentleman in England visited his brother in Boston. He had urgent news — about having been murdered.

By Robert E. Pike

COTTON MATHER, New England's most famous Divine, and son of the President of Harvard College, wrote the following interesting account of an apparition on p. 468, Vol. 2 of his *Magnalia Christi (1702)*:

"'It was on the second of May, in the year 1687, that a most ingenious, accomplish'd, and well-dispos'd young gentleman, Mr. Joseph Beacon by name, about 5 a'clock in the morning as he lay, whether sleeping or waking he could not say (but he judg'd the latter of them), had a view of his brother, then at London, although he was now himself at our Boston, distanc'd from him a thousand leagues. This his brother appear'd to him in the morning (I say) about 5 a[illegible]k, at Boston, having on him a B[illegible]ale gown which he usually wore, with a napkin ty'd about his head: his *countenance* was very pale, ghastly, deadly, and he had a bloody wound on one side of his forehead.

"'Brother!' says the affrighted Joseph.

"'Brother!' said the apparition.

"Said Joseph, 'What's the matter, brother? how came you here?'

"The apparition reply'd, 'Brother! I have been most barbarously